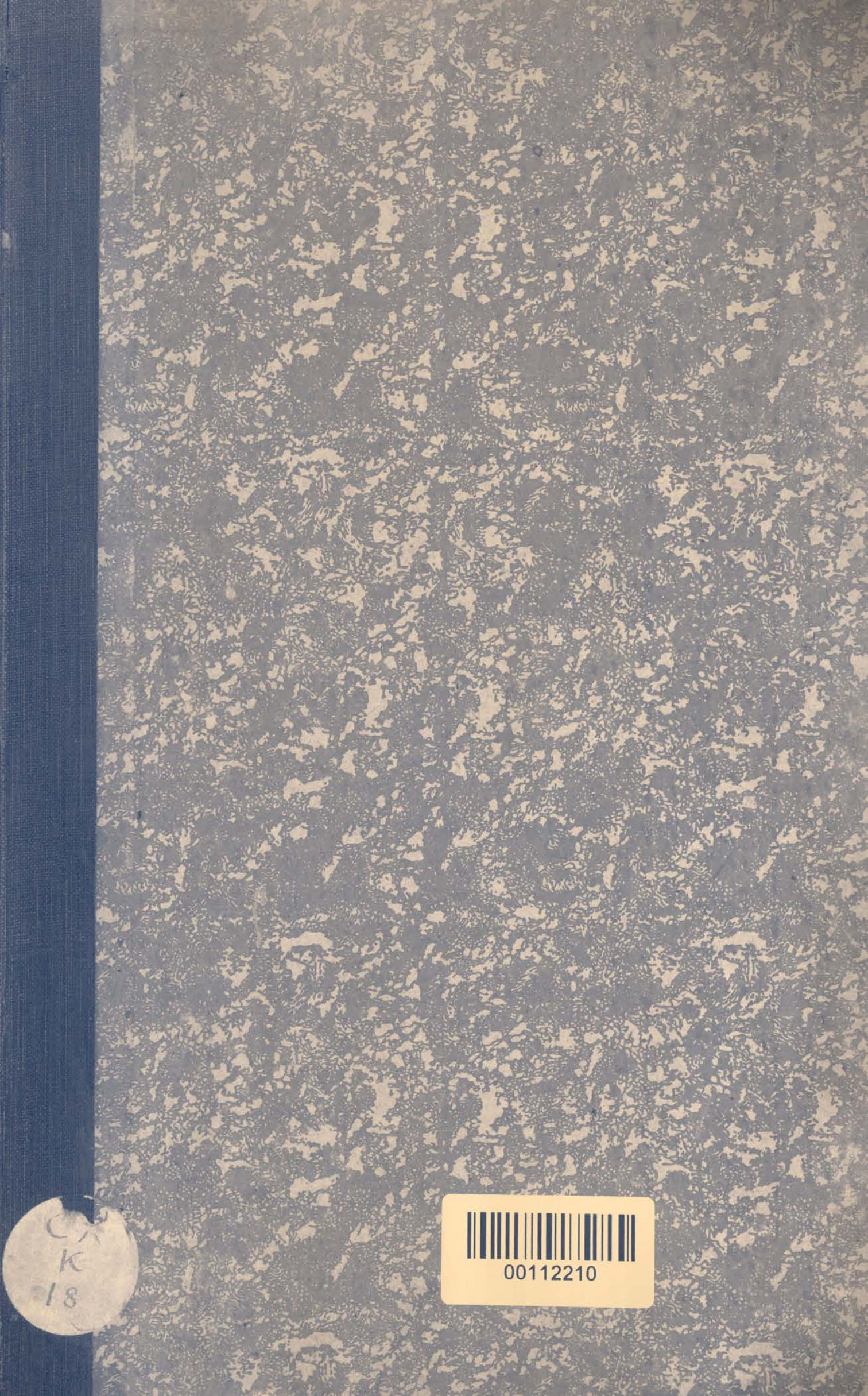
00112210

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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on 26 June, 2018

00112210

CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 July 1869;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the FEES exacted at each CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, during the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868, distinguishing the Amounts accounted for to Her Majesty's Government from those retained by the Consular Agent as part of his Remuneration:"

"Of the Number of PERSONS enrolled as BRITISH SUBJECTS on the Consular Registers in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States* (where such Registers are kept), for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868:"

"Of the Number of CIVIL and CRIMINAL PLAINTS heard in each of Her Majesty's Consular Courts in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, and of the Number of APPEALS heard before the Courts of Consuls General, for the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868:"

"And, of the Value of the DIRECT TRADE between *Great Britain* and each of the Consular Ports in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, distinguishing the Exports and Imports for each of the Ten Years ending [illegible] of December 1868."

(*Mr. Holms.*)

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic
CLASS

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *February* 1870.

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RETURNS of the FEES exacted at each CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, during the 10 Years ending the 31st day of December 1868, distinguishing the Amounts accounted for to Her Majesty's Government from those retained by the Consular Agent as part of his Remuneration; of the Number of PERSONS enrolled as BRITISH SUBJECTS on the Consular Registers in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States* (where such Registers are kept), for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868; and, of the Value of the DIRECT TRADE between *Great Britain* and each of the Consular Ports in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, distinguishing the Exports and Imports, for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
					Exports.	Imports.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
AUSTRIA:						
Fiume	1859	- -	28 15 6	No register kept.	1,610 - -	150 - -
	1860	- -	36 19 -	- -	1,605 - -	—
	1861	- -	14 19 3	—	—	—
	1862	- -	10 18 6	- -	2,300 - -	—
	1863	- -	5 7 6	—	—	—
	1864	- -	5 19 6	—	—	—
	1865	- -	8 16 3	—	—	—
	1866	- -	9 8 9	- -	1,800 - -	9,155 - -
	1867	- -	10 - -	—	—	—
	1868	- -	9 2 6	—	- - -	470 - -
Ragusa	1859	- -	- -	- Ditto -	11,175 - -	6,038 - -
	1860	- -	- -	- -	330 - -	7,839 - -
	1861	- -	- -	- -	- - -	9,001 - -
	1862	2 17 -	- -	- -	690 - -	9,322 - -
	1863	7 7 -	- -	- -	- - -	8,092 - -
	1864	4 13 -	- -	- -	- - -	8,674 - -
	1865	- -	- -	- -	- - -	6,105 - -
	1866	3 4 -	- -	- -	- - -	9,386 - -
	1867	1 8 -	- -	- -	- - -	7,505 - -
	1868	- 9 -	- -	- -	- - -	3,911 - -
Trieste	1859	- -	340 8 6	- Ditto -	272,750 - -	998,110 - -
	1860	- -	368 18 10	- -	365,850 - -	1,315,898 - -
	1861	- -	312 9 6	- -	469,780 - -	1,621,286 - -
	1862	- -	338 3 6	- -	551,170 - -	1,237,058 - -
	1863	- -	345 19 5	- -	292,655 - -	1,112,702 - -
	1864	- -	250 15 9	- -	297,580 - -	893,609 - -
	1865	- -	339 18 2	- -	830,485 - -	983,307 - -
	1866	- -	359 9 6	- -	918,830 - -	899,967 - -
	1867	222 9 -	77 11 6	- -	935,165 - -	1,095,000 - -
	1868	398 11 6	- -	- -	1,361,875 - -	1,720,356 - -
BELGIUM:						
Antwerp	1859	- -	267 2 8	- Ditto -	- (a)	—
	1860	- -	380 - -	—	—	—
	1861	- -	488 13 9	—	—	—
	1862	- -	451 13 8	—	—	—
	1863	- -	450 8 1	—	—	—
	1864	- -	493 10 6	—	—	—
	1865	- -	567 18 9	—	—	—
	1866	- -	793 13 8	—	—	—
	1867	- -	990 2 4	—	—	—
	1868	- -	973 6 10	—	—	—

(a) The mode in which the returns of trade are prepared at this port does not admit of giving the values of either Imports or Exports.

CONSULATES.	Years.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British subjects	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
BELGIUM—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ostend	1859	- -	24 18 -	No register kept (*a*)	158,770 8 -	381,307 18 -
	1860	- -	23 - -	- -	555,600 - -	439,897 - -
	1861	- -	22 13 -	- -	540,327 4 -	484,869 10 -
	1862	- -	11 1 10	- -	554,645 - -	342,540 17 -
	1863	- -	22 18 6	- -	730,687 - -	207,006 5 -
	1864	- -	16 16 -	- -	672,168 7 2	253,514 8 -
	1865	- -	15 13 -	- -	559,048 7 -	253,514 8 -
	1866	- -	17 6 -	- -	672,141 8 -	417,291 - -
	1867	- -	24 8 -	- -	590,792 17 -	420,080 13 -
	1868	- -	14 - -	- -	583,409 17 -	412,672 13 -
DENMARK:						
Copenhagen	1859	- -	37 7 -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1860	- -	58 9 8	—	—	—
	1861	- -	71 5 10	—	—	—
	1862	- -	131 11 9	—	—	—
	1863	- -	79 13 -	- -	1,500,000 - -	1,080,300 - -
	1864	- -	123 11 3	—	—	—
	1865	- -	172 2 11	—	—	—
	1866	- -	131 12 11	- -	2,800,000 - -	—
	1867	100 10 6	12 18 6	- -	2,500,000 - -	1,570,000 - -
	1868	101 - 6	- -	- (*b*) -	2,100,000 - -	1,700,000 - -
Elsinore	1859	- -	43 15 6	- Ditto.	(*c*)	(*d*)
	1860	- -	39 19 -			—
	1861	- -	47 16 6	—	—	—
	1862	- -	39 7 -	—	—	—
	1863	- -	83 14 6	—	—	—
	1864	- -	52 7 6	—	—	—
	1865	- -	80 10 -	—	—	—
	1866	- -	63 9 6	—	—	—
	1867	- -	79 13 6	—	—	—
	1868	- -	82 15 -	—	—	—
FRANCE:						
Algiers	1859	- -	43 6 -	Ditto (*e*)	14,070 - -	2,844 - -
	1860	- -	16 - -	- -	4,834 - -	800 - -
	1861	- -	15 6 -	- -	16,977 - -	7,874 - -
	1862	- -	12 5 -	- -	40,325 - -	11,420 - -
	1863	4 13 -	9 5 -	- -	32,801 - -	2,300 - -
	1864	11 10 -	- -	- -	18,132 - -	11,330 - -
	1865	14 7 -	- -	- -	3,060 - -	5,004 - -
	1866	17 17 6	- -	- -	7,031 - -	3,371 - -
	1867	21 18 -	- -	- -	5,180 - -	37,000 - -
	1868	40 3 6	- -	- -	21,760 - -	22,350 - -
Bastia (Corsica)	1859					
	1860					
	1861	No record for these years		- Ditto.	—	—
	1862					
	1863	2 11 6	- -	—	—	—
	1864	- 16 -	- -	—	—	—
	1865	14 8 -	- -	- - - - -		176 10 -
	1866	6 13 -	- -	- - - - -		1,400 - -
	1867	- 12 -	- -	- - - - -		600 - -
	1868	2 - 6	- -	- - - - -		320 - -

(*a*) British subjects on the register of the Consulate as subscribers to the church are from 80 to 100.
(*b*) There are about 100 British subjects resident at Copenhagen.
(*c*) No separate Returns are kept of the value of the direct trade with Great Britain from this Port.
(*d*) The value of the imports from Great Britain may be calculated to be upon the average about 10,000*l.* annually.
(*e*) There are upwards of 10,000 British subjects in Algiers.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
					Exports.	Imports.
FRANCE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bayonne - - - - -	1859	- - -	14 16 -	No register kept.	- - -	7,828 19 -
	1860	- -	8 2 -	- -	- - -	12,833 10 -
	1861	- -	11 - -	- -	- - -	8,483 4 10
	1862	15 13 1	2 2 -	- -	- - -	11,982 12 -
	1863	9 - -	- -	- -	- - -	9,699 4 -
	1864	6 4 -	- -	- -	- - -	17,026 16 10
	1865	14 2 -	- -	- -	- - -	10,652 6 10
	1866	13 3 -	- -	- -	159,331 5 -	21,944 7 2
	1867	20 1 -	- -	- -	209,082 5 -	27,733 19 -
	1868	15 2 -	- -	- -	547,302 7 -	52,862 1
Bone (Algeria) - -	1859	- -	12 11 5	- Ditto -	6,180 - -	2,955 - -
	1860	- -	10 8 4	- -	3,382 - -	1,810 - -
	1861	- -	9 17 7	- -	5,088 - -	4,892 - -
	1862	- -	18 9 10	- -	2,220 - -	3,850 - -
	1863	- -	12 19 -	- -	4,805 - -	3,634 - -
	1864	- -	8 3 6	- -	9,299 - -	4,019 - -
	1865	- -	9 15 -	- -	10,399 - -	14,650 - -
	1866	- -	18 - 6	- -	4,504 - -	3,695 - -
	1867	- -	6 18 2	- -	580 - -	1,859 - -
	1868	- -	16 16 2	- -	2,291 - -	4,961 - -
Bordeaux - - -	1859	- -	120 9 11	- Ditto -	Stated by the Custom House to be about 1,280,000 - -	1,160,000 - -
	1860	- -	164 15 9	- -	3,040,000 - -	1,480,000 - -
	1861	121 16 -	22 19 8	- -	1,080,000 - -	1,880,000 - -
	1862	150 3 6	- -	- -	1,800,000 - -	2,560,000 - -
	1863	66 10 7		- -	2,000,000 - -	1,960,000 - -
	1864	48 14 6		- -	2,720,000 - -	1,880,000 - -
	1865	88 3 6		- -	2,760,000 - -	2,120,000 - -
	1866	77 15 6	- (a) -	- -	3,240,000 - -	2,040,000 - -
	1867	51 3 3		- -	2,560,000 - -	1,520,000 - -
	1868	57 12 6		- -	Not stated, but probably about 2,400,000 - -	1,600,000 - -
Boulogne - - -	1859	- -	200 15 2½	(b) - Ditto -	(c) 7,896,514 7 2	(c) 7,335,688 17 7
	1860	- -	220 10 -	- -	9,187,814 10 5	8,148,144 4 10
	1861	- -	194 9 1½	- -	8,869,525 12 -	7,891,531 11 3
	1862	- -	169 9 7	- -	10,547,969 18 5	9,322,557 10 5
	1863	- -	158 16 5	- -	11,802,970 4 10	8,942,984 3 3
	1864	- -	131 15 6½	- -	12,023,870 11 3	9,006,831 16 -
	1865	- -	169 5 3½	- -	13,477,110 3 5	9,905,176 3 3
	1866	- -	143 - 5½	- -	14,880,812 18 -	9,569,334 12 10
	1867	- -	164 6 1	- -	12,745,533 7 3	9,421,157 18 4
	1868	- -	180 13 2½	- -	Cannot be procured.	

(a) The fees were reduced by the abolition of the consular muster roll formerly required from all foreign vessels. The receipts for this document were sometimes two-thirds of the whole amount of the fees.

(b) The approximate number of British subjects in the Consular District of Boulogne does not exceed 3,000 during winter; in summer the number may reach from 5,000 to 6,000.

(c) Nearly all the imports at the Port of Boulogne with very few exceptions are from England; the Custom House receipts are made up from British produce and manufactures, and no Return of the direct trade with Great Britain exists either at the Custom House or Chamber of Commerce, all the trade of this port with the exception of a very small portion being with Great Britain, and no separate Return made of the trade with each country.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
FRANCE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brest	1859	- -	14 10 1	No register kept.	99,418 - -	10,986 12 -
	1860	- -	38 6 -	- -	45,581 8 -	8,485 12 -
	1861	- -	19 12 9	- -	24,250 8 -	14,801 12 -
	1862	- -	20 10 5	- -	41,142 - -	9,277 12 -
	1863	- -	20 10 2	- -	49,989 8 -	18,208 10 -
	1864	- -	47 17 8	- -	73,810 16 -	19,766 8 -
	1865	- -	34 5 6	- -	56,433 8 -	34,180 8 -
	1866	- -	10 15 10	- -	46,673 12 -	44,996 - -
	1867	- -	12 6 2	- -	56,672 16 -	29,916 - -
	1868	Fourth quarter 1868. 3 8 -	26 12 -	- -	42,701 - -	33,806 - -
Calais	1859	31 4 -	13 18 -	- Ditto -	252,411 - -	391,418 - -
	1860	40 4 6	- -	- -	130,626 - -	799,080 - -
	1861	27 8 -	- -	- -	111,631 - -	1,189,748 - -
	1862	22 18 6	- -	- -	104,843 - -	1,260,263 - -
	1863	16 4 6	- -	- -	126,796 - -	1,111,074 - -
	1864	13 13 6	- -	- -	136,318 - -	5,152,533 - -
	1865	20 8 -	- -	- -	167,958 - -	385,479 - -
	1866	17 19 -	- -	- -	2,682,935 - -	2,141,305 - -
	1867	18 17 6	- -	- -	1,844,270 - -	2,632,259 - -
	1868	25 19 6	- -	- -	4,103,008 - -	1,792,000 - -
Caen	1859	- -	37 2 4	- Ditto -	No returns -	No returns.
	1860	27 9 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1861	12 19 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1862	15 12 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1863	12 18 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1864	14 19 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1865	15 10 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1866	25 16 7	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1867	17 17 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
	1868	24 0 -	- -	- -	- " - -	"
Charente	1859	- -	75 7 -	- Ditto -	1,870,306 4 9	41,585 - 9
	1860	- -	69 1 2	- -	938,968 6 5	35,764 3 2
	1861	- -	62 16 10	- -	991,450 19 2	49,685 11 3
	1862	- -	61 5 6½	- -	438,648 12 10	25,595 13 7
	1863	- -	- Not known -	- -	590,130 - 9	23,097 4 -
	1864	18 8 - (May 25 to Dec. 31.)	31 7 4½ (Jan. 1 to May 24.)	- -	952,353 1 8	32,339 18 5
	1865	34 14 -	- -	- -	1,870,796 8 -	44,644 - -
	1866	44 11 11	- -	- -	2,180,831 - 9	41,498 8 -
	1867	44 15 5	- -	- -	1,731,493 10 -	49,755 - -
	1868	43 4 5	- -	- -	1,785,104 - -	72,017 - -
Cherbourg	1859	- -	20 7 4	- Ditto -	44,200 - -	23,636 - -
	1860	- -	5 7 -	- -	38,872 - -	13,255 - -
	1861	- -	1 5 -	- -	27,289 - -	21,360 - -
	1862	- -	6 9 -	- -	39,292 - -	24,943 - -
	1863	- -	3 17 5	- -	43,650 - -	21,370 - -
	1864	- -	10 12 -	- -	48,400 - -	18,470 - -
	1865	- -	8 5 -	- -	78,040 - -	13,038 - -
	1866	- -	7 6 -	- -	140,225 - -	37,148 - -
	1867	- -	3 9 6	- -	111,997 - -	21,149 - -
	1868	- -	6 13 6	- -	72,330 - -	15,687 - -
Dunkirk	1859	- -	29 3 -	- Ditto -	— (*a*)	— (*a*)
	1860	- -	38 6 -	—	—	—
	1861	- -	90 12 -	—	—	—
	1862	- -	33 - -	—	—	—
	1863	- -	29 9 -	—	—	—
	1864	- -	41 9 -	—	—	—
	1865	- -	55 11 -	—	—	—
	1866	- -	79 - -	400 (*b*)	—	—
	1867	- -	85 4 -	—	—	—
	1868	- -	102 12 -	—	—	—

(*a*) There exists neither at this Consulate nor at the Custom House, any documents relative to the value of cargoes by British vessels.
(*b*) Number of British residents according to last Census, including working classes in factories, by excluding seamen.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FRANCE—*continued.*						
Hâvre - - - -	1859	- -	231 11 7	No register kept.	No returns -	No returns.
	1860	- -	133 11 10	- -	- „ - -	„
	1861	- -	160 17 8	- -	- „ - -	„
	1862	- -	139 14 –	- -	- „ - -	„
	1863	207 6 6	- -	- -	- „ - -	„
	1864	257 18 6	- -	- -	- „ - -	„
	1865	154 10 6	- -	- -	- „ - -	„
	1866	160 10 6	- -	- -	- „ - -	„
	1867	191 12 –	- -	- -	- „ - -	„
	1868	280 18 9½	- -	- -	- „ - -	„
Marseilles - - -	1859	180 9 1	70 – 3	- Ditto -	84,900 – –	56,600 – –
	1860	243 2 8	- -	- -	69,300 – –	46,200 – –
	1861	266 18 1	- -	- -	92,400 – –	61,600 – –
	1862	235 2 2	- -	- -	83,700 – –	55,800 – –
	1863	226 1 9	- -	- -	73,800 – –	49,200 – –
	1864	199 4 6	- -	- -	101,100 – –	67,400 – –
	1865	235 15 –	- -	- -	135,900 – –	90,600 – –
	1866	183 15 –	- -	- -	111,600 – –	74,400 – –
	1867	226 – –	- -	- -	130,500 – –	87,000 – –
	1868	263 17 –	- -	- -	164,400 – –	109,800 – –
Nantes - - - -	1859 From 11 Oct.	5 2 3	- -	- Ditto (*a*)	—	—
	1860	63 19 6	- -	- -	—	—
	1861	38 6 –	- -	- -	—	—
	1862	54 17 5	- -	- -	—	—
	1863	10 16 –	- -	- -	1,432,272 – –	539,434 – –
	1864	10 11 –	- -	- -	932,592 – –	572,430 – –
	1865	10 3 –	- -	- -	4,057,176 – –	548,346 – –
	1866	26 4 6	- -	- -	1,090,408 – –	568,541 – –
	1867	28 12 6	- -	- -	301,313 – –	650,481 – –
	1868	32 5 –	- -	- -	485,437 – –	595,366 – –
Nice - - - - -	1859	- -	23 9 1	- Ditto -	8,300 – –	1,800 – –
	1860	- -	48 8 11	- -	8,800 – –	7,800 – –
	1861	- -	30 6 5	- -	21,000 – –	—
	1862	- -	32 12 1	- -	5,700 – –	4,060 – –
	1863	- -	41 11 4	- -	- - -	3,120 – –
	1864	- -	29 14 –	- -	12,500 – –	500 – –
	1865	- -	32 3 8	- -	7,200 – –	1,300 – –
	1866	- -	63 10 1	- -	- - -	2,400 – –
	1867	- -	55 16 5	- -	- - -	4,420 – –
	1868	- -	48 12 –	- -	- - -	2,520 – –
Oran (Algeria) - - -	1859	- -	27 2 –	- Ditto -	17,600 – –	8,700 – –
	1860	- -	19 3 –	- -	15,400 – –	12,000 – –
	1861	- -	19 8 –	- -	16,900 – –	17,200 – –
	1862	- -	28 16 –	- -	18,100 – –	23,400 – –
	1863	- -	53 17 –	- -	16,200 – –	55,900 – –
	1864	- -	82 14 –	- -	26,100 – –	69,700 – –
	1865	- -	70 – 1	- -	17,300 – –	42,800 – –
	1866	- -	54 12 –	- -	11,000 – –	27,200 – –
	1867	- -	92 3 6	- -	44,100 – –	93,700 – –
	1868	- -	90 1 6	- -	15,600 – –	48,500 – –
Paris - - - - -	1859	- -	303 8 7	- Ditto.	—	—
	1860	- -	339 14 5	—	—	—
	1861	- -	331 6 7	—	—	—
	1862	- -	340 19 1	—	—	—
	1863	- -	703 3 3	—	—	—
	1864	- -	734 5 8	—	—	—
		From 27 June to 31 Dec. 1865.	From 1 Jan. to 22 June 1865.			
	1865	366 – 3	313 14 9	—	—	—
	1866	717 – 9	- -	8,015 (*b*)	—	—
	1867	761 6 10	—	—	—	—
	1868	696 19 5	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Number of British residents in consular district about 500.
(*b*) Number of British residents in Paris, according to Census of 1866.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
FRANCE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Malo	1859	- -	78 6 4	No register kept.	516,649 - -	23,367 - -
	1860	- -	52 1 9	- -	283,692 - -	36,493 - -
	1861	- -	23 - -	- -	408,519 - -	244,851 - -
	1862	- -	13 15 4	- -	536,688 - -	67,281 - -
	1863	- -	19 - -	- -	530,924 - -	112,546 - -
	1864	- -	25 - -	- -	636,855 - -	79,612 - -
	1865	- -	32 - -	- -	988,226 - -	118,281 - -
	1866	- -	47 7 2	- -	1,730,039 - -	94,283 - -
	1867	- -	44 4 2½	- -	1,780,683 - -	66,318 - -
	1868	- -	48 12 6	- -	1,188,486 - -	72,000 - -
						Number of Ships. / Register Tonnage.
Toulon	1859	- -	34 14 -	- Ditto -	- - -	103 / 38,217
	1860	- -	12 3 6	- -	- - -	14 / 3,209
	1861	- -	27 8 -	- -	- - -	19 / 4,377
	1862	- -	16 9 -	- -	- - -	28 / 4,549
	1863	- -	13 14 6	- -	- - -	12 / 2,253
	1864	- -	29 - 6	- -	- - -	15 / 3,233
	1865	- -	17 4 -	- -	- - -	8 / 1,985
	1866	- -	19 12 6	- -	- - -	17 / 4,745
	1867	- -	9 7 -	- -	- - -	11 / 3,774
	1868	- -	6 14 -	- -	- - -	8 / 2,056
GREECE:						
Cephalonia	1859					
	1860					
	1861	The Consulate was established in June 1864.				
	1862					
	1863	- -	- -	300	70,498 - -	36,733 - -
	1864	35 4 -	- -	- -	74,104 - -	35,764 - -
	1865	31 4 -	- -	- -	72,069 - -	31,275 - -
	1866	48 14 6	- -	- -	68,299 - -	28,043 - -
	1867	54 - -	- -	- -	92,396 - -	38,055 - -
	1868	48 2 -	- -	- -	53,948 - -	49,623 - -
Corfu	1859					
	1860					
	1861	No data are available for these years antecedent to the annexation of these Islands to the Kingdom of Greece.				
	1862					
	1863					
	1864 (7 months)	57 - -	- -	No register kept.	Exclusive of Goods in Bond and Transit.	
	1865	101 2 6	- -	- -	51,191 - -	137,721 - -
	1866	81 5 5	- -	- -	6,778 - -	96,314 - -
	1867	76 5 -	- -	- -	63,221 - -	104,835 - -
	1868	58 14 -	- -	- -	6,864 - -	85,267 - -
Missolonghi	1859	152 14 1	- -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1860	123 11 5	—	—	—	—
	1861	19 1 10	- -	- -	687 - -	—
	1862	16 19 --	- -	- -	1,716 - -	—
	1863	16 12 10	- -	- -	1,170 - -	—
	1864	7 12 -	—	—	—	—
	1865	2 1 3	- -	- -	1,706 - -	—
	1866	- 17 10	- -	- -	822 15 -	—
	1867	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	- 6 -	- -	- -	1,271 18 1	—
Patras (*a*)	1859	160 15 11	100 6 2	- Ditto -	465,627 - -	66,962 - -
	1860	280 6 4	- -	- -	484,436 - -	61,060 - -
	1861	252 7 6	- -	- -	510,658 - -	66,994 - -
	1862	228 - 6	- -	- -	471,995 - -	66,025 - -
	1863	191 2 1	- -	- -	558,480 - -	49,680 - -
	1864	87 17 1	- -	- -	450,770 - -	51,790 - -
	1865	68 8 -	- -	- -	519,986 - -	54,100 - -
	1866	57 4 11	- -	- -	425,370 - -	41,390 - -
	1867	58 - -	- -	- -	520,300 - -	51,900 - -
	1868	54 3 4	- -	- -	396,930 - -	22,390 - -

(*a*) Decrease of fees caused by cession of Ionian Islands to Greece.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
GREECE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Piræus	1859	- -	24 - -	No register kept.	2,956 - -	104,652 - -
	1860	- -	21 6 8	- -	6,796 - -	116,250 - -
	1861	- -	5 7 1	- -	10,460 - -	115,624 - -
	1862	- -	15 - 6	- -	11,983 - -	117,183 - -
	1863	- -	9 10 -	- -	14,360 - -	108,591 - -
	1864	- -	9 4 4	- -	43,480 - -	106,624 - -
	1865	- -	7 10 10	- -	24,114 - -	105,074 - -
	1866	- -	16 3 11	- -	64,590 - -	96,780 - -
	1867	- -	19 6 -	- -	135,952 - -	75,890 - -
	1868	- -	35 10 6	- -	175,646 - -	138,015 - -
Syra (*a*)	1859	- -	89 2 4	Ditto (*b*)	3,866 11 5	232,999 4 4
	1860	- -	108 8 -	- -	17,317 - 7	259,864 5 11
	1861	- -	108 - -	- -	13,152 14 -	205,049 10 9
	1862	60 4 -	14 9 -	- -	11,441 18 6	180,024 5 -
	1863	67 2 6	- -	- -	20,414 13 -	311,620 8 11
	1864	74 7 -	- -	- -	32,640 14 4	301,487 11 9
	1865	62 2 6	- -	- -	22,091 2 10	363,368 15 6
	1866	19 13 6	- -	- -	20,618 11 3	336,768 7 8
	1867	53 18 6	- -	- -	28,163 18 1	319,518 6 11
	1868	38 7 6	- -	- -	11,861 17 6	272,889 1 7
Zante	1864	34 14 -(*c*)	- -	Ditto	47,243 - -	22,128 - -
	1865	82 19 -	- -	- -	86,362 - -	52,415 - -
	1866	45 4 6	- -	- -	43,051 5 -	41,287 18 6
	1867	74 12 6	- -	- -	92,006 - -	70,947 - -
	1868	72 12 6	- -	- -	76,328 - -	64,808 - -
ITALY:						
Ancona	1859	55 10 6	- -	1	50,630 - -	262,066 - -
	1860	47 6 -	- -	1	9,520 - -	17,820 - -
	1861	95 11 -	- -	14	20,100 - -	61,150 - -
	1862	93 3 6	- -	1	15,610 - -	235,170 - -
	1863	82 8 10	- -	1	7,580 - -	345,101 - -
	1864	79 8 6	- -	2	3,450 - -	286,204 - -
	1865	55 6 -	- -	1	4,520 - -	170,980 - -
	1866	53 13 -	- -	5	13,424 - -	115,149 - -
	1867	57 10 6	- -	2	20,387 - -	122,370 - -
	1868	50 16 -	- -	- -	5,190 - -	237,580 - -
Brindisi	1863	- -	- -	No register kept.	9,753 - -	20,367 - -
	1864	- -	- -	- -	27,624 - -	14,073 - -
	1865	- -	- -	- -	16,710 - -	18,861 - -
	1866 (Fees from August 7 to December 31.)	- -	11 6 -	- -	16,123 - -	29,624 - -
	1867	- -	52 12 -	- -	9,151 - -	37,782 - -
	1868	- -	20 4 -	- -	26,596 - -	31,551 - -
Cagliari	1859	- -	44 - 4	Ditto		
	1860	- -	44 15 5	- -		
	1861	- -	31 8 4	- -		
	1862	- -	13 10 -	- -		
	1863	- -	34 - -	- -	Returns not published any more at Cagliari as formerly, but at Florence, therefore impossible to furnish this return.	
	1864	- -	17 6 6	- -		
	1865	- -	37 - -	- -		
	1866	- -	16 7 8	- -		
	1867	- -	40 - -	- -		
	1868	- -	50 - -	- -		

(*a*) The general diminution of fees since 1864 is attributable to the Ionians ceasing to be under British protection.
(*b*) About 70 British subjects are resident in the Consular District of Syra.
(*c*) Fees from 2nd June 1864, when the Consulate was established.

CONSULATES.	Years.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
ITALY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£ s. d.	£. s. d.
Gallipoli - - - -	1859	- -	30 16 --	No register kept.	189,362 - -	—
	1860	- -	32 16 -	- -	409,925 - -	1,500 - -
	1861	- -	32 3 6	- -	350,865 - -	—
	1862	- -	57 18 6	- -	432,134 - -	700 - -
	1863	- -	30 18 -	- -	206,900 - -	1,000 - -
	1864	- -	39 7 -	- -	317,804 - -	2,300 - -
	1865	- -	34 12 6	- -	183,625 - -	2,869 - -
	1866	- -	33 11 -	- -	281,159 - -	1,800 - -
	1867	- -	24 13 -	- -	126,841 - -	—
	1868	- -	32 - -	- -	149,057 - -	865 - -
Genoa - - - - -	1859	- -	198 19 0	- Ditto -	182,792 - -	2,754,464 - -
	1860	- -	252 9 6	- -	267,868 - -	3,715,844 - -
	1861	- -	264 16 -	- -	210,820 - -	4,476,576 - -
	1862	- -	237 15 6	- -	195,940 - -	3,995,628 - -
	1863	- -	245 18 6	- -	185,556 - -	3,506,072 - -
	1864	- -	297 4 3	- -	175,172 - -	2,724,544 - -
	1865	- -	239 6 4	- -	168,124 - -	2,732,232 - -
	1866	- -	293 5 6	- -	167,372 - -	2,773,004 - -
		From 1 April to 31 December.	From 1 January to 31 March.			
	1867	248 7 11	80 - 6	- -	400,056 - -	2,885,348 - -
	1868	351 10 10	- -	- -	161,728 - -	3,223,900 - -
Leghorn - - - - -	1859	- -	311 19 -	- Ditto(a)	- - Not obtainable.	
	1860	- -	263 13 -	- -		
	1861	- -	336 10 6	- -		
	1862	- -	307 8 6	- -		
	1863	- -	317 18 -	- -		
	1864	- -	256 2 6	- -		
	1865	- -	265 19 -	- -		
	1866	- -	244 16 -	- -		
	1867	- -	212 9 -	- -		
	1868	- -	246 9 -	- -		
Messina - - - - -	1859	- -	359 17 -	- Ditto -	249,419 - -	358,147 - -
	1860	- -	310 4 -	- -	306,086 - -	400,918 - -
	1861	- -	375 16 -	- -	308,776 - -	411,409 - -
	1862	- -	365 - -	- -	332,335 - -	290,851 - -
	1863	- -	303 11 -	- -	276,569 - -	331,047 - -
	1864	- -	280 - -	- -	314,437 - -	364,778 - -
	1865	- -	269 8 6	- -	327,881 - -	362,208 - -
	1866	- -	258 10 -	- -	352,098 - -	398,193 - -
	1867	- -	192 11 6	- -	252,547 - -	279,600 - -
	1868	- -	267 13 6	- -	328,952 - -	301,116 - -
Milan - - - - -	1867	- -	7 3 -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1868	- -	9 16 -	—	—	—
Naples - - - - -	1859	212 12 -	39 1 10	- Ditto.	—	—
	1860	326 9 7	—	—	—	—
	1861	395 18 2	—	—	—	—
	1862	427 17 6	—	—	—	—
	1863	484 1 6	- -	- -	350,392 - -	2,282,630 - -
	1864	405 1 2	- -	- -	358,058 - -	1,880,380 - -
	1865	297 1 6	- -	- -	319,860 - -	1,889,181 - -
	1866	221 19 -	- -	- -	264,126 - -	1,872,689 - -
	1867	245 16 10	- -	- -	213,604 - -	1,709,107 - -
	1868	308 13 6	- -	- -	352,052 - -	2,311,709 - -

(a) On the taking of the census of the 8th April 1861, 1,851 British subjects were registered at Leghorn for the Consulate of Tuscany.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
ITALY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Palermo	1859	- -	277 3 -	No register kept.	203,809 - -	341,394 - -
	1860	- -	263 4 9	- -	653,375 - -	376,386 - -
	1861	- -	263 19 7	- -	369,209 - -	541,203 - -
	1862	- -	295 8 3	- -	374,002 - -	625,182 - -
	1863	- -	240 17 3	- -	176,517 - -	361,320 - -
	1864	- -	237 3 9	- -	266,504 - -	349,644 - -
	1865	- -	216 5 8	- -	313,390 - -	358,628 - -
	1866	- -	240 6 -	- -	243,755 - -	326,797 - -
	1867	- -	214 8 5	- -	215,578 - -	400,700 - -
	1868	- -	247 14 10	- -	193,099 - -	222,190 - -
Turin	Office at Turin opened January 1866.					
	1866(*a*)	18 13 7	—	- Ditto -	—	—
	1867	14 19 2	—	—	—	—
	1868	9 10 -	—	—	—	—
Venice	1859	81 16 -	52 11 -	- Ditto -	522,490 - -	598,867 - -
	1860	118 14 2	- -	- -	402,695 - -	933,913 - -
	1861	108 - 2	- -	- -	417,088 - -	568,123 - -
	1862	78 6 6	- -	- -	447,498 - -	270,093 - -
	1863	75 1 5	- -	- -	367,799 - -	282,572 - -
	1864	73 7 5	- -	- -	407,748 - -	321,575 - -
	1865	75 11 6	- -	- -	292,993 - -	317,450 - -
	1866	70 15 9	- -	- -	526,048 - -	308,399 - -
	1867	126 11 3	- -	- -	723,263 - -	441,359 - -
	1868	124 17 9	- -	- -	811,048 - -	593,516 - -
NETHERLANDS:						
Amsterdam	1859	- -	104 18 -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1860	79 11 -	8 9 4	—	—	—
	1861	76 16 -	—	—	—	—
	1862	78 12 -	—	—	—	—
	1863	79 4 -	—	—	—	—
	1864	105 17 -	—	—	—	—
	1865	126 14 6	—	—	—	—
	1866	134 7 -	—	—	—	—
	1867	154 18 -	—	—	—	—
	1868	125 9 6	—	—	—	—
Flushing	1859	- -	22 4 -	- Ditto -	1,400 - -	15,500 - -
	1860	- -	50 6 -	- -	550 - -	9,500 - -
	1861	- -	54 3 2	- -	2,720 - -	20,680 - -
	1862	- -	28 13 9	- -	600 - -	18,442 - -
	1863	- -	22 15 -	- -	400 - -	19,400 - -
	1864	- -	38 10 -	- -	1,900 - -	17,000 - -
	1865	- -	17 1 6	- -	3,100 - -	26,534 - -
	1866	- -	35 1 3	- -	650 - -	36,312 - -
	1867	- -	48 1 6	- -	5,750 - -	26,260 - -
	1868	- -	39 13 -	- -	750 - -	12,800 - -
Rotterdam	1859	- -	96 14 1	- Ditto -	No statistics obtainable, either from Consular Records or from the local authorities.	
	1860	- -	119 6 8	- -		
	1861	- -	143 8 5	- -		
	1862	- -	151 1 3	- -		
	1863	- -	156 1 8	- -		
	1864	- -	100 5 8	- -		
	1865	- -	219 5 9	- -		
	1866	- -	196 2 4	- -		
	1867	- -	322 0 9	- -		
	1868	- -	331 1 4	- -		

(*a*) Before establishment of Vice Consulate at Milan.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Berlin	1866	- -	1 4 –	No register kept.	—	—
	1867	- -	5 14 –	—	—	—
	1868	- -	6 10 –	—	—	—
Dantzig	1859	- -	15 19 3	- Ditto -	1,190,222 – –	380,478 – –
	1860	- -	21 1 10	- -	2,132,184 – –	578,093 – –
	1861	- -	24 17 9	- -	1,813,642 – –	367,246 – –
	1862	- -	27 15 5	- -	2,584,120 – –	568,534 – –
	1863	- -	22 16 9	- -	2,195,925 – –	562,260 – –
	1864	- -	32 3 –	- -	1,716,714 – –	656,494 – –
	1865	25 1 –	- -	- -	2,102,000 – –	591,000 – –
	1866	21 16 –	- -	- -	2,040,000 – –	532,500 – –
	1867	23 12 –	- -	- -	2,409,600 – –	630,055 – –
	1868	11 10 –	- -	- -	1,969,250 – –	610,000 – –
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1859	- -	- -	5	—	—
	1860	- -	41 10 –	3	—	—
	1861	- -	30 1 5	9	—	—
	1862	- -	28 7 –	—	—	—
	1863	- -	19 5 2	1	—	—
	1864	- -	18 5 10	3	—	—
	1865	- -	16 9 2	1	—	—
	1866	- -	39 18 7	4	—	—
	1867	- -	48 8 3	11	—	—
	1868	- -	42 8 –	3	—	—
Hamburgh	1859	- -	607 2 6	No register kept (*a*).	Unknown (*b*) -	10,980,000 – –
	1860	353 9 2	279 19 10	- -	- „ - -	12,680,000 – –
	1861	771 19 8	- -	- -	- „ - -	11,800,000 – –
	1862	731 7 6	- -	- -	- „ - -	12,520,000 – –
	1863	814 19 11	- -	- -	- „ - -	17,200,000 – –
	1864	885 11 7	- -	- -	- „ - -	19,200,000 – –
	1865	866 3 7	- -	- -	- „ - -	17,100,000. – –
	1866	576 12 3	- -	- -	- „ - -	16,800,000 – –
	1867	371 1 7	- -	- -	- „ - -	17,990,000 – –
	1868	349 2 8	- -	- -	- „ - -	21,039,000 – –
Kœnigsberg (and Pillau)	1859	- -	4 17 6	- Ditto -	399,097 – –	536,440 – –
	1860	- -	2 11 –	- -	563,659 – –	785,130 – –
	1861	- -	3 4 –	- -	770,059 – –	570,865 – –
	1862	- -	1 2 –	- -	835,000 – –	650,000 – –
	1863	- -	3 14 –	- -	569,000 – –	1,661,325 – –
	1864	- -	5 4 –	- -	433,041 – –	1,064,235 – –
	1865	- -	6 5 –	- -	355,225 – –	1,262,645 – –
	1866	- -	6 6 –	- -	566,435 – –	1,164,214 – –
	1867	- -	42 16 –	- -	612,395 – –	1,517,345 – –
	1868	- -	8 15 –	- -	593,252 – –	1,583,120 – –
Leipzig	1859	- -	17 18 –	- Ditto -		
	1860	9 1 –	6 19 6	- -		
	1861	13 2 –	- -	- -		
	1862	10 12 –	- -	- -		
	1863	10 19 –	- -	- -	No official information.	
	1864	17 – –	- -	- -		
	1865	16 8 –	- -	- -		
	1866	11 15 –	- -	- -		
	1867	14 – 6	- -	- -		
	1868	11 2 6	- -	- -		
Memel	1859	- -	9 11 –	- Ditto -	580,200 – –	276,460 – –
	1860	- -	33 13 –	- -	621,470 – –	122,860 – –
	1861	- -	18 7 –	- -	552,590 – –	76,480 – –
	1862	- -	8 16 –	- -	545,070 – –	110,160 – –
	1863	- -	38 13 6	- -	502,700 – –	126,120 – –
	1864	- -	27 – –	- -	655,110 – –	124,720 – –
	1865	- -	17 16 6	- -	462,020 – –	100,900 – –
	1866	- -	18 8 –	- -	423,660 – –	60,090 – –
	1867	- -	19 18 6	- -	342,920 – –	99,150 –
	1868	- -	10 14 6	- -	396,080 – –	90,620 – –

(*a*) Average number of British residents during last 10 years, about 800.
(*b*) When the export duty was abolished in 1856, the Hamburgh Custom House ceased to keep any statistical account of exports; there have therefore, been no means of ascertaining the exports since that year.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stettin	1859	- -	7 3 -	- -	998,600 - -	1,612,500 - -
	1860	- -	9 9 -	- -	1,442,100 - -	1,987,500 - -
	1861	- -	13 10 -	- -	1,860,000 - -	3,496,050 - -
	1862	- -	15 1 -	- -	1,952,300 - -	3,510,000 - -
	1863	- -	18 1 6	- -	1,930,000 - -	3,736,000 - -
	1864	- -	15 15 -	5	902,000 - -	1,838,700 - -
	1865	- -	10 13 -	1	1,260,000 - -	3,815,100 - -
	1866	- -	16 10 -	1	1,890,000 - -	2,527,500 - -
	1867	- -	16 14 -	- -	2,100,000 - -	4,357,500 - -
	1868	- -	15 19 -	- -	2,750,000 - -	3,868,400 - -
PORTUGAL:						
Lisbon	1859	- -	331 12 7	No register kept.	—	—
	1860	- -	305 19 4	- -	—	—
	1861	- -	321 18 7	- -	1,823,719 11 -	3,204,120 9 -
	1862	- -	415 8 3	- -	—	—
	1863	- -	401 8 11	- -	—	—
	1864	- -	330 - 6	- -	—	—
	1865	- -	383 8 11	- -	2,978,691 11 -	2,724,217 15 -
	1866	187 7 7	243 - 3	- -	2,634,596 13 -	2,970,074 - -
	1867	337 15 3	- -	- -	2,349,269 6 6	2,645,372 9 -
	1868	431 9 9	—	—	—	—
Oporto	1861	Returns not yet received.				
	1862					
	1863					
	1864					
	1865					
	1866					
	1867					
	1868					
ROMAN STATES:						
Civita Vecchia	1859	- -	76 16 7	- Ditto.	(a)	—
	1860	- -	62 4 5	—	—	—
	1861	- -	116 15 6	—	—	—
	1862	- -	95 9 2	—	—	—
	1863	- -	69 18 5	—	—	—
	1864	- -	96 10 7	—	—	—
	1865	- -	52 12 6	—	—	—
	1866	- -	40 9 3	—	—	—
	1867	- -	35 3 6	—	—	—
	1868	- -	55 18 9	—	—	—
Rome	1859	43 2 -	159 7 3	Ditto.	—	—
	1860	158 13 9	—	- -	—	—
	1861	155 6 9	—	- -	—	—
	1862	234 9 -	—	- -	—	—
	1863	310 19 6	—	- -	—	—
	1864	328 18 6	—	- -	—	—
	1865	124 1 -	—	- -	—	—
	1866	47 6 6	—	- -	—	—
	1867	38 6 6	—	- -	—	—
	1868	64 9 9	—	- -	—	—

(*a*) Returns of trade unobtainable, no registers of imports or exports being kept at the Customs, Harbour Master's Office, or other Public Department.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RUSSIA:						
Archangel	1859	- -	7 - -	No register kept. (*a*)	1,007,796 - -	11,760 - -
	1860	- -	9 12 -	- -	552,268 - -	12,553 - -
	1861	-	7 15 6	- -	738,682 - -	13,233 - -
	1862	- -	26 19 4	- -	762,869 - -	20,407 - -
	1863	- -	7 10 -	- -	556,173 - -	21,749 - -
	1864	- -	16 15 2	- -	681,848 - -	12,451 - -
	1865	- -	33 14 8	- -	669,704 - -	8,759 - -
	1866	- -	18 17 -	- -	857,129 - -	11,869 - -
	1867	- -	72 9 6	- -	723,608 - -	11,723 - -
	1868	- -	19 10 4	- -	960,938 - -	16,916 - -
Berdiansk	1859	- -	73 5 6	- Ditto -	44,040 - -	—
	1860	- -	95 5 1	- -	101,727 - -	—
	1861	- -	104 13 -	- -	55,558 - -	—
	1862	- -	42 16 -	- -	49,948 - -	—
	1863	- -	14 11 -	- -	16,649 - -	—
	1864	- -	14 8 6	- -	17,822 - -	—
	1865	2 2 -	15 5 6	- -	52,750 - -	—
	1866	4 7 6	- -	- -	125,273 - -	—
	1867	10 16 6	- -	- -	323,239 - -	—
	1868	8 18 6	- -	- -	152,000 - -	—
Helsingfors	1859	- No record -	- -	- Ditto -	163,666 - -	199,590 - -
	1860	5 10 6	- -	- -	173,556 - -	221,172 - -
	1861	5 4 -	- -	- -	217,684 - -	180,462 - -
	1862	1 8 -	- -	- -	265,882 - -	164,863 - -
	1863	9 4 -	- -	- -	340,119 - -	224,659 - -
	1864	4 5 -	- -	- -	335,603 - -	136,950 - -
	1865	11 12 -	- -	- -	327,410 - -	152,304 - -
	1866	4 17 6	- -	- -	289,540 - -	184,570 - -
	1867	3 8 -	- -	- -	301,309 - -	263,680 - -
	1868	4 8 -	- -	- -	294,580 - -	174,309 - -
Kertch (Crimea)	1859	11 11 6	- -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1860	17 7 -	—	—	—	—
	1861	14 10 -	—	—	—	—
	1862	4 8 6	—	—	—	—
	1863	7 12 6	—	—	—	—
	1864	8 8 6	—	—	—	—
	1865	13 14 -	—	—	—	—
	1866	8 16 -	- -	- -	70,289 7 6½	12,303 17 6
	1867	22 18 -	- -	- -	63,113 16 -	13,122 12 -
	1868	15 - -	- -	- -	4,936 - -	35,673 14 -
Moscow	1864	- -	2 5 -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1865	- -	4 15 -	—	—	—
	1866	- -	6 14 -	—	—	—
	1867	- -	5 5 -	—	—	—
	1868	- -	44 12 -	—	—	—
Nicolaieff (*b*)	1866	5 10 -	- -	- Ditto.	—	—
	1867	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) The number of British subjects resident at Archangel is between 40 and 50.

(*b*) The Consulate at Nicolaieff was only established in October 1866, and on the closing of the navigation in December of that year, the Vice Consul was ordered to Odessa to act as Consul General.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Russia—*continued.*						
Odessa	1859	81 – –	- -	No register kept.	(a)	(a)
	1860	104 – –	—	—	—	—
	1861	44 – –	—	—	—	—
	1862	14 – –	—	—	—	—
	1863	13 – –	—	—	—	—
	1864	44 – –	—	—	—	—
	1865	33 – –	—	—	—	—
	1866	37 – –	—	—	—	—
	1867	288 – –	—	—	—	—
	1868	119 – –	—	—	—	—
Poti	1859	- -	- -	- -	20,000 – –	7,840 – –
	1860	- -	- -	- -	40,000 – –	5,000 – –
	1861	- -	- -	- -	48,000 – –	16,000 – –
	1862	17 17 6	- -	- -	80,000 – –	8,000 – –
	1863	1 8 –	- -	- -	81,000 – –	7,000 – –
	1864	4 9 –	- -	- -	25,000 – –	9,000 – –
	1865	– 12 –	- -	- -	23,000 – –	8,000 – –
	1866	- -	- -	- -	50,000 – –	5,000 – –
	1867	- -	- -	10	62,000 – –	7,500 – –
	1868	- -	- -	69	48,000 – –	65,000 – –
Riga	1859	- -	28 14 6	No register kept.	1,840,000 – –	280,000 – –
	1860	- -	39 5 6	- -	2,353,982 – –	373,570 – –
	1861	- -	44 4 6	- -	1,302,602 – –	366,940 – –
	1862	- -	21 1 6	- -	1,964,438 – –	222,160 – –
	1863	- -	14 2 6	- -	1,812,705 – –	293,250 – –
	1864	- -	45 10 –	- -	1,880,000 – –	305,330 – –
	1865	- -	48 9 6	- -	2,312,850 – –	310,105 – –
	1866	- -	35 15 6	- -	2,330,180 – –	438,120 – –
	1867	- -	27 14 6	- -	1,796,988 – –	1,364,498 – –
	1868	- -	41 5 –	- -	1,997,600 – –	739,638 – –
St. Petersburg (*b*)	1859	- -	98 15 –	- -	4,331,700 – –	5,266,096 – –
	1860	- -	61 4 –	- -	5,203,312 – –	5,662,793 – –
	1861	- -	63 4 4	- -	3,922,549 – –	5,417,356 – –
	1862	- -	154 – –	- -	3,751,272 – –	4,013,634 – –
	1863	- -	57 16 6	- -	3,738,266 – –	5,221,137 – –
	1864	- -	53 1 6	- -	5,406,948 – –	6,734,784 – –
	1865	- -	62 9 6	- -	5,410,675 – –	5,224,618 – –
	1866	10 11 9	32 4 –	- -	6,397,870 – –	7,045,734 – –
	1867	24 14 –	– 11 4	- -	5,606,397 – –	8,660,929 – –
	1868	54 – 7½	- -	- -	5,612,868 – –	8,770,447 – –
Taganrog	1859	- -	434 16 –	- -	1,925,520 – –	50,659 – –
	1860	- -	281 13 10	- -	1,969,484 – –	42,878 – –
	1861	- -	141 15 6	- -	2,056,710 – –	45,140 – –
	1862	- -	199 12 7	- -	2,794,624 – –	63,880 – –
	1863	- -	152 5 9	- -	2,097,120 – –	115,660 – –
	1864	- -	125 19 –	- -	1,469,349 – –	56,850 – –
	1865	- -	46 1 –	- -	1,180,081 – –	31,518 – –
	1866	- -	74 – –	- -	1,754,278 – –	35,275 – –
	1867	- -	91 2 6	- -	2,547,603 – –	59,032 – –
	1868	- -	162 19 6	- -	2,888,874 – –	112,422 – –

(*a*) There are no records in this Consulate from which such returns could be compiled.

(*b*) The approximate number of English-born residents in the district of St. Petersburg is 3,000.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
RUSSIA—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Theodosia (Crimea) - -	1859	5 17 –	- -	No register kept.	(*a*)	(*b*)
	1860	5 2 7	—	—	—	—
	1861	– 2 –	—	—	—	—
	1862	6 8 6	—	—	—	—
	1863	1 1 6	—	—	—	—
	1864	– 2 –	—	—	—	—
	1865	- -	—	—	—	—
	1866	2 5 –	—	—	—	—
	1867	– 5 –	—	—	—	—
	1868	2 4 –	—	—	—	—
Warsaw - - - - -	1859	9 8 –	- -	- -	531,154 10 9	634,528 8 10
	1860	7 8 –	- -	- -	618,896 17 3	701,963 – 5
	1861	6 10 –	- -	- -	962,896 – 2	771,224 2 3
	1862	5 15 –	- -	- -	720,555 – –	928,284 7 11
	1863	8 8 6	- -	- -	1,493,447 11 4	1,224,253 19 4
	1864	7 16 6	- -	- -	1,409,880 2 10	1,062,961 16 3
	1865	11 – –	- -	345	1,521,461 10 –	1,057,169 6 5
	1866	7 18 6	- -	353	979,373 12 6	1,396,543 5 8
	1867	10 5 6	- -	360	1,063,485 8 –	1,501,092 10 3
	1868	9 2 6	- -	363	1,294,132 3 9	1,639,670 7 –
Wiborg - - - - -	1859	- -	2 5 8	Ditto -	98,138 – –	24,094 – –
	1860	- -	5 5 –	- -	107,996 – –	28,369 – –
	1861	- -	5 1 10	- -	123,305 – –	25,327 – –
	1862	- -	11 12 3	- -	130,850 – –	15,273 – –
	1863	- -	12 6 6	- -	166,740 – –	22,686 – –
	1864	- -	24 2 1	- -	161,952 – –	19,080 – –
	1865	- -	52 16 10	- -	160,567 – –	26,264 – –
	1866	- -	6 15 –	- -	151,185 – –	16,682 – –
	1867	- -	6 4 –	- -	123,178 – –	29,522 – –
	1868	- -	1 4 –	- -	131,429 – –	23,508 – –
SPAIN:						
Alicante - - - - -	1859	- -	185 8 6½	35	26,063 – –	138,646 – –
	1860	- -	307 6 1½	39	19,775 – –	168,309 – –
	1861	- -	240 12 8	38	4,309 – –	88,904 – –
	1862	- -	307 15 –	38	22,842 – –	195,775 – –
	1863	- -	287 19 7	49	83,612 – –	113,645 – –
	1864	- -	258 1 3	37	92,825 – –	123,312 – –
	1865	- -	178 15 4	38	53,378 – –	38,910 – –
	1866	- -	195 9 11	39	28,829 – –	20,387 – –
	1867	- -	170 19 7	38	23,543 – –	24,129 – –
	1868	- -	135 13 11	37	39,555 – –	30,678 – –
Barcelona - - - - -	1859	223 14 8	- -	- (*c*) -		
	1860	62 6 3	- -	- -		
	1861	63 2 –	- -	- -		
	1862	58 11 8	- -	- -		
	1863	68 17 2	- -	- -	Average value, during the 10 years, 220,000*l.*	Average value, during the 10 years, 68,000*l.*
	1864	51 12 7	- -	- -		
	1865	33 10 6	- -	- -		
	1866	44 10 7	- -	- -		
	1867	44 3 –	- -	- -		
	1868	60 9 2	- -	- -		

(*a*) The export trade is all in cereals, principally to Great Britain; but as all the vessels go to Constantinople "for orders," it is impossible to know the destination of all the vessels, so as to form an estimate of the total amount of value.

(*b*) No imports direct; all come to this port through Odessa, and are not registered at the Custom House, having passed the Custom House there.

(*c*) Average number enrolled during the 10 years, 262. Number enrolled at the end of 1868, 250.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
					Exports.	Imports.
SPAIN—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bilbao	1859 (Sept. 3 to Dec. 31).	15 1 8	- -	450 (*a*)	20,803 - -	(*b*)321,071 - -
	1860	83 9 11	- -	600	69,306 - -	(*b*)345,129 - -
	1861	68 9 10	- -	900	59,048 - -	(*b*)454,886 - -
	1862	96 15 4	- -	900	63,752 - -	(*b*)431,355 - -
	1863	106 4 4	- -	800	47,721 - -	(*b*)564,795 - -
	1864	91 5 3	- -	450	36,407 - -	1,168,333 - -
	1865	62 15 -	- -	300	87,555 - -	804,156 - -
	1866	50 5 10	- -	200	98,837 - -	788,662 - -
	1867	65 9 11	- -	150	103,727 - -	916,767 - -
	1868	72 8 3	- -	130	No returns from the Customs obtainable.	
Cadiz	1859	- -	292 1 8	267	1,540,587 12 -	342,948 4 -
	1860	- -	322 18 4	267	1,560,050 16 -	145,767 7 -
	1861	- -	298 10 10	267	1,287,022 8 4	331,685 4 2
	1862	- -	348 10 10	267	1,854,005 12 -	338,054 8 4
	1863	- -	336 13 4	267	1,399,759 12 6	313,302 8 4
	1864	120 - -	169 7 6	267	1,709,660 2 6	216,615 13 4
	1865	198 4 2	- -	267	1,140,211 - 10	289,930 13 4
	1866	180 4 2	- -	250	1,834,234 4 2	325,173 15 -
	1867	223 17 8	- -	250	1,700,634 4 2	114,008 - -
	1868	129 14 4	- -	250	1,830,165 16 8	212,422 16 8
Carthagena	1859	- -	394 13 -	61	486,076 - -	184,893 - -
	1860	- -	415 10 -	35	459,789 - -	179,947 - -
	1861	- -	345 16 6	37	368,125 - -	217,361 - -
	1862	- -	396 11 6	44	336,911 - -	224,469 - -
	1863	- -	308 2 6	40	462,791 - -	151,836 - -
	1864	- -	447 16 -	40	526,739 - -	270,754 - -
	1865	- -	387 - 11	48	454,745 - -	189,120 - -
	1866	- -	518 3 6	38	466,401 - -	323,376 - -
	1867	- -	563 7 6	28	743,411 - -	330,976 - -
	1868	- -	523 14 3	32	335,004 - -	432,208 - -
Corunna	1859	- -	14 11 8	- -	24,390 - -	6,581 - -
	1860	- -	19 9 7	- -	46,943 - -	7,013 - -
	1861	- -	20 8 -	31	61,148 - -	6,942 - -
	1862	- -	25 3 7½	- -	56,150 - -	4,080 - -
	1863	- -	24 8 9	- -	36,349 - -	8,750 - -
	1864	- -	47 18 4	- -	64,158 - -	8,365 - -
	1865	- -	45 8 4	- -	51,363 - -	5,698 - -
	1866	4 - -	- -	-	55,534 10 10	4,078 5 10
	1867	66 9 10	- -	- -	95,178 17 3	1,450 - -
	1868	65 18 10	- -	- -	123,167 - -	3,975 - -
Mahon (*c*)	1859	- -	No record -	No register kept.	- - -	5,049 - -
	1860	4 - -	No record to April 16th.	- „ -	- - -	1,958 - -
	1861	11 18 9	- -	- „ -	- - -	2,100 - -
	1862	2 13 6	5 12 6	- „ -	- - -	3,458 - -
	1863	- -	8 - -	- „ -	- - -	6,416 - -
	1864	- -	3 16 -	- „ -	- - -	1,118 - -
	1865	- -	21 6 -	- „ -	- - -	2,346 - -
	1866	- -	59 17 2	- „ -	- - -	2,446 - -
	1867	- -	31 2 6	- „ -	- - -	1,540 - -
	1868	20 6 -	- -	- „ -	- - -	3,345 - -

(*a*) Comparatively few persons apply to be enrolled in the consular register, which, moreover, necessarily contains no account of departures. This is therefore an approximate return of British residents founded upon a list furnished in 1861 by the railway contractors, and subsequent inquiries made from time to time.

(*b*) Exclusive of material for construction of railway, completed in 1863.

(*c*) Vice Consul from 1859 to 16th April 1860, and from 1862 to 1867..

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
SPAIN—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Malaga	1859	- -	200 3 -	341	The annual values of exports and imports cannot be ascertained as required by this Return, but the actual trade of this district with Great Britain and her Colonies, which is constantly on the increase, may be fairly estimated at the present time as follows:	
	1860	- -	184 9 -	342		
	1861	- -	245 5 8	340		
	1862	- -	215 10 7	345		
	1863	- -	232 14 5	370		
	1864	- -	248 3 9	379		
	1865	- -	235 9 2	373		
	1866	- -	222 18 4	381		
	1867	- -	244 9 7	384		
	1868	- -	253 10 8	387	445,000 - -	286,000 - -
Santander	1859	- -	59 14 9	264	(a) 6,451 - -	(a) 152,578 - -
	1860	- -	100 4 -	214	439,819 - -	168,995 - -
	1861	- -	117 2 6	127	572,897 - -	302,778 - -
	1862	- -	60 14 -	104	132,622 - -	309,738 - -
	1863	- -	82 - -	80	9,215 - -	502,400 - -
	1864	- -	52 - -	71	3,815 - -	409,457 - -
	1865	- -	28 14 -	71	37,159 - -	209,453 - -
	1866	- -	71 14 -	72	307,410 - -	136,326 - -
	1867	- -	58 - -	78	91,089 - -	213,229 - -
	1868	- -	46 15 -	80	5,446 - -	428,460 - -
Seville	1859					
	1860					
	1861					
	1862					
	1863					
	1864	Returns not yet received.				
	1865					
	1866					
	1867					
	1868					
SWEDEN AND NORWAY:						
Christiania	1859	- -	39 12 5	No register kept.	3,127,000 - -	3,107,000 - -
	1860	- -	22 - 2	- -	3,516,000 - -	3,352,000 - -
	1861	- -	27 14 4	- -	3,244,000 - -	4,370,000 - -
	1862	- -	20 11 3	- -	3,682,000 - -	4,191,110 - -
	1863	- -	14 10 8	- -	4,049,600 - -	4,442,000 - -
	1864	- -	25 9 4	- -	4,557,600 - -	4,290,000 - -
	1865	- -	30 18 3	- -	3,662,000 - -	4,163,350 -
	1866	- -	19 10 4	- -	3,662,400 - -	5,850,000 - -
	1867	- -	19 5 8	- -	3,863,000 - -	5,456,000 - -
	1868	- -	27 7 1	- -	3,900,000 - -	5,880,000 - -
Gothenburg	1859	- -	29 9 6	Ditto -	240,300 - -	411,100 - -
	1860	- -	28 1 8	- -	272,100 - -	353,0 0 - -
	1861	- -	37 5 9	- -	274,150 - -	407,350 - -
	1862	- -	41 19 10	- -	343,200 - -	358,500 - -
	1863	- -	48 10 -	- -	422,050 - -	441,000 - -
	1864	- -	42 - -	- -	372,700 - -	446,000 - -
	1865	- -	41 3 10	- -	418,000 - -	727,400 - -
	1866	- -	40 - 5	- -	511,600 - -	797,400 - -
	1867	- -	42 14 -	- -	527,700 - -	744,400 - -
	1868 (To 31 Mar.)	- -	10 13 4	- -	496,300 - -	564,200 - -
	1869 (To 31 Mar.)	- -	39 3 9	—	—	—
Stockholm	1859	- -	16 14 2	Ditto -	1,800,000 - -	874,000 - -
	1860	- -	12 17 10	- -	2,317,200 - -	919,300 - -
	1861	- -	10 10 10	- -	1,956,200 - -	1,297,800 - -
	1862	- -	11 11 -	- -	2,195,500 - -	1,100,700 - -
	1863	- -	18 - -	- -	2,577,600 - -	1,227,800 - -
	1864	- -	15 3 2	- -	2,706,100 - -	1,351,600 - -
	1865	- -	18 6 8	- -	2,958,000 - -	1,746,600 - -
	1866	12 17 -	7 8 11	- -	2,973,300 - -	1,991,800 - -
	1867	40 2 -	- -	- -	3,474,000 - -	1,586,300 - -
	1868	36 5 -	- -	- -	Returns for 1868 not yet published.	

(a) Fluctuations in amounts caused by cereal exports and imports.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
SWITZERLAND:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Geneva	1859	- -	49 11 6	No register kept.	- (a) -	- (a)
	1860	- -	47 14 11	—	—	—
	1861	- -	53 2 —	—	—	—
	1862	- -	43 6 —	—	—	—
	1863	- -	54 18 —	—	—	—
	1864	- -	64 11 4	—	—	—
	1865	- -	64 9 6	—	—	—
	1866	- -	74 12 5	—	—	—
	1867	- -	66 16 9	—	—	—
	1868	- -	54 14 6	—	—	—
TURKEY IN EUROPE:						
Adrianople	1859					
	1860	- (b) -	- -	- -	- (c) -	- (c)
	1861					
	1862	- -	28 12 10	67	—	—
	1863	22 5 —	39 14 9	97	—	—
	1864	26 12 6	- -	46	—	—
	1865	7 6 —	- -	6	—	—
	1866	8 5 —	- -	11	—	—
	1867	7 18 3	- -	17	—	—
	1868	10 8 —	- -	11	—	—
Bosna Serai	1860	- -	- -	18	—	—
	1861	- -	- -	16	—	—
	1862	10 — —	- -	14	—	—
	1863	8 — —	- -	14	—	—
	1864	4 — —	- -	8	—	—
	1865	- -	- -	9	—	—
	1866	6 — —	- -	7	—	—
	1867	2 — —	- -	7	—	—
	1868	11 — —	- -	7	—	—
Canea (Crete) (d)	1859	110 4 4	- -	20	- - -	5,000 - -
	1860	151 2 11	- -	22	—	—
	1861	133 7 10	- -	28	—	—
	1862	159 16 3	- -	18	- - -	4,000 - -
	1863	184 — 2	- -	23	- - -	15,000 - -
	1864	41 3 6	- -	27	5,236 - -	1,040 - -
	1865	10 10 —	- -	22	- - -	9,093 - -
	1866	5 18 6	- -	8	- - -	1,360 - -
	1867	19 1 7	- -	15	- - -	10,360 - -
	1868	24 4 1	- -	19	- - -	6,850 - -
Cavalla	1859	- -	23 13 —	10	6,145 - -	—
	1860	- -	16 8 9	16	13,834 - -	—
	1861	- -	21 4 —	17	12,350 - -	—
	1862	- -	20 11 6	23	13,780 - -	—
	1863	- -	22 2 6	23	7,200 - -	—
	1864	- -	8 — 6	9	—	—
	1865	- -	1 5 6	2	—	—
	1866	- -	3 17 6	- -	27,660 - -	—
	1867	- -	7 13 6	2	16,430 - -	—
	1868	- -	10 6 6	2	25,600 - -	—

(a) Impossible to obtain separate amount of exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom and Geneva.

(b) Before this Vice Consulate was established (22 March 1862), there was an unpaid British Consular Agent in Adrianople who kept no registers of fees, &c.

(c) The Ottoman authorities in the interior keep no returns of the quantity and value of the direct trade between Great Britain and the ports included in the vilaet of Adrianople. According to the information taken from those who are competent to give an opinion on the subject, it appears that the direct trade between Great Britain and the principal outlets of this productive vilaet, such as Burgas, Rodosto, Gallipoli, Enos, and Porto Lagos, is of considerable importance, and has very sensibly increased during the 10 years ending 31 December 1868. Not long before 1858 most of the British imports, of which there is a great and growing consumption, especially of cotton goods, in all the Adrianople districts, were brought by the importers from Vienna, Trieste, Salonica, Constantinople, and Smyrna; whereas now three-fourths of the quantity consumed in the vilaet are imported direct from English markets, where the principal native merchants have established agents of their own. The direct export trade between the Adrianople vilaet and Great Britain has also received a very considerable extension during the last 10 years. Screw steamers now visit the different ports of the vilaet and receive cargoes of native produce for Liverpool and London, composed chiefly of wheat, Indian corn, barley, and canary seed.

(d) In the above amounts of fees received on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the following sums in each of the 10 years have been levied for and accounted to the supreme Consular Court at Constantinople, but are included in the same, namely :

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1859 - - -	—	1863 - - -	132 10 8	1866 - - -	4 - 6
1860 - - -	—	1864 - - -	19 7 6	1867 - - -	15 9 1
1861 - - -	66 9 10	1865 - - -	4 4 —	1868 - - -	5 2 6
1862 - - -	104 4 9				

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
TURKEY IN EUROPE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Constantinople (*a*):—						
Consular - - -	1859	2,312 7 3	- -	239	- (*b*) -	- (*b*)
Judicial - - -	„	2,056 10 5				
Consular - - -	1860	2,294 15 10	- -	359	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	1,552 12 –				
Consular - - -	1861	1,922 17 6	- -	229	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	1,674 2 8				
Consular - - -	1862	1,840 2 –	- -	120	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	1,694 9 3				
Consular - - -	1863	1,871 12 –	- -	2,529	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	2,598 8 1¾				
Consular - - -	1864	1,840 5 6	- -	747	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	3,753 3 3				
Consular - - -	1865	1,410 10 –	- -	471	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	3,294 5 2½				
Consular - - -	1866	1,646 2 6	- -	478	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	1,826 17 10				
Consular - - -	1867	1,910 15 –	- -	447	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	2,240 5 7½				
Consular - - -	1868	2,186 16 8	- -	459	—	—
Judicial - - -	„	2,349 4 10				
Janina - - - -	1859	67 7 –	- -	52	—	—
	1860	- -	- -	56	—	—
	1861	72 4 6	19 – 4	49	—	—
	1862	78 12 10	21 10 11	44	—	—
	1863	26 8 6	31 – 6	34	—	—
	1864	17 19 6	3 11 10	27	—	—
	1865	– 6 6	—	—	—	—
	1866	– 12 6	- -	1	—	—
	1867	– 18 –	- -	2	—	—
	1868	– 6 –	- -	2	—	—
Kustendji - - -	1859	Vice-consulate established in 1860		- -	- - -	36,071 18 2
	1860	- -	5 – –	128	- - -	44,766 15 1
	1861	- -	23 15 –	132	30,167 – –	20,276 14 5
	1862	- -	109 2 6	157	151,400 – –	27,333 15 2
	1863	37 5 –	51 11 –	149	537,021 – –	13,501 15 1
	1864	11 5 –	80 8 6	45	582,500 – –	12,027 14 1
	1865	11 10 –	106 18 6	46	997,750 – –	8,115 5 9
	1866	10 5 –	58 2 6	41	811,868 – –	11,390 17 6
	1867	10 – –	50 14 –	40	676,600 – –	4,017 17 6
	1868	9 5 –	72 11 –	37	820,950 – –	10,805 – 9

(*a*) The fines and sums received on account of subsistence of the prisoners are not included. The Registration and Judicial Fees from all the outlying consulates in the Levant from the year 1863, are included in the total amount of the Judicial Fees.

Besides the consular fees, hospital dues are also exacted from every British ship, and as these dues form a revenue for the consulate, they are enumerated as follows:

Year.	Fees Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	Year.	Fees Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	Year.	Fees Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1859	1,752 19 8½	1863	1,741 19 1½	1866	2,427 13 1½
1860	1,888 12 7½	1864	2,209 14 3	1867	3,022 18 5
1861	1,799 2 –	1865	2,100 15 9	1868	3,279 19 9½
1862	1,832 2 9				

(*b*) The Customs Authorities are unable to give any information as to the Exports and Imports.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
TURKEY IN EUROPE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Larissa and Volo (*a*)	1859	- - -	34 12 6	136	—	—
	1860	- - -	40 6 6	130	—	—
	1861	- - -	21 11 6	139	—	—
	1862	- - -	22 - 6	150	—	—
	1863	- - -	43 8 6	152	—	—
	1864	- - -	27 - 2	11	—	—
	1865	- - -	9 - -	10	—	—
	1866	- - -	3 2 6	10	—	—
	1867	- - -	10 7 6	10	—	—
	1868	- - -	4 5 -	11	—	—
Monastir	1859	- - -	24 15 11	28 (*b*)	—	—
	1860	7 3 6	4 10 -	38 (*b*)	—	—
	1861	19 17 3	- - -	14 (*b*)	—	—
	1862	33 12 3	- - -	18 (*b*)	—	—
	1863	47 2 -	- - -	14 (*b*)	—	—
	1864	16 3 -	- - -	2 (*c*)	—	—
	1865	17 16 4	- - -	3 (*c*)	—	—
	1866	9 18 6	- - -	1 (*c*)	—	—
	1867	6 17 6	- - -	2 (*c*)	—	—
	1868	6 9 6	- - -	1 (*c*)	—	—
Prevesa	1859	- - -	484 3 3	—	—	—
	1860	403 12 -	—	—	—	—
	1861	407 10 -	—	—	—	—
	1862	545 6 10	—	—	—	—
	1863	409 6 -	—	—	—	—
	1864	105 19 -	—	—	—	—
	1865	4 17 -	—	—	—	—
	1866	2 17 -	—	—	—	—
	1867	2 13 -	—	—	—	—
	1868	3 14 -	—	—	—	—
Rustchuk (Vilayet of the Danube).	-	Consulate established 3 May 1866.				
	1866	17 12 6	- - -	47	—	—
	1867	7 4 -	- - -	13	—	—
	1868	15 4 6	- - -	26	—	—
Salonica (*d*)	1859	- - -	100 11 6	20	—	—
	1860	- - -	82 12 -	22	—	—
	1861	36 13 -	34 9 -	22	19,314 - -	210,200 - -
	1862	29 2 5	35 11 6	24	38,132 - -	236,600 - -
	1863	73 19 4	37 11 9	26	31,187 - -	219,700 - -
	1864	36 1 -	30 - 9	28	35,600 - -	283,874 - -
	1865	21 4 11	20 6 -	27	74,011 - -	347,915 - -
	1866	19 12 6	13 10 -	27	48,814 - -	314,000 - -
	1867	41 13 -	15 4 -	20	81,525 - -	330,690 - -
	1868	33 12 9	35 6 6	16	189,144 - -	318,980 - -
Scutari (Albania)	1859	23 15 6	- - -	16	(*e*)	—
	1860	17 14 -	- - -	16	—	—
	1861	13 19 -	- - -	16	—	—
	1862	9 12 6	- - -	16	—	—
	1863	11 16 6	- - -	16	—	—
	1864	8 8 -	- - -	8 The above include Ionians.	—	—
	1865	4 14 -	- - -	2	—	—
	1866	6 - 6	- - -	2	—	—
	1867	7 - 6	- - -	5	—	—
	1868	5 6 -	- - -	5	—	—

(*a*) The diminution in the number of persons enrolled as British subjects, followed the transfer of Ionian subjects to Hellenic nationality. Owing to there being no steam communication between England and Volo, the direct trade to and from Great Britain is very limited; and no information ever has been obtainable from the local Customs authorities, to enable forming any estimate of its amount with approach to accuracy.

(*b*) These years comprise both sexes and all ages, British and Ionian.

(*c*) Only British male adults.

(*d*) Judicial fees remitted to the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople.

(*e*) British goods are imported into this province, but through Trieste, Venice, and Corfu. Through the same channels exports from this to Great Britain are conveyed.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government. £. s. d.	FEES Retained by the Consul. £. s. d.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports. £. s. d.	Imports. £. s. d.
TURKEY IN EUROPE—*continued.*				British and Ionians.		
Soulina	1859	- - -	- - -	244	- - -	- Not known.
	1860	- (a) -	159 19 -	117	- - -	,,
	1861	- - -	375 8 3	173	- - -	,,
	1862	- - -	476 4 2	78	- - -	,,
	1863	20 - -	401 10 2	80	- - -	,,
	1864	14 - -	312 18 -	59	- - -	4,500 - -
				British.		
	1865	63 - 3	56 6 -	12	—	—
	1866	107 3 6	- - -	17	- - -	5,000 - -
	1867	110 11 -	- - -	19	- - -	5,149 - -
	1868	114 13 6	- - -	23	- - -	17,409 - -
Varna	-	Vice Consulate established May 1866.				
	1866	13 3 -	- - -	19	—	—
	1867	15 2 -	- - -	14	—	—
	1868	13 17 6	- - -	17	—	—
Belgrade	1859	- - -	- - -			
	1860	- - -	- - -			
	1861	- - -	- - -	- nil -		
	1862	- 12 -	- - -			
	1863	1 10 -	189 7 8	12		
	1864	3 15 6	- - -	1		
	1865	3 - -	- - -	4	- nil - -	- - nil
	1866	1 11 -	- - -	3		
	1867	1 4 -	- - -	3		
	1868	1 2 -	- - -	3		
Bucharest	1859	56 7 -	- - -	*See* returns furnished by the Galatz Consulate.		
	1860	63 6 8	- - -			
	1861	70 17 5	- - -			
	1862	49 12 -	- - -			
	1863	56 17 -	- - -			
	1864	23 15 -	- - -			
	1865	24 9 -	- - -			
	1866	7 8 -	- - -			
	1867	6 13 10	- - -			
	1868	11 2 6	- - -			
Galatz	1859	- - -	519 18 -	(b) 176	186,500 - -	397,000 - -
	1860	- - -	330 3 10	168	267,000 - -	402,000 - -
	1861	260 10 -	98 12 -	272	272,000 - -	466,000 - -
	1862	222 14 3	- - -	158	184,000 - -	478,000 - -
	1863	411 13 8	- - -	371	301,000 - -	520,000 - -
	1864	364 10 10	- - -	86	506,000 - -	580,000 - -
	1865	131 4 10	- - -	18	322,000 - -	529,000 - -
	1866	163 11 10	- - -	13	410,500 - -	506,000 - -
	1867	143 19 -	- - -	17	398,000 - -	471,580 - -
	1868	305 10 7	- - -	16	591,700 - -	547,170 - -
Ibraila	1859	- - -	420 7 -	(b) 385	355,380 - -	496,000 - -
	1860	- - -	374 14 -	364	483,000 - -	519,200 - -
	1861		359 8 6	314	421,000 - -	524,000 - -
	1862	107 4 6	330 17 6	404	385,300 - -	681,200 - -
	1863		522 19 6	347	470,300 - -	707,100 - -
	1864	9 13 6	130 11 -	12	930,500 - -	788,800 - -
	1865	4 17 6	66 9 6	12	806,520 - -	729,400 - -
	1866	9 2 -	94 7 -	13	821,200 - -	580,000 - -
	1867	6 15 -	154 2 6	13	784,000 - -	640,000 - -
	1868	3 15 -	211 6 -	12	1,126,500 - -	734,400 - -

(a) From 21st August, date of present appointment.

(b) Ionian subjects are included until 1864.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
TURKEY IN EUROPE—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jassy	1859	259 6 2	- - -	288	(a)	(a)
	1860	66 5 6	—	—	—	—
	1861	56 12 8	—	—	—	—
	1862	45 10 6	—	—	—	—
	1863	24 17 6	- -	29	—	—
	1864	2 12 -	- -	6	—	—
	1865	5 10 7	- -	6	—	—
	1866	1 5 -	- -	6	—	—
	1867	- 7 -	- -	4	—	—
	1868	- 9 -	- -	3	—	—
TURKEY IN ASIA:						
Aleppo	1859	- -	57 7 6	81	282,994 1 5¾	386,970 7 4¾
	1860	- -	51 19 -	65	306,090 - -½	456,685 14 2½
	1861	192 9 -	50 16 6	71	312,336 15 -¾	1,031,528 4 2
	1862	170 4 4	104 11 2	89	379,768 19 3¼	554,558 12 4
	1863	65 8 -	8 5 10	82	512,663 - -	784,136 7 3¼
	1864	54 3 6	1 10 -	33	699,695 9 10	2,081,054 11 11¾
	1865	52 18 5	1 15 6	29	593,407 13 5	1,352,852 17 9
	1866	187 5 10½	4 12 6	20	538,772 15 1½	1,276,486 9 9
	1867	393 6 2	- 9 -	22	445,179 - -	1,229,430 - -
	1868	122 18 2	- 17 -	23	—	—
Bagdad	1859	- -	- -	- (b) -	No Returns were furnished by the Custom House at Bagdad previously to 1864, owing to the system of farming that revenue.	
	1860	- -	- -	- -		
	1861	No fees are realised at this Consulate General except fees for registration certificates since 1863, which are remitted to the Consular Court at Constantinople		- -		
	1862			- -		
	1863			1,146	(c) (d)	(c)
	1864			409	- -	1,900 - -
	1865			441	- -	7,050 - -
	1866			417	- -	13,970 - -
	1867	- -	- -	246	- -	44,500 - -
	1868	- -	- -	155	- -	63,120 - -
Beyrout	1859	- -	59 10 6	15	8,052 - -	361,719 - -
	1860	- -	64 14 -	55	2,909 - -	363,585 - -
	1861	- -	103 12 6	8	10,918 - -	432,205 - -
	1862	- -	78 16 6	2	7,450 - -	384,560 - -
	2nd half of year					
Commercial	1863	34 10 -	- -	115	9,763 - -	453,936 - -
Judicial	„	51 6 8				
Commercial	1864	73 17 6	- -	119	12,378 - -	566,609 - -
Judicial	„	77 14 -				
Commercial	1865	72 5 -	- -	98	6,235 - -	462,805 - -
Judicial	„	45 - 6				
Commercial	1866	67 6 8	- -	96	8,642 - -	441,497 - -
Judicial	„	132 18 6				
Commercial	1867	68 9 6	- -	74	7,908 - -	501,405 - -
Judicial	„	108 6 8				
Commercial	1868	73 11 -	- -	87	6,050 - -	499,225 - -
Judicial	„	80 4 6				
Brussa	1859	- -	21 10 -	99	—	—
	1860	- -	28 1 8	95	- -	4,000 - -
	1861	35 5 5	1 2 -	68	- -	11,640 - -
	1862	18 - -	5 11 -	64	- -	16,210 - -
	1863	31 8 4	- 12 -	89	- -	21,520 - -
	1864	7 18 -	1 18 -	6	- -	20,460 - -
	1865	5 16 -	- -	4	- -	12,900 - -
	1866	7 6 6	- -	6	- -	9,900 - -
	1867	8 7 -	- -	8	- -	15,760 - -
	1868	- 10 -	- -	2	- -	10,300 - -

(*a*) There has been no direct trade between Jassy and Great Britain, and since Prince Couza's accession, the system of centralisation having been adopted, no returns of trade at all can be obtained on the spot, and can be got only at the capital, Bucharest.

(*b*) No persons were registered in this consulate previously to the year 1863, and the diminution in the number is caused by the exclusion of registration of females, and the return to India of many Indian subjects, who visited the country in 1863. The majority of such subjects resident under protection of this Consulate General—a very large number of persons, estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 persons—are indigent, and hence necessarily exempted from this tax.

(*c*) The Custom House Returns, which are always obtained from the local authorities with great difficulty, only show trade with Great Britain and India under one head, and hence the figures given include both.

(*d*) Duty on exports being levied at the port of shipment, the returns for exports in general furnished by the custom house at Bagdad for three years, as are shown in the trade reports already submitted, do not supply distinct information for this Column.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
TURKEY IN ASIA—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cyprus	1859	- -	No returns	231	No returns.	
	1860	- -	„	224	4,930 – –	975 – –
		None up to 20 Oct. Since that date,				
	1861	22 2 6	„	232	4,619 – –	220 – –
	1862	58 13 11	- -	234	2,380 – –	334 – –
Consular	1863	16 4 –				
Judicial	„	42 6 9	- -	236	14,730 – –	1,280 – –
Consular	1864	15 15 –				
Judicial	„	26 3 8	- -	240	57,795 – –	1,896 – –
Consular	1865	20 7 –				
Judicial	„	5 5 –	- -	18	No returns.	
Consular	1866	15 18 –				
Judicial	„	8 11 –	- -	25	53,234 – –	2,490 – –
Consular	1867	9 18 6				
Judicial	„	8 6 6	- -	26	22,912 – –	396 – –
Consular	1868	12 15 6				
Judicial	„	7 10 –	- -	25	14,420 – –	1,140 – –
Damascus	1859					
	1860					
	1861					
	1862					
	1863					
	1864	- - Returns not yet received.			—	—
	1865					
	1866					
	1867					
	1868					
					(a)	(a)
Dardanelles	1859			Male adults only.	24,000 – –	581 – –
	1860	For these years no reliable returns can be made.		„	18,030 – –	1,959 – –
	1861			44	400 – –	801 – –
	1862	89 5 1	124 1 10	46	80 – –	1,963 – –
	1863	466 19 –	- -	41	310 – –	1,396 – –
	1864	443 12 3	- -	44	2,809 – –	2,435 – –
	1865	386 1 5	- -	21	4,671 – –	1,222 – –
	1866	383 17 5	- -	23	2,464 – –	4,398 – –
	1867	478 19 –	- -	23	1,424 – –	7,612 – –
	1868	565 7 10	- -	25	3,678 – –	7,180 – –
Erzeroum (Koordistan)	1859					
	1860					
	1861					
	1862					
	1863					
	1864	- -	- -	- -	There is no direct trade either in exports or imports with Great Britain. All British articles consumed in this district, or native articles exported from it to England, being imported and exported through intermediaries at Constantinople or Aleppo.	
	1865					
	1866					
	1867					
	1868					
					(b)	(b)
Jaffa	1859	- -	7 17 –	35	5,000 – –	300 – –
	1860	- -	10 11 –	32	800 – –	—
	1861	- -	20 10 –	30	700 – –	—
	1862	- -	27 2 1	30	8,900 – –	2,000 – –
	1863	12 10 –	23 9 –	31	25,600 – –	500 – –
	1864	7 15 –	10 16 –	31	47,000 – –	7,000 – –
	1865	7 – –	23 – –	28	10,000 – –	5,000 – –
	1866	- -	9 10 –	21	7,500 – –	1,200 – –
	1867	- -	14 10 –	21	—	—
	1868	- -	52 1 5	25	5,800 – –	—

(*a*) These sums represent solely the direct trade; about 15,000 *l.* of manufactures and iron are yearly imported, and 20,000 *l.* of valonia exported, *viâ* Constantinople and Smyrna.

(*b*) The value of the exports and imports inserted in the Return is of goods direct from and to Grent Britain, carried by British ships, of which a consular register is kept. The indirect importation of British goods is considerable, as the import trade of Jaffa is of the nature of transit, and not limited to the articles imported for the consumption of its inhabitants, but supplies most of the eastern and southern towns of Palestine. Most of the English goods are imported indirectly, viz., through Alexandria and Beyrout, and transhipped to Jaffa by foreign steamers and sailing vessels, and as no registry is taken at the custom house, the value of English goods imported cannot be ascertained, but may be roughly estimated at 700,000 *l.* for the 10 years ending the 31st December 1868.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
TURKEY IN ASIA—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jeddah (*a*)	1859	135 12 –	– – –	System of registration not yet introduced.	—	—
	1860	146 8 –	– – –			
	1861	112 8 –	– – –			
	1862	124 17 –	– – –			
	1863	157 19 –	—	—	—	—
	1864	199 13 1	—	—	—	—
	1865	273 12 –	– –	1	—	—
	1866	475 14 –	—	—	—	—
	1867	147 3 –	– –	2	—	—
	1868	179 4 8	– –	5	—	—
Jerusalem	1859	19 3 2	– –	No register kept by predecessor.		
	1860	29 15 8	– –			
	1861	78 – 6	– –			
	1862	45 3 10	– –			
	1863	107 2 6¾	– –	217	*Vide* return from Jaffa.	
	1864	44 10 6	– –	128		
	1865	52 8 6	– –	163		
	1866	38 15 –	– –	135		
	1867	32 3 –	– –	120		
	1868	46 3 –	– –	151		
Rhodes	1859	– –	32 14 9	60	23,833 – –	5,450 – –
	1860	– –	47 14 –	59	40,100 – –	6,333 – –
	1861	40 8 8	59 5 6	44	37,166 – –	3,350 – –
	1862	20 18 11	35 8 1	48	42,083 – –	1,850 – –
	1863	49 15 6	19 14 6	56	28,750 – –	2,833 – –
	1864	10 6 –	2 15 –	43	38,600 – –	2,400 – –
	1865	2 – –	6 11 6	46	47,636 – –	8,724 – –
	1866	2 10 –	3 19 6	45	38,727 – –	3,955 – –
	1867	3 – –	15 1 –	45	30,636 – –	12,820 – –
	1868	3 10 –	36 3 –	65	29,518 – –	1,205 – –
Scio and Mitylene	1859	– –	52 4 8	35	25,000 – –	1,200 – –
	1860	– –	37 1 6	42	19,500 – –	—
	1861	– –	33 8 4	38	10,900 – –	1,000 – –
	1862	– –	57 16 10	36	17,000 – –	550 – –
	1863	34 15 –	43 11 2	139	500 – –	—
	1864	9 10 –	7 8 6	38	1,000 – –	—
	1865	5 10 –	1 12 6	22	4,000 – –	400 – –
	1866	3 15 –	1 14 –	15	120 – –	100 – –
	1867	3 10 –	2 8 –	14	—	—
	1868	2 15 –	2 10 –	11	200 – –	4,000 – –
Smyrna	1859	– –	403 13 –	766	- - - No returns.	
	1860	– –	534 5 –	877		
	1861	585 10 8	120 9 –	520		
	1862	602 3 6	– –	448		
	1863	734 16 2	– –	1,015		
	1864	447 2 5	After the cession of the Ionian Islands.	207	2,012,947 – –	1,343,781 – –
	1865	782 6 2		270	2,264,487 – –	994,415 – –
	1866	476 1 4		190	1,674,700 – –	1,102,500 – –
	1867	539 17 11		144	1,678,750 – –	1,200,750 – –
	1868	315 7 –		151	1,871,270 – –	1,366,150 – –

(*a*) The fees include those remitted to the Supreme Consular Court. Since the year 1863, the number of native Indian subjects of Her Majesty enrolled annually, amounts on an average to above 100. A considerable amount of trade is carried on with India.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
TURKEY IN ASIA—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Trebizond	1859	- -	7 13 -	12 and 13 Ionians.	—	—
	1860	- -	6 4 6	10 and 16 Ionians.	—	—
	1861	- -	4 14 -	15 and 15 Ionians.	—	—
	1862	- -	7 18 -	11 and 13 Ionians.	—	—
	1863	- -	2 16 -	14 and 12 Ionians.	—	—
	1864	- -	3 1 -	14	—	—
	1865	- -	1 15 -	12	—	—
	1866	- -	2 2 -	12	—	—
	1867	- (a) -	- -	6	—	—
	1868	- (a) -	- -	6	—	—
Tripoli	1859	- -	69 17 -	1,300	—	—
	1860	- -	35 16 -	1,260	—	—
	1861	- -	40 3 -	1,305	—	—
	1862	- 12 -	36 8 6	1,425	—	—
	1863	2 2 6	33 6 6	1,455	—	—
	1864	89 17 -	27 12 -	1,487	—	—
	1865	135 2 -	5 2 -	1,380	—	—
	1866	147 5 -	- -	1,442	—	—
	1867	168 14 -	- -	1,480	—	—
	1868	132 12 -	- -	1,460	—	—
Alexandria (Egypt)	1859	- Nil -	976 - 9	No enrolment.	—	—
	1860	911 7 7	- -	"	—	—
	1861	1,201 11 -	- -	"	—	—
	1862	1,237 11 9	- -	1,502	—	—
	1863	639 7 6	- -	1,795	—	—
	1864	748 15 6	- -	Enrolled by Consular Court.	—	—
	1865	780 8 -	- -		11,434,000 - -	2,480,000 - -
	1866	646 1 -	- -		6,737,980 - -	2,495,500 - -
	1867	559 7 -	- -		7,635,630 - -	2,749,250 - -
	1868	515 10 6	- -		8,251,600 - -	2,865,000 - -
Cairo	1859	295 15 3	132 12 5 (b)	884	—	—
	1860	225 6 8	- -	653	—	—
	1861	190 2 5	- -	839	—	—
	1862	353 8 11	- -	853	—	—
	1863	552 5 6 65 12 6	364 3 7	612	—	—
	1864	819 17 - 45 - 6	376 11 7	255	—	—
	1865	755 5 10 39 14 -	755 5 10	302	—	—
	1866	615 15 6 50 18 6	615 15 6	360	—	—
	1867	1,059 15 - 39 3 -	919 19 10	301	—	—
	1868	377 7 10 33 6 6	377 7 10	329	—	—

(a) Fees collected for this port during the years 1867, 1868, have been forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, or to the Consul General and Judge at Constantinople, and none retained.

Column 5 has reference only to Trebizond and its immediate district. There are British subjects at Samsoon, Sivas, and Kaisereeyeh.

(b) Retained for Emoluments and Contingencies.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
TURKEY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Suez	1859	- -	23 19 -	144	—	—
	1860	- -	37 8 -	32	—	—
	1861	- -	35 5 -	81	—	—
	1862	- -	42 14 -	—	—	—
	1863	- -	37 8 -	111	—	—
	1864	- -	56 8 -	94	—	—
	1865	- -	82 8 -	63	—	—
	1866	- -	156 8 -	106	—	—
	1867	- -	111 9 6	150	—	—
	1868	- -	120 13 6	260	—	—
TUNIS	1859	- -	206 1 -	(*a*) 4,440	120,422 - -	149,650 - -
	1860	- -	202 11 -	4,500	117,990 - -	131,020 - -
	1861	- -	285 3 9	4,906	99,021 - -	157,748 - -
	1862	- -	154 1 6	4,405	124,450 - -	140,182 - -
	1863	- -	166 6 -	4,140	109,307 - -	120,764 -
	1864	- -	162 6 -	4,145	98,938 - -	119,250 - -
	1865	228 - -	154 13 4	4,500	177,557 - -	148,945 - -
	1866	154 13 -	146 17 -	4,240	80,456 - -	101,644 - -
	1867	159 10 -	135 14 7	4,460	79,986 - -	95,240 - -
	1868	91 5 -	200 8 9	3,040	72,360 - -	156,809 - -
Susa (Tunis)	1859	- -	27 5 11	No register kept.	30,128 - -	14,655 - -
	1860	- -	20 10 6¾	„	91,250 - -	16,945 - -
	1861	- -	14 8 8	„	19,768 - -	11,005 - -
	1862	- -	8 16 1¾	„	8,000 - -	11,200 - -
	1863	- -	12 8 11½	„	4,800 - -	7,600 - -
	1864	48 - -(*b*)	29 2 6	849	48,000 - -	16,800 - -
	1865	37 - -(*b*)	14 2 8¾	613	32,020 - -	15,200 -
	1866	32 5 -(*b*)	34 17 5	547	20,700 - -	19,320 - -
	1867	30 - -(*b*)	26 7 10¼	508	37,800 - -	25,200 - -
	1868	24 10 -(*b*)	17 4 -	398	3,000 - -	52,000 - -
UNITED STATES:						
Baltimore	1859	218 6 6	- -	- -	299,413 1 2	150,813 8 7
	1860	175 15 -	- -	- -	254,664 5 1	187,907 - 5
	1861	185 10 -	- -	- -	228,758 4 5	137,274 15 1
	1862	654 - -	- -	1,448	195,360 16 5	64,365 19 6
	1863	359 10 6	- -	737	154,645 6 6	60,984 16 2
	1864	487 11 -	- -	802	297,579 17 3	79,576 8 1
	1865	410 18 -	- -	107	269,564 3 3	196,150 7 4
	1866	355 12 6	- -	- -	379,514 8 4	245,544 18 4
	1867	351 6 11	- -	7	471,276 11 8	316,285 9 11
	1868	387 10 -	- -	- -	428,675 10 6	428,266 9 3
Boston (Massachusetts)	1859	- -	1,439 10 4	- -	1,788,484 - -	1,049,334 - -
	1860	- -	1,522 9 10	- -	2,454,706 - -	1,361,111 - -
	1861	- -	1,254 18 5	- -	1,590,085 - -	1,624,000 - -
	1862	- -	1,311 19 9	- -	1,564,110 - -	620,760 - -
	1863	- -	1,289 1 1	- -	1,833,450 - -	2,947,000 - -
	1864	- -	1,325 12 2	- -	1,918,400 - -	211,312 - -
	1865	- -	1,280 15 1	- -	1,238,512 - -	1,826,950 - -
	1866	- -	1,232 7 6	- -	2,790,440 - -	6,859,804 - -
	1867	- -	1,646 10 8	- -	2,234,160 - -	5,289,771 - -
	1868	- -	1,654 8 9	- -	1,703,087 - -	1,612,763 - -
Buffalo	1859	- -	27 16 4	No register kept.	—	—
	1860	- -	25 - -	- „	—	—
	1861	- -	21 15 2	- „	—	—
	1862	- -	(*c*) 134 5 6	- „	—	—
	1863	- -	(*c*) 88 18 3	- „	—	—
	1864	- -	(*c*) 35 14 -	- „	—	—
	1865	- -	23 18 8	- „	—	—
	1866	- -	30 5 10	- „	—	—
	1867	- -	15 15 -	- „	—	—
	1868	- -	23 1 6	- „	—	—

(*a*) These numbers concern the whole of the British Colony in this regency, and have been obtained partly from the archives of this office and partly from the registers of the parish churches.
(*b*) On behalf of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople.
(*c*) These exceptionally high figures are due to the fees received on protection and nationality papers issued during the Civil War, to exempt from military service.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
UNITED STATES—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charleston	1859	- -	- -	No register kept	2,454,234 - -	180,507 - -
	1860	- -	- -		2,262,859 - -	197,485 - -
	1861	- -	- -	Register burned; it showed about 1,200 names.	434,378 - -	22,310 - -
	1862	The archives of this Consulate were destroyed by fire on the 29th of October 1867 -			176,133 - -	148,902 - -
	1863				84,294 - -	25,608 - -
	1864				49,226 - -	No record to be found.
	1865	- -	- -		267,574 - -	32,426 - -
	1866	- -	- -	No register kept	1,326,574 - -	147,843 - -
	1867	139 11 -	- -		1,530,170 - -	95,039 - -
	1868	95 1 6	- -		1,085,038 - -	25,418 - -
Galveston	1859	- -	12 13 6	- -	47,850 - -	4,176 - -
	1860	- -	59 16 -	- -	154,173 - -	12,251 - -
	1861	- -	13 11 3	13	During the four years of the Civil War there were no returns of trade.	
	1862	- -	31 4 -	151		
	1863	- -	97 19 -	198		
	1864	- -	19 11 10	45		
	1865	- -	75 18 2	55	173,646 - -	2,878 - -
	1866	- -	40 2 -	1	836,468 - -	55,808 - -
	1867	- -	81 5 7	1	289,294 - -	61,633 - -
	1868	- -	121 19 6	- -	582,896 - -	13,798 - -
Mobile	1859	117 5 3	- -	- -	1,495,099 - -	8,449 - -
	1860	142 5 -	- -	- -	1,676,798 2 8	14,821 - -
	1861	90 17 6	- -	- -	1,032,110 1 8	45,480 - -
	1862	Country in a state of war. Port of Mobile blockaded.				—
	1863					
	1864					
	1865	- -	37 5 -	152	—	—
	1866	106 11 -	- -	- -	2,916,838 11 8	74,815 7 6
	1867	76 15 -	- -	6	1,909,510 3 -	31,344 2 1
	1868	83 13 6	- -	2	1,855,693 5 -	82,514 14 -
New Orleans	1859	302 11 8	No record -	79	14,425,307 2 -	1,120,438 11 6
	1860	485 9 9	- „ -	220	14,265,445 1 -	1,618,981 2 -
	1861	620 1 4	- „ -	339	4,901,306 17 -	—
	1862	658 11 11	- „ -	3,118	77,448 13 -	10,674 4 6
	1863	308 18 10	- „ -	644	83,151 13 6	16,332 1 -
	1864	530 7 3	- „ -	1,297	203,521 12 -	7,281 - -
	1865	866 17 3	From 3 Feb. 1865, - None -	1,405	1,163,961 18 -	148,455 - -
	1866	491 - 2	- None -	35	5,925,065 17 -	1,024,271 11 -
	1867	432 1 3	- None -	35	10,943,477 2 -	993,210 15 -
	1868	412 18 -	- None -	49	5,496,926 17 -	720,513 9 -
New York	1859	- -	1,508 11 4	- (*a*) -	8,567,940 - -	22,739,221 - -
	1860	1,323 7 -	410 12 3 (Jan. 1 to April 1.)	- -	15,181,116 - -	21,829,882 - -
	1861	2,727 10 6	- (*b*) -	- -	15,347,279 - -	17,209,049 - -
	1862	4,072 10 -	- -	- -	26,392,959 - -	17,910,040 - -
	1863	6,062 11 3	- -	- -	17,822,736 - -	20,445,192 - -
	1864	5,916 16 5	- -	- -	15,102,997 - -	22,741,542 - -
	1865	5,761 10 6	- -	- -	14,715,706 - -	25,077,971 - -
	1866	4,731 1 4	- -	- -	21,608,755 - -	33,194,641 - -
	1867	3,964 - -	- -	- -	19,407,502 - -	23,201,421 - -
	1868	3,679 4 -	- -	- -	16,668,829 - -	22,799,949 - -

(*a*) No register of British subjects kept in this consular district.

(*b*) All fees after the 31st March 1860, received on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received on Behalf of Her Majesty's Government.	FEES Retained by the Consul.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
UNITED STATES—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Philadelphia (*a*)	1859	- -	210 - 10	No register kept.(*b*)	368,000 - -	1,373,607 - -
	1860	153 11 7	46 2 2	- -	914,182 - -	1,554,105 - -
	1861	242 15 4	- -	- -	1,420,990 - -	596,783 - -
	1862	545 13 10	- -	- -	1,586,000 - -	667,606 - -
	1863	893 9 -	- -	- -	1,300,000 - -	503,000 - -
	1864	419 1 11	- -	- -	1,441,928 - -	600,000 - -
	1865	373 7 -	- -	- -	830,104 - -	641,045 - -
	1866	370 17 6	- -	- -	1,336,680 - -	1,355,143 - -
	1867	406 10 -	- -	- -	1,030,198 - -	1,189,640 - -
	1868	356 19 7	- -	- -	841,000 - -	1,034,180 - -
Portland	1859	- -	- -	Ditto		
	1860	76 - 7	- (*c*) -	"	It is not possible to complete these columns in consequence of the archives of the Consulate and of the Custom House having been destroyed by fire in 1866.	
	1861	366 18 11	- -	"		
	1862	294 3 9	- -	"		
	1863	442 2 6	- -	"		
	1864	324 14 6	- -	"		
	1865	376 4 6	- -	"		
	1866	399 10 -	- -	"		
	1867	329 15 -	- -	"	511,596 - -	3,382,916 - -
	1868	347 19 6	- -	"	888,380 - -	2,789,082 - -
San Francisco (California) (*d*)	1859	174 3 - (From 1 April to 31 Dec.)	71 14 - (From 1 Jan. to 31 Mar.)	Ditto	5,820 - -	217,363 - -
	1860	202 13 6	- -	"	189,180 - -	193,898 - -
	1861	233 - -	- -	"	566,000 - -	215,139 - -
	1862	298 15 2	- -	"	271,050 - -	276,637 - -
	1863	304 10 -	- -	"	339,565 - -	349,367 - -
	1864	447 17 6	- -	"	191,170 - -	810,487 - -
	1865	492 8 6	- -	"	235,130 - -	671,137 - -
	1866	548 11 6	- -	"	521,850 - -	704,004 - -
	1867	442 10 6	- -	"	1,663,730 - -	740,988 - -
	1868	466 4 6	- -	"	1,312,750 - -	1,093,141 - -
Savannah, Georgia	1859	Archives of Consulate at Savannah having been mutilated during the late war, no Returns for these Years can be given.				
	1860					
	1861					
	1862					
	1863					
	1864					
	1865(*e*)	29 16 -	- -	3	—	—
	1866	141 19 -	- -	3	—	—
	1867	153 12 6	- -	4	—	—
	1868	204 13 -	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Memorandum.—The above return does not represent the total import and export trade of Great Britain with the port of Philadelphia, inasmuch as nearly all dry goods and light articles suited to steamer freights destined for Philadelphia, are entered at New York, and trans-shipped by water or railroad. The Custom House appraiser estimates the value of these imports from Great Britain at one million sterling (1,000,000 *l.*) and upwards. The same authority estimates the exports to Great Britain and the Colonies, from Philadelphia *viâ* New York, at two hundred thousand pounds (200,000 *l.*). In order to estimate more clearly the importance of the trade of this port, which is in a great measure carried on in British Bottoms, the following return of the imports and exports to all countries in British vessels during the last ten years, is annexed.

	Imports. £. s. d.		Exports. £. s. d.		Imports. £. s. d.		Exports. £. s. d.
1859	106,778 - -	1859	135,040 - -	1864	1,930,410 - -	1864	1,082,235 - -
1860	186,085 - -	1860	208,020 - -	1865	1,240,356 - -	1865	1,303,700 - -
1861	245,535 - -	1861	302,779 - -	1866	1,279,560 - -	1866	1,383,000 - -
1862	142,596 - -	1862	421,882 - -	1867	1,306,000 - -	1867	1,400,000 - -
1863	850,386 - -	1863	200,302 - -	1868	882,050 - -	1868	998,740 - -

(*b*) There is no registry for British subjects kept at Philadelphia. During the Civil War, nearly three thousand (3,000) British subjects were registered to avoid military service.

(*c*) Since 1860 the fees have been received on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

(*d*) Exclusive of treasure, which were as follows:—

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1859	782,185 - -	1863	5,693,450 - -	1866	1,306,400 - -
1860	534,587 - -	1864	6,887,300 - -	1867	1,168,230 - -
1861	812,350 - -	1865	3,146,920 - -	1868	1,062,595 - -
1862	2,590,030 - -				

(*e*) Commencing 24th June, when Mr. Tasker Smith re-opened Consulate.

RETURN of the Number of CIVIL and CRIMINAL PLAINTS heard in each of HER MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURTS in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, and of the Number of APPEALS heard before the COURTS of CONSULS GENERAL, for the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868.

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
TURKEY IN EUROPE:					
Adrianople (*a*)	1863	13	1	—	—
	1864	5	1	—	—
	1865	nil	nil.	—	—
	1866	„	„	—	—
	1867	„	„	—	—
	1868	„	„	—	—
Belgrade	1859	„	„	nil	nil.
	1860	„	„	„	„
	1861	„	„	„	„
	1862	1	„	„	„
	1863	„	„	„	„
	1864	5	„	„	„
	1865	„	„	„	„
	1866	„	„	„	„
	1867	„	„	„	„
	1868	„	„	„	„
Canea (Crete)	1859	128	29	No appeal whatever has been made before the Supreme Consular Courts of Consuls General during the period of 10 years, ending the 31st December 1868.	
	1860	68	15		
	1861	124	22		
	1862	60	10		
	1863	79	8		
	1864	11	9		
	1865	4	2		
	1866	3	-		
	1867	5	-		
	1868	4	-		
Constantinople	1859	418	265	9	—
	1860	343	128	9	—
	1861	285	170	10	—
	1862	214	195	3	—
	1863	258	174	5	
	1864	212	155	1	—
	1865	80	111	4	—
	1866	78	125	3	—
	1867	84	198	3	—
	1868	51	120	4	—
Ruschuk (Vilayet of the Danube).	1866	2	—	—	—
	1867	1	—	—	—
	1868	1	1	—	—

(*a*) Plaints of British Subjects carried before Local Courts of Adrianople:—

—	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	—	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.
1863	21	—	1866	11	—
1864	15	—	1867	10	—
1865	11	—	1868	8	—

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
TURKEY IN EUROPE—*continued.*					
Salonica	1859	none	none.	—	—
	1860	1	„	—	—
	1861	1	„	—	—
	1862	none	„	—	—
	1863	„	„	—	—
	1864	„	„	—	—
	1865	„	„	—	—
	1866	„	„	—	—
	1867	1	„	—	—
	1868	none	„	—	—
		Civil and Criminal Plaints.			
Galatz	1859	162		—	—
	1860	86		—	—
	1861	85		—	—
	1862	129		—	—
	1863	103		—	—
	1864	21		—	—
	1865	10		—	—
	1866	14		—	—
	1867	5		—	—
	1868	11		—	—
Ibraila	1859	30		—	—
	1860	22		—	—
	1861	14		—	—
	1862	9		—	—
	1863	12		—	—
	1864	3		—	—
	1865	7		—	—
	1866	4		—	—
	1867	3		—	—
	1868	2		—	—
TURKEY IN ASIA:					
Aleppo	1859	nil	nil	nil	nil.
	1860	„	„	„	„
	1861	20	„	„	„
	1862	22	„	„	„
	1863	2	„	1	„
	1864	nil	„	nil	„
	1865	„	„	„	„
	1866	„	„	„	„
	1867	3	„	„	„
	1868	4	„	„	„
Beyrout	1859	The archives of this Consulate afford no record of Civil and Criminal plaints heard during these years.			
	1860				
	1861				
	1862				
	1863	12	9	No appeals lie to this Consulate General under the Order in Council.	
	1864	12	6		
	1865	2	3		
	1866	1	2		
	1867	—	1		
	1868	—	—		

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
TURKEY IN ASIA—*continued.*					
Brussa	1859	14	5	2	—
	1860	17	3	—	—
	1861	13	4	—	—
	1862	20	—	—	—
	1863	9	4	—	—
	1864	3	—	—	—
	1865	10	2	—	—
	1866	10	—	—	—
	1867	7	1	—	—
	1868	6	1	—	—
		Civil and Criminal Plaints.			
Cyprus	1859	6		No appeals have been heard.	
	1860	13			
	1861	13			
	1862	No returns			
	1863	,,			
	1864	,,			
	1865	,,			
	1866	1			
	1867	1			
	1868	—	—		
Dardanelles	1859	4	—	1	—
	1860	6	—	—	—
	1861	3	—	—	—
	1862	2	—	—	—
	1863	2	—	—	—
	1864	—	3	—	—
	1865	4	—	—	—
	1866	No Consular Court, the Consulate having been reduced to a Vice Consulate.			
	1867				
	1868				
		Civil and Criminal Plaints.			
Jaffa	1859	6		—	—
	1860	4		—	—
	1861	5		—	—
	1862	3		—	—
	1863	4		—	—
	1864	7		—	—
	1865	2		—	—
	1866	3		—	—
	1867	4		—	—
	1868	4		—	—
Jeddah	1859	Cannot be ascertained from the archives.			
	1860				
	1861				
	1862				—
	1863				
	1864				
	1865				
	1866	2		—	—
	1867	—		—	—
	1868	—		—	—
Koordistan (Erzeroum)	—	Nil return.		—	—
Rhodes	1859	44		—	—
	1860	38		—	—
	1861	53		—	—
	1862	32		—	—
	1863	29		—	—
	1864	8		—	—
	1865	4		—	—
	1866	15		—	—
	1867	26		—	—
	1868	20		—	—

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
TURKEY IN ASIA—*continued.*					
Scio and Mytilene	1859	181	—	—	—
	1860	173	—	—	—
	1861	178	—	—	—
	1862	184	—	—	—
	1863	168	—	—	—
	1864	58	—	—	—
	1865	22	—	—	—
	1866	18	—	—	—
	1867	14	—	—	—
	1868	15	—	—	—
Smyrna (*a*)	1859	No registers kept.			
	1860				
	1861	106	21	—	—
	1862	227	29	—	—
	1863	151	41	—	—
	1864	43	8	—	—
	1865	42	13	—	—
	1866	78	15	—	—
	1867	57	14	—	—
	1868	27	10	—	—
Trebizond		Nil return.	—	—	—
TRIPOLI	1859	34	9		
	1860	18	13		
	1861	40	8		
	1862	35	7		
	1863	27	4		
	1864	No record	7	Nil.	
	1865	47	50		
	1866	53	45		
	1867	28	31		
	1868	11	19		
EGYPT (Cairo)	1859	-	13	Nil.	
	1860	-	10	„	
	1861	-	17	„	
	1862	-	26	„	
	1863	32	29	„	
	1864	42	32	„	
	1865	34	30	1	
	1866	52	24	Nil.	
	1867		13	1	
	1868	38	18	Nil.	
TUNIS	1859	63	20	—	—
	1860	181	57	—	—
	1861	308	108	—	—
	1862	160	49	—	—
	1863	315	92	—	—
	1864	158	26	—	—
	1865	132	25	—	—
	1866	122	27	—	—
	1867	141	20	—	—
	1868	386	35	—	—

(*a*) Besides the cases contained in this list, a large number have been continually amicably arranged by the intervention of the Consul, but this description of case frequently occupies much time. Irrespective of these cases, every document relating to any matter or suit between a British subject and an Ottoman subject, or a foreign subject as defendant within the jurisdiction of this Consular Court, must necessarily pass through and be decreed by this Court. These mixed claims are much more numerous than the British claims judged by this Court, and require considerable attention.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

RETURNS of the FEES exacted at each CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT in *China, Japan,* and *Siam,* during the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868, distinguishing the Amounts accounted for to Her Majesty's Government from those retained by the Consular Agent as part of his Remuneration; of the Number of PERSONS Enrolled as BRITISH SUBJECTS on the Consular Registers in *China, Japan,* and *Siam* (where such Registers are kept), for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868; and, of the Value of the DIRECT TRADE between *Great Britain* and each of the Consular Ports in *China, Japan,* and *Siam,* distinguishing the Exports and Imports, for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868.

CHINA.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
AMOY	1859	182 7 4	Record is imperfect.	Returns have not been kept so as to readily distinguish this branch of the trade.	
	1860	246 3 –	- ditto -		
	1861	334 12 8	- ditto -		
	1862	261 8 6	- ditto -		
	1863	356 9 8	- ditto -		
	1864	281 4 –	- ditto -		
	1865	495 3 7	- ditto -		
	1866	539 8 8	66		
	1867	551 13 –	66		
	1868	400 – 2	68		
CANTON AND WHAMPOA	1859	114 5 8½	No register kept previously to the year 1866.	(a)	(a)
	1860	261 8 6½			
	1861	192 4 3			
	1862	150 8 –			
	1863	167 18 10			
	1864	106 1 10			
	1865	[illegible] 8½			
	1866	161 9 2½	123	—	—
	1867	116 13 5½	131	—	—
	1868	113 1 6½	124	—	—
CHEFOO	–	Consulate not opened till 1861.			
	1861	Nil	- Unrecorded -	No direct exports	No direct Import Trade till 1866.
	1862	45 12 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	
	1863	76 8 4	- ditto -	- ditto -	
	1864	105 6 8	- ditto -	- ditto -	
	1865	230 11 5½	- ditto -	- ditto -	
	1866	231 4 8	30	- ditto -	2,121 – 8
	1867	170 7 2½	31	- ditto -	34,917 10 –
	1868	232 2 2½	35	- ditto -	97,347 – –
CHINKEANG	–	Consulate not opened till 1861.			
	1861	45 11 –	No record.	—	—
	1862	104 9 2	- ditto -	—	—
	1863	44 2 6	- ditto -	—	—
	1864	23 5 –	- ditto -	—	—
	1865	31 17 6	- ditto -	—	—
	1866	116 – -½	19	—	—
	1867	146 12 3	16	—	—
	1868	105 10 3½	12	—	—

(*a*) It is impossible to give the value of the direct trade from the Port of Canton to Great Britain, from the fact that vessels clear from Canton for Honkong and Macao, their entries in the Custom House showing only the quantities of any cargo they have on board, but not its destination. As regards the import trade from Great Britain to Canton, there is practically none, vessels being always discharged at Hongkong, so that British goods are brought to Canton by Chinese merchants in various ways and in various quantities. At the beginning of the ensuing year it is intended to keep a manifest book at this office from which it may be possible to supply the information required.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	Imports.
CHINA—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FOOCHOW	1859	86 8 –	No register kept.	1,700,000 – –	No Imports direct from Great Britain. The Port is supplied with British goods from Hongkong.
	1860	77 8 10	- ditto -	2,567,000 – –	
	1861	159 – 3	- ditto -	2,367,000 – –	
	1862	197 5 8	- ditto -	3,267,000 – –	
	1863	233 8 10	- ditto -	3,167,000 – –	
	1864	298 1 4	- ditto -	3,067,000 – –	
	1865	240 15 4	- ditto -	3,265,000 – –	
	1866	411 5 4	104	3,267,000 – –	
	1867	362 17 6	115	3,067,000 – –	
	1868	440 14 6	116	3,827,000 – – The above are Approximate Values.	
HANKOW	1859	Port not open.	—	—	—
	1860				
	1861	117 16 6	32(*a*)	- - - Not procurable.	
	1862	573 9 8	50(*a*)		
	1863	327 12 10	75(*a*)		
	1864	218 9 3	56(*a*)		
	1865	434 19 10¾	103(*a*)	616,408 – –	All *vid* Shanghai.
	1866	361 3 8	104	819,277 – –	
	1867	740 19 –	87	169,977 – –	
	1868	342 9 4	77	310,800 – –	
KEWKEANG	–	The Port of Kewkeang was opened to Foreign Trade on 25th March 1861.			
	1861	13 6 8	No record.	Kewkeang has no Direct Trade with Great Britain (Tea to the value of 17,445 *l.* was, however, sent last year direct to London, per Steamer "Agamemnon)."	
	1862	45 1 8	- ditto -		
	1863	90 13 8	- ditto -		
	1864	55 7 10	33 -		
	1865	56 16 –	39 -		
	1866	47 4 9	36 -		
	1867	47 19 –	32 -		
	1868	52 12 5	29 -		
NEWCHWANG	–	Consulate not opened till 1861.			
	1861	14 15 –	Office records do not show. Registration by Order in Council 9th March 1865 not instituted.	—	—
	1862	32 5 –			
	1863	39 3 1			
	1864	76 8 2			
	1865	107 16 7			
	1866	116 7 1	30	- - - 7,000 – –(*b*)	
	1867	96 3 6	21	—	—
	1868	101 6 1	20	—	—
NINGPO	1859	144 10 2	3	- (*c*) - - (*d*)	
	1860	197 12 6	11	—	—
	1861	274 19 4½	11	—	—
	1862	388 2 3	15	—	—
	1863	572 1 2	24	—	—
	1864	496 14 11	35	—	—
	1865	498 3 9¼	21	—	—
	1866 *e*)	520 15 7¼	81	—	—
	1867	624 6 1½	64	—	—
	1868	279 18 3¾	82	—	

(*a*) Until registration was made compulsory, parties who registered on arrival did not again enrol themselves, or announce departure from Port.

(*b*) One vessel's cargo, consisting of machinery and coals, the value of the machinery being about 5,440 *l.*, but not being for sale, was not included in the Returns of Trade.

(*c*) Tea and other produce intended for Great Britain is sent to Shanghai by steamer, and trans-shipped there into sailing vessels.

(*d*) British manufactured goods consumed in the province of Chekiang are imported from the Shanghai market in steamers under Foreign flag.

(*e*) Up to this period Registration was not compulsory.

CONSULATES.	Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
CHINA—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SHANGHAI	1859	1,145 14 1	No record	Returns distinguishing British from other Foreign Trade are not obtainable.	
	1860	1,177 10 2	ditto		
	1861	2,838 4 5	ditto		
	1862	3,292 11 6	ditto		
	1863	3,898 9 1½	ditto		
	1864	3,553 2 2½	190		
	1865	3,164 3 7¾	118 (*a*)		
	1866	2,776 9 2¾	849		
	1867	2,318 14 5½	685		
	1868	2,116 – 7½	624 (*a*)	8,252,807 13 5	6,703,104 6 –
SWATOW	–	Consulate not opened till 1860.			
	1860	26 7 5	—	—	—
	1861	42 2 1	5	—	—
	1862	165 – 8½	7	8,603 – –	—
	1863	95 2 6	—	—	—
	1864	103 4 5½	12	—	—
	1865	197 15 –	—	—	—
	1866	214 8 10¾	37	—	—
	1867	290 3 8½	39	—	—
	1868	243 16 4½	31	21,162 – –	—
TAIWAN	–	Consulate established at Taiwan and its Port Takow, 7 November 1864.			
	1864	11 9 2	16 (*b*)	—	—
	1865	36 10 10	14 (*b*)	—	—
	1866	28 9 7	11 (*b*)	—	—
	1867	27 2 4	16 (*b*)	—	—
	1868	29 16 10	19 (*b*)	—	—
TAMSUY (*c*)	1859	Consulate not established.			
	1860				
	1861	– 10 –	none	- - - No direct trade.	
	1862	8 – –	2		
	1863	28 18 –	2		
	1864	42 16 7	3		
	1865	23 14 7	1		
	1866	41 1 11	11		
	1867	33 2 11	16		
	1868	21 1 2	10		
TIENTSIN	–	Consulate not opened till 1860.			
	1860	– 18 4	—	—	—
	1861	130 6 3	36	- - -	71,523 18 8
	1862	115 16 9	No annual registration kept.	—	—
	1863	77 16 3	ditto	—	—
	1864	38 5 6	ditto	—	—
	1865	89 1 8	ditto	—	—
	1866	151 6 –	65	—	—
	1867	152 18 1	74	- - -	76,833 15 8
	1868	176 14 7	58	- - -	174,125 16 4

(*a*) The Municipal Census gives 1,372 British subjects for 1865; and 1,440 for 1868.
(*b*) Exclusive of women and children.
(*c*) Including Taiwan Consulate, when located at Tamsuy.

JAPAN.

My Lord, Yedo, 4 December 1869.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Return to the Address of the House of Commons, dated the 22nd of July 1869, in the form directed in your Lordship's Despatch of the 27th July.

It seems desirable that I should also append copies of the Despatches I have received from Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan, as these will serve to explain the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining particulars of the direct trade with Great Britain. The books of the Japanese Custom House do not furnish the means of distinguishing with any degree of accuracy between the trade of different countries; and by far the larger proportion of British trade with Japan, which may be estimated in round numbers at between four and five millions sterling, reaches this country through the British Colony of Hong Kong or from Chinese ports.

The Port of Osaka and Hiogo has been opened only during one of the years (1868) called for in the Return. A fifth port, that of Niigata, was opened on the 1st of January 1869, and is therefore not referred to in this Return.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Harry J. Parkes.*

KANAGAWA

Sir, British Consulate, Kanagawa, 20 October 1869.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward to you the Return which was therein enclosed, which I have filled in to the best of my ability; I have found it absolutely impossible, however, to obtain from any available sources the information required in the third column, or even sufficient to enable me to form an approximate estimate of the value of the direct trade between Great Britain and Yokohama for the last 10 years, so that this portion of the Return is necessarily incomplete.

Sir Harry J. Parkes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Lowder.*

Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
			Exports.	Imports.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1859	2 17 6	25	—	—
1860	27 1 –	56	—	—
1861	39 8 7	83	—	—
1862	79 13 [illegible]	110	—	—
1863	163 10 3	174	—	—
1864	231 10 10½	230	—	—
1865	398 4 11	193	—	—
1866	650 6 4	230	—	—
1867	804 8 7	238	—	—
1868	791 5 9	168	—	—

NAGASAKI

Sir, British Consulate, Nagasaki, 23 November 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Return enclosed in your Despatch of 23rd September, which I have filled in as accurately as possible.

I beg to offer a few observations on the value of the direct trade of this port with Great Britain.

In consequence of the high rate of freights from this direct, and the superior class of vessels laid on the berth in Shanghai, a very large proportion of our exports are sent *viâ* that port, and this is more noticeable during the present season in tea, the exportation of which to date already amounts to about 2,000,000 pounds of packed tea, of which by far the greater portion will go to England. The marked difference in the value of the exports in the years 1860 and 1861, as shown in the enclosed Return, whereby from 59,672 *l.* –*s.* 6 *d.* in 1860, it fell to 18,381 *l.* –*s.* 6 *d.* in 1861, is explained from the fact that in the former year vegetable wax alone was exported to the value of 35,777 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, whereas the same article in 1861 amounted to but 1,568 *l.* 5 *s.*; this is attributed to the greater part of the wax having been shipped in the latter year *viâ* Shanghai and Hong Kong instead of direct to England.

The

JAPAN—*continued.*

NAGASAKI—*continued.*

The imports, as shown in the Return, do not call for any special remarks; they reached a high figure in 1867, owing to the great number of fire-arms and machinery imported; but, on the whole, the direct trade from England to Nagasaki, in European goods alone, is not a third part of what reaches this port from China. The value of Chinese produce imported here, such as cotton, rice, peas, and sugar, must be quite three times the amount of European goods.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Adolphus A. Annesley.*

Sir H. S. Parkes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
			Exports.	Imports.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1859	24 18 11	24	—	—
1860	48 5 4	25	59,672 – 6	—
1861	60 11 5	31	18,381 – 6	—
1862	186 14 4	26	11,563 13 –	—
1863	118 16 9	50	79,582 19 –	—
1864	262 18 –	64	97,679 4 4	38,872 11 6
1865	181 1 –	70	29,916 4 6	31,587 6 –
1866	234 12 5	80	41,090 12 6	18,279 4 6
1867	374 2 6	98	36,840 14 10	87,845 8 –
1868	288 6 –	88	36,690 19 6	15,436 15 –

HAKODATE - - - - -

Sir, British Consulate, Hakodate, 15 October 1869.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Despatch, I have the honour to forward you the Returns filled in, as moved for in the House of Commons; but I regret to say that I have been unable to furnish the required information for the years 1861 and 1862, the accounts for these two years having been destroyed when the Consulate was burned in 1865.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Eusden.*

Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
			Exports.	Imports.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1859	- - -	1	—	—
1860	5 6 3	3	—	—
1861	– 16 8	3	—	—
1862	– 8 4	3	—	—
1863	16 1 2	6	—	—
1864	41 15 –	9	—	—
1865	42 16 2	9	—	—
1866	23 18 3	8	—	—
1867	60 16 10	11	—	—
1868	46 1 10	9	—	—

	Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
JAPAN—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OSAKA AND HIOGO - -	1859	Ports not yet opened to Foreign Trade.	- -	It is almost impossible to give a correct return of direct trade with Great Britain, as the greater part of exports for that country and the Colonies are sent to Chinese and other foreign ports. No such Return was, therefore, given in last year's trade report; and the amounts given by Mr. Acting Consul Lowder include exports and imports from other foreign markets.	
	1860				
	1861				
	1862				
	1863				
	1864				
	1865				
	1866				
	1867				
	1868	223 12 8	No record (*a*)	82,470 8 –	174,760 17 –

(*a*) Registration tickets sent to the Supreme Court.

SIAM.

	Year.	FEES Received and Accounted for to Her Majesty's Government. No Fees Retained.	Number of Persons Enrolled as British Subjects.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Exports.	DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Imports.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SIAM - - - - - - -	1859	83 16 3	234	74,550 – –	—
	1860	159 14 9½	278	35,781 – –	14,431 – –
	1861	201 17 9	339	18,000 – –	Two vessels with machinery for Siamese Government.
	1862	108 5 5	372	14,500 – –	– ditto.
	1863	126 8 8½	402	3,500 – –	21,700 – –
	1864	216 18 –	430	5,257 – –	17,920 – –
	1865	178 5 –	477	3,468 – –	19,605 – –
	1866	291 – 3	544	6,925 – –	17,708 – –
	1867	326 12 8	570	20,081 – –	—
	1868	281 1 6	618	161,170 – –	—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

RETURN of the Number of CIVIL and CRIMINAL PLAINTS heard in each of HER MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURTS in *China* and *Japan*, and the Number of Appeals heard before the Supreme Court or Court at *Hong Kong* for the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868.

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
CHINA:					
AMOY - - - - -	1859	9	28	None found recorded.	None found recorded.
	1860	15	31	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1861	6	41	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1862	15	32	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1863	23	34	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1864	17	15	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1865	16	31	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1866	24	47	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1867	15	35	- ditto -	- ditto.
	1868	18	15	- ditto -	- ditto.
CANTON (with Whampoa) -	1859	5	44	—	—
	1860	10	70	—	—
	1861	12	38	One to H. B. M. Minister.	—
	1862	16	39	—	—
	1863	15	14	—	—
	1864	5	21	—	—
	1865	2	17	—	—
	1866	4	30	—	—
	1867	6	24	—	—
	1868	9	13	—	—
CHEFOO - - - -	—	Consulate not opened till 1861.			
	1861	—	—	—	—
	1862	—	—	—	—
	1863	—	—	—	—
	1864	—	—	—	—
	1865	17	16	—	—
	1866	5	20	1	—
	1867	5	18	—	—
	1868	9	16	—	—
CHINKIANG - - -	1859	- - Consulate not opened till 1861.			
	1860				
	1861	- none -	1	- - No records.	
	1862	- „ -	7		
	1863	- „ -	11		
	1864	1	5		
	1865	1	4		
	1866	- none -	2		
	1867	Made a sub-district of Shanghai.			
	1868	—	—	—	—
FOOCHOWFOO (with Pagoda Anchorage).	1859	1	8	- nil -	- nil.
	1860	2	8	- „ -	- „
	1861	16	8	- „ -	- „
	1862	14	8	- „ -	- „
	1863	8	16	- „ -	- „
	1864	4	19	- „ -	- „
	1865	6	32	- „ -	- „
	1866	9	24	- „ -	- „
	1867	4	12	- „ -	- „
	1868	15	29	- „ -	- „

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
CHINA—*continued.*					
HANKOW - - - -	1859	Port not opened.			
	1860				
	1861	- - No record.			
	1862	10	8	—	—
	1863	16	16	—	—
	1864	18	6	1	—
	1865	22	11	1	—
	1866	12	2	—	—
	1867	24	4	3	—
	1868	9	8	2	—
KEWKEANG - - -	1859	Kewkeang not opened until 1861.			
	1860				
	1861	- - No record.		—	—
	1862	- - ditto.		—	—
	1863	1	4	—	—
	1864	4	—	—	—
	1865	2	5	—	—
	1866	- - No record.		—	—
	1867	1	2	—	—
	1868	2	—	—	—
NEWCHWANG - - -	—	Consulate not opened till 1861.			
	1861	1	3	—	—
	1862	4	—	—	—
	1863	5	13	—	—
	1864	6	12	—	—
	1865	19	10	—	—
	1866	21	10	—	—
	1867	5	14	—	—
	1868	5	11	—	—
NINGPO - - - -	1859	16	1	—	—
	1860	7	15	—	—
	1861	5	19	—	—
	1862	3	5	—	—
	1863	7	35	—	—
	1864	20	37	—	—
	1865	14	28	—	—
	1866	14	13	—	—
	1867	4	14	—	—
	1868	2	9	—	—
SHANGHAI - - -	1859	79	The records during these years, Mr. Medhurst reports, were and are archived in bulk, without any index, and would require, now that they are put away under seal, a great deal of time to prepare them, and a greater amount of assistance than the Consulate can now spare.		
	1860	57			
Her Majesty's Consulate	1861	89			
	1862	153			
	1863	133			
	1864	263	221. (1,128 police cases.)	—	—
	1865	280	84	—	—
Her Majesty's Supreme Court - - -	1865	120	232	—	—
	1866	529	685	—	—
	1867	454	720	—	—
	1868	387	682	—	—
SWATOW - - - -	—	Consulate not opened till 1860.			
	1860	4	6	No records appear to have been kept.	
	1861	- -	3		
	1862	- -	15		
	1863	- -	22		
	1864	- -	16		
	1865	3	46		
	1866	17	56		
	1867	17	107		
	1868	8	26		

CONSULATES.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
CHINA—*continued.*					
TAIWAN - - - -	1859	The Consul writes that he can find no notes of cases during the past 10 years, with the exception of a few police cases which were summarily disposed of.			
	1860				
	1861				
	1862				
	1863				
	1864				
	1865				
	1866				
	1867				
	1868				
TAMSUY (with Kelung) -	1859	- - Consulate not established.			
	1860				
	1861	—	—	—	—
	1862	—	—	—	—
	1863	-	1	—	—
	1864	-	6	—	—
	1865	1	1	—	—
	1866	—	—	—	—
	1867	1	2	—	—
	1868	1	2	—	—
TIENTSIN (with Taku Vice-Consulate).	–	Consulate not opened till 1860.			
	1860	—	—	—	—
	1861	18	3	—	—
	1862	42	10	Two from Taku to Her Majesty's Minister.	—
	1863	31	9	—	—
	1864	7	10	—	—
	1865	14	12	—	—
	1866	15	6	—	—
	1867	7	12	—	—
	1868	5	13	—	—
JAPAN:					
KANAGAWA - - -	1859	1	—	—	—
	1860	6	9	1	1
	1861	2	4	—	—
	1862	12	12	—	—
	1863	12	15	—	—
	1864	31	70	3	—
	1865	47	152	2	2
	1866	91	146	1	—
	1867	106	153	1	—
	1868	99	163	4	1
NAGASAKI - - - -	1859	6	7	1	—
	1860	3	33	—	—
	1861	3	17	—	—
	1862	7	19	—	—
	1863	11	24	2	—
	1864	5	17	—	—
	1865	4	35	1	—
	1866	12	22	1	—
	1867	23	33	1	—
	1868	21	17	—	—

N.B.—No return has been received from Hakodate. The ports of Hiogo (with Kobe and Niigata) have been opened subsequently to December 1868.

Supreme Court, Shanghai,
My Lord, 4 December 1869.

In forwarding your Lordship the returns, by the different Provincial Courts, of the number of cases heard and determined in them during the last 10 years, I beg to submit the following observations:—

I am ignorant of the object which the movers of the Address to the Crown for these returns have in view; but if, as is probably the case, it is intended to base on them an argument to prove that Provincial and other Courts in countries in which England, on behalf of her subjects resident therein, has acquired extra-territorial privileges, are expensive luxuries, it is but right that those who may be called upon to decide the question should have some other materials beside these returns before them to assist in forming a correct judgment.

We may at once put out of all question the Provincial Courts as items of expense since the judicial duties which Consuls are called on to perform have not increased by one farthing, that I know of, the expenditure necessary to the maintenance of the Consulates for purely commercial purposes. Alexandria is, perhaps, the only instance where an increase of the Consular Staff has become necessary, and I have little doubt but that the returns of the Legal Vice Consul's Court there will sufficiently demonstrate the absolute necessity of a professional magistrate.

In Constantinople, I imagine, the introduction of the judicial element has resulted in a considerable diminution of expense. In 1855-6, when I temporarily acted as judicial assessor to the Consul General, I found, besides a numerous array of clerks, a Consul General, a Vice Consul Cancellere, and two Vice Consuls; and this staff could not do the work before them. Now the whole business is far more effectively performed by a Judge Consul General, a Legal Vice Consul, and a Commercial Vice Consul. We have, therefore, it appears to me, to look at these returns principally as they affect the undoubtedly costly establishment of the Supreme Court for China and Japan; and this narrows the interest and value attaching to them materially. Looking, then, at the returns, which, I am afraid, are in many particulars wanting in accuracy, owing to the omission in some of them of police and summary criminal cases, and of the number of complainants being returned instead of the number of defendants, it might be reasonably inferred, in the absence of explanation, that inasmuch as in the Provincial Courts only a few cases are heard in each year, and that very few when heard are carried up on appeal, the Supreme Court is really, as regards those Courts, a very unnecessary institution. The fact, however, is, that it is the existence of the Supreme Court which is the cause of so few cases being heard in the Provincial Courts; not that it draws suitors away from those Courts, but rather renders it unnecessary for suitors to go into them. It is the practice in China and Japan (and has been so since Consulates were first established in these countries) when disputes arise between parties, for both of them to consult their Consuls, or they consult their constituents or chiefs at Shanghai, or, since the establishment of the Supreme Court, they take the opinion of the members of the bar of that Court, resident at Shanghai; or they patiently wait for the appearance of the judge on his annual circuit. In a great many cases the Consul succeeds in conciliating the parties, or he expresses an opinion, or he writes up to the chief judge and begs for his opinion. If constituents or the chiefs of houses are written to, they generally come to talk the matter over with the judge, or get an opinion upon it as it were on a problematical case, or perhaps an A. B. case.

If counsel are consulted, an opinion unfavourable to one of the parties frequently puts a stop to all litigation. Hence the number of cases actually and formally heard in Court form no proportion to the great number of cases heard, as it were, and decided out of Court, and if litigation is not to be encouraged, surely this is a most satisfactory conclusion. There are, at this moment, 26 thick bound manuscript folio volumes of Despatches in the library of this Court, all having more or less reference to litigation, and they extend only from October 1865 to December 1868, a period of three years and two months; and this mass of correspondence has little or no reference to the papers in the numerous cases filed for hearing, and which are, or have been, actually heard and determined in the Supreme Court or elsewhere.

It may appear somewhat peculiar to persons accustomed to the mode in which the business of Courts of Justice is transacted in England, that the parties to a suit, or to speak more correctly, "to a possible suit," should ever come into direct communication with the judge, who, judging from the practice in England, it may well be supposed, has nothing to do but to sit on the bench from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock, and hear and decide whatever causes are brought before him. But it is not so in these extra-territorial localities, and will not be so until the communities increase in population, and a more practical knowledge of legal procedure becomes more general. The judge is not so much a judge as we understand the office in England,—as the head of a judicial department of the State, accessible to all; whose principal and most interesting duty it is, not to put parties to the expense and delay of legal proceedings, but to prevent, if possible, legal proceedings being initiated—and a most difficult duty he has to perform; on the one hand, he has constantly to bear in mind that the very parties, and the very case before him, may become the object of a suit which he has no right to prejudge, or even to express an opinion

opinion on; while on the other he has to hear what each party is so desirous of telling him, and if he can, he has, without committing himself to an opinion, to urge reasons why the matters in dispute should be settled amicably, and to suggest the terms of a fair and friendly arrangement. A very great portion of my time is thus occupied.

It will perhaps be said that the judge has no business so to act, that he should at once tell the parties he cannot in any way hear of their cases until they are properly presented to his notice in Court; in other words, until the parties have initiated proceedings, filed pleadings, and retained lawyers, and the case is ripe for hearing. I do not hesitate to say that if a judge were so to act he might very possibly increase the fees of his Court; but he would materially lessen his influence, and while he would increase litigation he would at the same time render his Court extremely unpopular. It must be borne in mind that a judge occupies a very different position, in these comparatively small communities, from what he does in England. Here he is personally known to each individual; with the large majority he is on terms of friendly intercourse, and if two members of the community have any difference, any matter affecting their mercantile interests, they, almost as a matter of course, think the judge is there for the express purpose of arranging it. In most instances he is appealed to, and in nine cases out of 10 an apparently carelessly suggested hint, the result most probably on his part of well-matured consideration of the points in dispute, becomes the basis of adjustment.

If this is true of a great many of the disputes which arise amongst the foreign-trading communities in the Ports of China and Japan, it is still more true of cases arising out of wills, intestacies, bankruptcies, and private arrangements with creditors.

As to wills and intestacies, the estates are, generally speaking, so insignificant in point of value, that if any litigation was to ensue on them, the whole would be swallowed up in costs; yet if it is only for the value of a dollar, or the precedence to be given to a debt, parties are not disposed to yield their rights; hence the matter is referred to the judge.

In bankruptcy, the trouble which trade assignees give is hardly to be conceived, and when, as is generally the case, the creditors refuse to appoint any one or more of themselves to act as trade assignees, and insist on the official assignee doing all the work, this is only another means of throwing the greater part of the labour and responsibility on the judge.

In all cases where counsel are not employed, and the case is litigated, the parties are constantly coming to the judge, or his subordinate officers, which amounts pretty much to the same thing, to know the procedure to be followed.

The above remarks apply equally to appeals. Consuls generally apply at some stage of the case, often in the first instance, and before proceedings are instituted, for the opinion of the judge. This is communicated to them, and it very soon becomes known that the judge has expressed an opinion; indeed the case is frequently sent up, or the hearing of it adjourned, expressly for the opinion of the judge, which, once obtained, the necessity for an appeal is done away with.

In the cases of intestacies and wills, the duties of judge are emphatically those of a department. He collects the estate, finds out and communicates with the executors, or next of kin, as the case may be, investigates claims, and recovers debts, pays debts, and remits the balance; and where executors and administrators have been appointed, he has to examine these accounts when rendered. The accounts of this department, though insignificant so far as amounts go, are almost as voluminous as if the estate was of great value, and the same exactness and care has to be exercised. So, also, in bankruptcies and arrangements, and the thousand applications which arise out of them. To all this has to be added the small-debt cases and the summary criminal cases, including those under the Merchant Shipping Act. The time devoted to these is very great. It may, without exaggeration, be stated that these occupy the assistant judge and law secretary at lease two hours every day of the week. No doubt in England the same cases would not take a tithe of the time to hear, but when it is remembered that the parties and witnesses are of all nationalities, and that it frequently happens Hindostanee, Malay, and Chinese linguists, besides European interpreters, have to be employed in one and the same case, the time employed is easily accounted for.

I hardly know any position requiring greater tact, and more general knowledge, than that of chief judge of this Court. I need hardly, in saying this, assure your Lordship that I do not wish to imply that either of these qualifications are centered in myself; my object is simply to show that the duties of a judge out here are not only judicial, or that the performance of them is to be satisfied by simply sitting in Court so many hours a day to hear and decide cases.

The judge also acts as law officer to Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan, in itself an onerous and responsible office. He also advises Consular officers in all matters of doubt and difficulty, and is constantly called on for an opinion as to the course to be pursued in treating matters with the Chinese chief local authorities and customs, to say nothing of the many questions that arise from, or have reference to, the municipal councils at the different ports.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that while I do not for a moment pretend that any member of the judicial staff is overworked, yet I can safely say that they are fully

employed, and that, too, in the performance of very responsible duties. Your Lordship will also bear in mind that the chief judge's duties are not confined to Shanghai; he goes once a year at least to all the different ports, travelling generally many thousands of miles per annum. This year I actually travelled 5,300 miles. Since I have been in China, now four years and a half, I have travelled on circuit 16,600 miles, which, I venture to say, no other judge ever did. I do not mention this as a valuable statistical fact, although, when returns are being asked for, this one might not improperly be added; and some little account might also be taken on the score of risk to life and health. My object, however, in mentioning it is simply to show that, while absent, my duties at Shanghai must be performed by some one; hence the necessity, if for no other reason, of an assistant judge. Again, no one can look to a prolonged residence in these climates; officers require leave of absence at least every five years; somebody, therefore, must replace me, and the assistant judge, who is equally with myself conversant with the peculiar duties of the office, is the only qualified person for this duty. I do not wish it to be supposed that in making these observations I have any other motive than to prevent any mistaken conclusions being based on the accompanying returns; least of all have I any intention to take credit to myself, or to any member of my staff, for endeavouring to perform the duties assigned to us.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Hornby,*
Chief Judge.

SIAM.

RETURN of the Number of CIVIL and CRIMINAL PLAINTS heard in the Consular Court, and of the Number of APPEALS for the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1868.

CONSULATE.	Year.	Number of Civil Plaints.	Number of Criminal Plaints.	Number of Appeals in Civil Cases.	Number of Appeals in Criminal Cases.
SIAM - - - - - -	1859	47	52	—	—
	1860	112	50	—	—
	1861	162	83	—	—
	1862	100	81	—	—
	1863	78	68	—	—
	1864	67	89	—	—
	1865	66	40	—	—
	1866	60	77	—	—
	1867	115	81	—	—
	1868	76	87	—	—

CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

RETURNS of the Fees exacted at each Consular Establishment in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, during the Ten Years ending 31 December 1868; of the Number of Persons enrolled as British Subjects on the Consular Registers; of the Number of Civil and Criminal Plaints heard in each of Her Majesty's Courts; and, of the Value of the Direct Trade between *Great Britain* and each of the Consular Ports in *Europe*, *Turkey* in *Asia*, *Egypt*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *United States*, for each of the Ten Years ending 31 December 1868.

(Mr. Holms.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *February* 1870.

[*Price* 6*d.*]

REPORTS

RESPECTING THE

CONSULAR SERVICES

OF

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.
1872.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—498.] *Price* 1*s.* 10*d.*

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Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers abroad.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 28, 1871.

I AM desirous of obtaining, in order to lay before the Committee of the House of Commons, on their re-assembling next session, information on the principal points connected with the existing Regulations of the Consular Service of foreign countries. The following appear to me to be the chief matters with respect to which such information would be of value; and I should be glad to receive from you, before the end of the year, a Report on these several matters in as concise a form as the subject will admit:—

1. As to entry, into the Consular Service of the country to which you are accredited, in regard to nomination, qualifications, and examination, if any, and promotion in it.

2. As to the employment of natives or foreigners in Consular posts.

3. Whether the Service is divided into distinct classes, such as "Consuls Envoyés" and trading Consuls; on what principle such distinction is made; and the difference of rank and of position towards the government of such classes.

4. The classification of officers in the Consular Service, and whether it applies to salary and allowance as well as to rank.

5. The total number of Consular officers of each rank, paid and unpaid.

6. The maximum and minimum of (1) salary, and (2) allowances other than salary, to Consuls restricted from trading; and also the average amount of salary and allowance in different parts of the world.

7. The expenditure which salary and allowances (specifying under what different designations the latter is comprised) are intended to defray.

8. Regulations as to retirement and pensions; and a comparison between the scale for the Consular with that for the Diplomatic and the Civil Services.

9. Whether periods of service in climates considered unhealthy are reckoned more favourably than service in other countries; and, if so, what parts of the world are regarded in this sense as unhealthy.

10. Whether any allowances are made to widows or children of Consuls, or any advantages are conferred on them; and, if so, on what principle and on what scale.

11. Regulations as to Consul's leave of absence, and the course adopted with regard to salary and allowances, and providing for the discharge of official duties, during the Consul's absence.

12. Regulations as to outfits and allowances for travelling on appointment and on transfer.

In regard to these financial matters you will also state the manner in which payment is effected.

13. The course pursued with regard to appointments to junior posts in Consulates, whether and to what extent the staff is appointed directly or indirectly by the Government, or whether they are dependent on the Consul.

14. To furnish a statement on the difference, as to principle on which it is framed, and its details, between the Table of Consular fees (a copy of which you will inclose) adopted by the country to which you are accredited, and that in force at British Consulates.

15. To what purposes such fees are applied. When levied on behalf of Government, whether they are applied to defray local expenditure, or are remitted home in the gross amount.

16. A statement with regard to the exercise of judicial authority, including an outline

of the system pursued at different places by officers in the Consular Service of the country to which you are accredited.

17. Under what Department of the Government the Consular establishment is placed, and whether Consuls correspond direct with any other Departments, and on what subjects.

18. Regulations as to public accounts, so far as the Consular Service is concerned; and also in regard to the relief of distressed persons.

19. Regulations as to forwarding Consul's correspondence, and also as to newspapers and Government publications.

20. The tendency of any recent charges with regard to the Consular Service of the country to which you are accredited; and the connection between it and the Diplomatic Service.

I should also be glad to receive two copies of the Consular Instructions of the State to which you are accredited, if they can be obtained; and any observations you may wish to offer on matters to which I have not alluded, or which your experience, in other countries as well as in that where you now reside, may suggest.

I should further wish to receive, in another despatch, a brief Report on the question of Consular Conventions, namely, with what States the country to which you are accredited has entered into such Treaties, their provisions, and any observations you may have to offer on their working, or on other matters connected with them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

REPORTS IN ANSWER TO PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Mr. Mac Donell to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 12, 1872.)

(Extract.) *Buenos Ayres, November* 30, 1871.

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular of August 28th ultimo, instructing me to furnish your Lordship with information on the principal points connected with the existing regulations of the Consular Service of the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, I have the honour to state that the entry into the Consular service of these Republics is ruled by no fixed regulations; foreigners, but in preference, perhaps, natives of this country, established in those countries where Consular officers are required, are nominated to fill the Consular posts.

The distinction in the different classes, such as Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, is merely nominal, and there are no regulations as to promotion, retirement, pensions, outfits, allowances, or travelling expenses. The Argentine Consul being chosen from amongst mercantile men on the spot, they may all be considered as trading Consular agents.

The Argentine Consular Instructions are supposed to regulate the absence on leave of Consuls, but this, like some of the regulations connected with the service, is not scrupulously attended to.

These honorary appointments of Consul and Consul-General emanate directly from the Government.

In the inclosed Consular Regulations of the Argentine Republic is embodied a Table of the fees levied by the Argentine Consuls. As stated above, these fees are retained by the Consuls.

The Consular establishment is placed under the Department for Foreign Affairs, with which the Consuls correspond on commercial as well as political matters. The judicial authority of these officers is defined in their Consular Instructions.

Distressed subjects may seek relief from their Consuls, such relief being left to the discretion of the Consular officer himself.

The official correspondence of the Consuls is alone forwarded free of charge.

No recent changes have been effected in the Argentine Consular Service, but I have reason to believe that the Argentine Government contemplates reforming its Consular service by a regular system of paid agents, duly qualified for such appointments.

Herewith I have the honour to inclose two copies of the Argentine Consular Instructions, together with a copy of a Circular to Consuls subsequently issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, regulating the conduct of their agents abroad.

There exist no Consular Conventions between this Republic and other States.

Inclosure 1.

Circular addressed to Argentine Consular Officers.

(Translation.) *Buenos Ayres, March* 10, 1863.

DOUBTS having arisen as regards the attributes inherent in Consuls-General, and the emoluments attaching to their office, the United States' Minister, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs, has received orders from his Excellency the President to address himself in the present communication to the Consular body, defining them clearly and precisely, in order to the avoidance hereafter of doubts prejudicial to the public service.

The attributes of Consuls-General are confined,—

1stly. To affording their official protection to Argentine citizens and interests in every quarter of the State to which they may be accredited, and where there may not be Consuls or Vice-Consuls of the Republic.

Argentine Confederation.

2ndly. To treat exclusively with the Government of the State to which they are accredited in all cases which the public service of the Republic may render requisite; Consuls or Vice-Consuls not being empowered to treat save with the Local Authorities at their respective points of residence, and on matters relevant to their special office.

3rdly. To furnish the Government with a tri-monthly statement of the commercial activity of the State to which they are accredited, and for the end in view, the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of his jurisdiction are required to place before him a monthly resumé of commercial movement at their several points of residence.

4thly. To the Consul-General appertains one-sixth part of the emoluments which may be received by the Consuls and Vice-Consuls at the various points of the State whereto he, the Consul-General, is accredited. To this intent, the former should furnish him with a monthly statement of Consular Receipts, placing at his disposal the sixth part thereof, which is of his appurtenance.

5thly. In all other matters connected with the public service, the Consuls and Vice-Consuls will restrict themselves to existing regulations.

The attributes of a Consul-General in relation to Consuls and Vice-Consuls to him subordinate being thus defined, the service will be performed in a regular manner; the doubts on this point, to which the Consular Regulations may have given rise, being thus solved.

I would recommend to you to provide your subordinate Consuls and Vice-Consuls with an authentic copy of this note, in order to a due observance of what is herein set forth.

(Signed) RUFINO DE ELIZALDE.

Inclosure 2.

Consular Fees for the Argentine Republic. (*From the official publication at Buenos Ayres,* 1870.)

(Translation.)

THE Consulate duty is to be levied on the manifestoes, according to the tonnage of the vessel, as follows:—

For cargoes destined for one port only—	Dol.
Vessels of 1 to 50 tons	2
„ 51 to 75 „	3
„ 76 to 100 „	4
„ 101 to 150 „	6
„ 151 to 200 „	8
„ 201 to 250 „	10
„ 251 to 300 „	12
„ 301 and above „	14

Cargoes intended for several ports are to pay besides for every port beyond one the moiety of the amounts in the preceding scale.

The Consulate duty for the manifestoes of importation by land is to be paid as follows:—

	Dol.	Rls.
For every ten mules loaded, or one cart	1	0
For every ten mules loaded, or oue cart in addition	0	4
For certificate (duplicate) of a ship arriving in ballast, native or foreign ..	1	0
Bill of health for each vessel, where there is no department to give it	2	0
Visé of same	1	0
Receipt in deposit of a ship's articles and papers	1	0
Roll of crew and registration of roll	3	0
Duplicate of same	1	4
Free or navigation pass	8	0
Inspection of the matriculation of crew	1	0
For a passport issued	1	4
Visé of same for natives	0	4
Visé of same for foreigners	1	0
Recognition of signatures or legalization of any document not executed at the Consulate	1	0
For any certification	2	0
If the certification exceed two pages, to be paid in addition for each	0	4
For inventory of a vessel	8	0
For inspection of same..	6	0
For every order for the examination and recognition of vessels	2	0
For registration of the examination in the books of the Consulate	2	0
For copy of the certificate	2	0

	Dol.	Rls.
For a will	5	0
For approval of same	4	0
For opening	4	0
For a power	2	0
For registration of any document in the books of the Consulate, each page	0	4
For a deed of purchase, sale, or partnership agreement	3	0
For a protest of declaration, drawing it up, and registering it in the proper book	8	0
Certificate with copy of protest	6	0
Copy of same	4	0
Examination of witnesses, for each	2	0
Translation of any document, per sheet	1	0
Attendance of the Consul at transactions which require his absence from the Consulate, for each day, for each three miles of distance, besides travelling expenses, if there be any	2	4
Money received or expended on account of private persons, a commission of	2 per cent.	
Deposit of money or property at the Consulate, and administration of the effects of citizens of the Republic who die intestate, on the amount of their value, a commission of	2 per cent.	
Attendance at any sale, if it be required	2 per cent.	
For recovery of articles belonging to the cargo or hull of a shipwrecked vessel, on their value or amount	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	

Transfer of flag, Argentine to foreign or foreign to Argentine, is to pay 5 per cent, on the value of the sale, besides the fees for deeds, registration, &c.

Austria.

AUSTRIA.

Sir A. Buchanan to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23.)

My Lord, *Vienna, January 15, 1872.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last, on the subject of Consular Service in Austria, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter which I have received from Mr. Lytton, inclosing copy and translation of the reply from the Austro-Hungarian Department of Foreign Affairs, to the questions which were submitted to it in obedience to the Instructions contained in the Circular from your Lordship above referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Lytton to Sir A. Buchanan.

Sir, *Vienna, January 14, 1872.*

I HAVE the honour to request your Excellency to be so good as to forward to Her Majesty's Government the accompanying Note and its enclosures, which have been addressed to me by Count Andrassy in reply to the questions addressed by myself to the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in conformity with Earl Granville's Instructions of the 28th of August last, on the subject of the Consular Service in Austria.

To the above-mentioned documents are herewith added translations of the same by Messrs. Mounsey and Henley.

I have been privately informed by the head of the Consular Department of the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that the time of this Department has been occupied for some time in collecting and selecting the information which Her Majesty's Embassy was instructed to apply for in regard to the Consular Service of this Empire; and I venture to mention that circumstance in the hope that your Excellency may be authorized to express to the Imperial and Royal Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the trouble which has been taken by the Consular Department at Vienna in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. LYTTON.

Inclosure 2.

Count Andrassy to Mr. Lytton.

(Translation.) *Vienna, December 7, 1871.*

IN reply to his note of the 19th of October last, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to transmit to Mr. Lytton, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, the desired information relative to the Austro-Hungarian Consular Service, and to inclose a copy of each of the special regulations and directions on various points contained in the published instructions to the Royal and Imperial Consuls. Detailed answers to most of the questions will thus be found.

1. The accompanying Regulation relative to the creation of the posts of Consular Students will answer this question. And it need only be remarked, that since then their number has been increased to fifteen, and their salaries have been raised in accordance with the terms of the Salary Schedule of May 4, 1869. By this schedule, Consular Students are divided into three classes. The first class receives 600 florins salary, and

additional official allowance; the second, 700 florins salary, and an equal sum as additional official allowance; the third, 800 florins salary, and additional official allowance.

All the Regulations relative to admission into the service of the State, to the examination for Consular Students, will be found in the above-mentioned document (Enclosure A).

2. As a rule, the posts of Effective Consuls (*Consules missi*), which are salaried by the State, and are really State appointments, are only given to subjects of the State.

It is otherwise with honorary Consulates. For these, whenever it is possible, subjects of the State are preferred, but they are often intrusted to subjects of foreign States.

3. The distinction which exists in the Consular Services of other Powers, between effective Consulates, *i.e.* those salaried by the State, and honorary Consulates, which have no fixed salaries, and are only entitled to the payment of their expenses for letters, flags, seals, &c., is likewise known in the Royal and Imperial Service. Honorary Consular functionaries are classed in the same way as the officers of the effective service, and are divided into Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents; and, with reference to them, it need only be remarked that the latter class is purely honorary, and that State officials are not employed in it.

4. This question is answered in the accompanying Circular of May 4, 1869.

5. The total number of Royal and Imperial effective Consular officers is as follows:—22 Consuls-General, 31 Consuls, 27 Vice-Consuls, 15 Consular Students.

All the other functionaries named in the inclosed list belong to the class of unpaid honorary functionaries. In order to give a clearer insight into the distribution of the effective and honorary Consular posts, a copy of the Budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, last presented to the Delegations, is herewith transmitted.

6. Is partially answered in the accompanying Circular of May 4, 1869. As regards special allowances for house-rent, office expenses, servants, and other expenses dependent on local circumstances, it is difficult to state their maximum or minimum, as in the Royal and Imperial Service no fixed yearly sum is allowed for all official expenses, as is the case in the services of other Powers; but, as a rule, all justifiable official expenditure is repaid to the Consulates by the State. The amount, therefore, varies each year, according to the greater or lesser quota of such expenditure, The total yearly sum for office expenses, house allowances, and other official expenses, amounts to about 180,000 florins (18,000*l.*).

7. The expenses, which must be covered by salary and official additional allowance, are personal and private ones. The expenses for offices, subaltern officials (temporary copyists, kavasses, servants, &c.), are, as was remarked in Answer 6, repaid in another way.

8. Is answered in the accompanying copy of Regulations for pensions and maintenance of State officials and servants, their widows and orphans.

9. The salaries of all effective officials of each rank are the same, and no distinction is made as to the calculation of length of service between healthy and unhealthy posts.

10. Is answered in 8.

11. No Consul in Europe is allowed more than three months' leave of absence, and no Consul out of Europe more than six months. They draw their salaries and official allowances during these periods; but if they exceed their term of leave they lose the latter.

If the term of leave of absence is exceeded without the consent of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, both salary and official allowance are forfeited. In the absence of the head of an Imperial and Royal Consular office, the official next in rank (in a Consulate-General the Consul or Vice-Consul, in a Consulate the Vice-Consul), or the Consular Student, undertakes the management of the business.

12. Expenses for travelling and removal are only allowed in the following cases:—

(1.) At the first appointment.

(2.) When removal is made without request, and by order of the Government.

If, however, an increase of salary is combined with a new destination, a Consular official must pay his own travelling expenses.

Salaries are paid by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Vienna into the hands of agents, named and furnished, with full powers, by each Consular official.

13. To all those Consular posts, which belong to the paid and effective class, officials (Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls), are appointed by His Imperial and Royal Majesty. The Consular Students are appointed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. All officials appointed to a Consulate are naturally under the orders of the head of the office, but the latter cannot dismiss them. It is only in case of insubordination that he is allowed to suspend them from their functions, pending the decision of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The temporary officials (copyists, &c.) are chosen by the head of the office, subject to confirmation by the Ministry.

Austria.

In honorary Consulates the officials are appointed and dismissed by the head of the office.

14. Is answered by the inclosed Tariff of Consular Fees, which will suffice for a comparative statement of the fees in the Austrian and British services. Such a statement cannot be prepared by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as it does not possess the British Tariff, and is ignorant of, and therefore cannot form an opinion of, the principles of the usual official procedure in judicial and administrative matters at British Consulates.

15. Consular fees are applied to cover the expenses of the Consular service, within the limits defined in the Budget for each Consular office. The excess, if any, is paid to the Treasury.

16. The judicial functions of the Imperial and Royal Consuls are based on the laws in force at home, and must, as far as possible, be in exact conformity with the procedure of the Home Courts. The Regulations, dated January 29, 1855, and published in the Imperial Law Gazette, relative to the organization of the judicial functions of Consuls in the Levant, afford information on this point, and a copy of them is inclosed. Consuls exercise their judicial functions as Judges of first instance. An appeal lies in second instance to the Superior Provincial Court, and in third instance to the Supreme Court.

In criminal matters Consuls can only convict for misdemeanors; and appeal against their sentences lies, in second and last instance, with the Imperial Embassy at Constantinople.

In more serious criminal cases Consuls can only make the preliminary examinations; their ultimate decision rests with the competent Tribunals at home.

17. Consuls are under the direction of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but they receive from both the Ministries of Commerce instructions on points connected with those Departments.

They can also, in urgent cases, correspond directly with them.

Generally, however, Reports on commercial matters are sent to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and are by it communicated to both Ministries of Commerce.

18. Consular accounts are made up half-yearly, and both the head of the office and the next in rank are responsible for their exactitude. All the requisite information relative to their details is contained in the accompanying copy (page 31) of the Consular Instructions.

In honorary Consulates the head of the office levies the fees for his own use, but he must likewise furnish a half-yearly account of the fees received.

With reference to assistance granted to distressed subjects, it must be remarked that Consuls are empowered, in cases of real distress, to grant temporary assistance, or to send the parties home. The expenses of such assistance are refunded by the proper Home authorities.

19. There are no special regulations concerning the correspondence of Consulates. It is transmitted by post. As a general rule, and except in judicial matters, the Consulates correspond on official matters with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs alone, or with the Mission to which they are subordinate. In cases of urgency, however, they send Commercial Reports direct to the two Ministries of Commerce, and in maritime matters they correspond with the naval authorities of Trieste and Fiume.

20. In principle, the Diplomatic and Consular Services are one body. A Diplomate may enter the Consular branch, and a Consul the Diplomatic branch.

Having thus answered all the questions, as far as it was possible to do so in a superficial form, Mr. Lytton's further request for copies of the latest Consular Instructions is herewith, and with pleasure, complied with.

The Undersigned, &c.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) OREZY.

Inclosure 3.

Regulations relative to the creation of the Posts of Consular Students.

(Translation.)

1. EIGHT appointments for Consular Students will be created in the Ministry of Commerce; the rank and character of Ministerial supernumeraries will be attached to them, and they will be filled up in accordance with the wants of the Consular Service.

2. Consular students have a yearly salary of 600 florins.

3. Bachelorship is an absolute condition, not only of admission to these appointments, but also of subsequent service in them.

4. The further qualifications necessary for obtaining one of these appointments are:—

(*a.*) Age, under thirty years.

(*b.*) A certificate that the applicant has successfully gone through a course of study in judicial and political science.

(*c.*) One year's probationary training in the State service, under such authorities as may have afforded an opportunity of obtaining an exact knowledge of the formation and competency of the various organs of Government and of the forms of procedure.

(*d.*) Commendable intelligence and unspotted morality.

(*e.*) Perfect knowledge of the German, Italian, and French languages.

(*f.*) The candidate must have passed through a competitive written examination.

5. The qualification (*a*) is proved by a baptismal certificate, (*b*) by a certificate from masters, (*c*) and (*d*) by reports from the authorities under whom the candidate has served or is still serving. As to qualification (*e*), certificates and a confirmation of them by the above-mentioned authorities are valid, but in any case competitive examination is requisite.

6. Those candidates alone who have given proofs of the qualifications (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), will be admitted to the written examination. The examination takes place at the Ministry of Commerce, and the time fixed for it is communicated to the candidates. They have then, under official supervision, to give answers in writing to three questions, viz.:—

One taken from European international law, or from the Commercial and Navigation Treaties of Austria with other Powers;

One bearing upon Austrian laws and navigation regulations;

One on political economy or on the commercial and Customs laws of Austria, or on the statistics of Austrian commerce and trade.

The first of these questions must be answered in French, the second in Italian, and the third in German.

The answers are examined by the Ministry of Commerce, and the result, in connection with the other qualifications mentioned in 4 and 5, is the basis of appointments to these posts.

7. In making these appointments, those candidates will be preferred who, in addition to these general qualifications, can show more special ones for the Consular Service, such as more extensive knowledge of commerce and trade, a capability for the exercise of judicial functions in civil and criminal matters, certificates of having passed good examinations in political science, a knowledge of other languages than the above mentioned, and especially of those in use in the frontier provinces of the Empire, towards Turkey and elsewhere.

8. Three of the appointments mentioned in 1 are reserved to students of the Oriental Academy, and, instead of qualification *b* 4, they must produce satisfactory certificates from the Academy, and are released from qualification *c* 4. Qualification *d* is in this case proved by a certificate from the head of the academy. They must conform to the regulations in 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

9. The regulations contained in paragraphs 4 to 8, will, as soon as the reforms in the different authoritative bodies in the schools and laws have been carried out be brought into conformity therewith.

10. The Ministry of Commerce appoints the Consular Students. For this purpose a list of the ports to be filled up and a date, within which the applications are to be sent in, will be published.

11. It is the duty of Consular Students to make themselves thoroughly and practically acquainted with all official Consular business. With this view they are told off, according to their capabilities and the wants of the Service, to the Ministry of Commerce, to the Central Marine authorities in Trieste, and to Consular officers which are under effective Consuls. As a rule one year's service under the Central Marine authorities in Trieste forms the commencement. There they are employed in the Departments for commerce, trade, navigation, and Consular matters, from time to time, also under the subordinate Harbour and Sanitary authorities: they are then called to the Ministry of Commerce, where they have an opportunity of making themselves further acquainted with the Consular business; they are then appointed to Consulates.

According to circumstances, this rule may be departed from, and Consular Students may be recalled from Consulates to the Ministry of Commerce, or to the Central Marine Board at Trieste.

12. Consular Students will have their expenses paid, and will receive the daily allowance allotted to their rank for any journeys on public service, undertaken in consequence of their removal from one port to another. During their appointment to a Consular office they receive, in addition to their salaries, 400 florins yearly.

13. The heads of those Consulates to which, from their importance, Consular

Austria. — Students can be attached, are instructed, on the appointment of a Student to their Consulates, and at his request, to provide for him, for a sum proportionate to his means, lodging and board until such time as the Student shall himself be able to make his own arrangements.

14. Consular Students are, according to their capabilities, their official services, and the length of their service, and according to their personal fitness, entitled to expect promotion, in the first instance, to minor paid appointments in the Consular Service, such as those of Chancellier and Interpreter, and later to the higher Consular posts; and in filling up vacancies in the Ministry of Commerce and in the Central Marine Board at Trieste, their claims will receive due consideration.

Inclosure 4.

Circular addressed to the Austrian Consular Service, May 4, 1869.

(Translation.)

THE more and more urgent necessity of a new and complete classification of the Consular functionaries really invested with the character of State officials, so as to secure the greatest possible usefulness of each one of them in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, as well as the most feasible sparing of the State finances, and, at the same time, the need of raising, in the interests of the Imperial Service and the dignity of the Imperial and Royal Government, the external authority and moral position of the same, and especially of proportionately ameliorating their monetary position, has caused the Imperial and Royal Foreign Office to propose to the Emperor the reorganization of the personal and salarial status of the said functionaries, in accordance with the demands of the times and the increase of their official duties. This reorganization, which can only be carried out by degrees, and within the limits of the real necessities of the service, and the very small Budget which has been voted for the purpose, His Imperial Majesty has graciously conceded on the 28th October, 1868.

In accordance to this decision—

1. The at present existing difference of rank between the three classes of Chancelliers (the Chancellier of the General Consulate, the Chancellier of the Consulate, and the Vice-Chancellier), as well as between Consuls and Vice-Consuls who were formerly their equals in rank and the extent of their duties, will be abolished.

2. The equalization of the functional and local additional payments with the fixed salary, and the improvement of the latter, especially in the case of the Vice-Consuls and those under them, where it is most needed, will be carried out, as well as the rounding off of the sums referred to by reducing them to the Austrian currency.

So that, after the carrying out of the new personal and salarial status, there would remain only five different degrees, viz.: General Consuls of the first and second class, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Clerks, each degree having three gradations of payment. The following schedule contains the proportion of the salaries as well as the additional payments:—

I. General Consuls of the First Class (with 3 gradations). Fifth Class of Government officials salaried.

1. With 4,500 florins salary; and 4,000 florins additional payment.
2. „ 4,000 „ 4,000 „
3. „ 3,500 „ 3,500 „

II. General Consuls, Second Class (with 3 gradations). Sixth Class of salaried State officials.

1. With 3,000 florins salary; and 3,000 florins additional payment.
2. „ 2,700 „ 2,700 „
3. „ 2,400 „ 2,400 „

III. Consuls (with 3 gradations). Seventh Class of salaried State officials.

1. With 2,000 florins salary; and 2,000 florins additional payment.
2. „ 1,800 „ 1,800 „
3. „ 1,600 „ 1,600 „

IV. Vice-Consuls (with 3 gradations). Eighth Class of salaried State officials.

1. With 1,400 florins salary; and 1,400 florins additional payment.
2. „ 1,200 „ 1,200 „
3. „ 1,000 „ 1,000 „

V. Consular Clerks (with 3 gradations). Ninth Class of salaried State officials.

1. With 800 florins salary; and 800 florins additional payment.
2. „ 700 „ 700 „
3. „ 600 „ 600 „

The gradual advancement from the lower to the higher salaried positions in each class, as well as from one class to the other, will be attained by length of service, but *cæteris paribus*, only approved capability, zealous fulfilment of duties, and meritorious services, will give pretensions of a nature to qualify for such an advancement.

The Ministry for Foreign affairs, while giving, in the above reorganization (to be carried out in consequence of the Imperial and Royal Decree of the 4th of March of this year) of the personal and salarial status of the Consular functionaries, really invested with the character of State officials, a speaking proof of the warm care which they have devoted to their personal welfare, not less than to the interests of the Imperial and Royal Service, at the same time cherishes the certain expectation that these same will find therein a powerful summons to continued zeal and effectual official activity, and will be moved to exert, dutifully, all their powers to fulfil the demands made of them, to the best of their ability, and to justify in every way the trust placed in them.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs reckons not alone upon their loyalty, attachment, careful consideration, and accurate maintenance of the before-mentioned directions, which are counted amongst the first duties of a State servant, but it also expects that they will devote to their calling the most earnest application, the warmest zeal, and efforts directed to its higher aims; that they will follow up the many-sided and difficult tasks entrusted to them with active attention, circumspection, and intelligence; that they will especially give attention to the maintenance of the dignity and influence of the Imperial and Royal Government and its organs, as well as the powerful furtherance of those purposes of State which are only to be attained by the help of their successful co-operation, and that they will prove at every opportunity how they are impressed with the spirit of their honourable as well as important vocation, to protect and countenance the interests of the Monarchy entrusted to their guardianship in foreign lands.

Inclosure 5.

Circular addressed to the Austrian Consular Service, March 31, 1866.

(Translation.)

IN order to protect the interests of the Treasury and remove the doubts which have arisen relative to the regulations bearing upon the granting of assistance to distressed persons, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is compelled to order Consuls to follow exactly the following rules:—

1. Assistance can only be accorded in special cases, in accordance with the following regulations:—

(*a.*) To Austrian subjects.

(*b.*) To subjects of the German Zollverein States and of the principality of Lichtenstein, when such assistance is in accordance with Treaty stipulations. By Article 20* of the Commercial and Customs Treaty, concluded on the 11th of April, 1865, between Austria and Lichtenstein and the States of the German Zollverein, this can only happen where there is no Consular Representative of the German State, of which the applicant is a subject.

An exception to this rule exists with respect to Bavarian subjects. Unless when authorized to the contrary, no assistance is to be granted to them, as the Bavarian Government has declared that it cannot reimburse the same.

2. As a rule, assistance can only be granted for repatriation and under extraordinary and very special circumstances, which must be clearly demonstrated.

3. As regards grants of assistance to Austrian subjects and to subjects of the German Zollverein States, who are not seamen, Consuls must follow the terms of Rule 23,174, issued by the Marine Board of Trieste in consequence of the Decree of August 25, 1840, No. 26,278), which has been communicated to all maritime Consulates. And more especially cap. ii. § 11–17.

The Consular offices authorized to grant assistance in money are; Consulates-General, Consulates, and Vice-Consulates.

4. With respect to seamen, Consuls must bear in mind the special laws and regulations affecting them; viz. §§ 5, 7, and 32 of Article 7 of the "Editto Politico di Navigazione Mercantile Austriaca" of the year 1774 (pp. 87 and 98); the Instructions of

* Article 20 of the Commercial and Customs' Treaty of April 11, 1865. "Each of the Contracting Parties will oblige its Consuls to grant to the subjects of the other Party, wherever the latter is not represented by a Consul, assistance and protection in the same way and for the same charges as to its own subjects."

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the Marine Board of Trieste of February 20, 1824, (2346), of June 11, 1838, (12,893,) contained in the commencement of the "Editto Politico di Navigazione" (pp. 157 and 232).

5. As regards repatriation, the Ministerial Order of June 30, 1863 ("Imperial Law Gazette, No. 60) is, as a rule, to be borne in mind; According to this order, the price of the maintenance of an Austrian subject sent home by his Consul on board an Austrian vessel is raised from 20 to 40 kreutzers (about 10*d.*) per diem.

Those Consular offices which collect the fees for the Treasury (Effective Consulates) must inscribe their grants of assistance in their current accounts. Honorary Consulates, on the contrary, which collect fees on their own account, must forward the accounts of their grants, either as each case arises, or at their leisure, to the Central Marine Authorities, who will at once reimburse the amount.

The Circular of December 31, 1863, and of February, 1865, are cancelled.

Dated from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Vienna, March 31, 1866.

Inclosure 6.

Regulations for Consular Fees. (*Sanctioned by the Emperor of Austria, June* 30, 1846.)

Article 1. THE accompanying Tariff is to be the general rule for all offices authorized to receive Consular fees.

Art. 2. No other fees than those contained in the Tariff can be claimed for any official service rendered by the Consular offices.

The only exception is in regard to certificates of abode or protection in the Levant, with which certain special fees are connected.

Art. 3. Fees to be paid by every one according to the Tariff; ships' fees by the captain or master, and receipts to be given showing the nature and amount of fees paid.

Art. 4. The penalties for refusing to pay fees remain in force.

Art. 5. The fees are set down in the Tariff in florins and kreutzers of the Austrian Convention money, and other coins are to be received at the following value:—

	Fl.	kr.
(*a.*) The Imperial thaler	2	0
(*b.*) Spanish colonats	2	3
(*c.*) Imperial ducat	4	30
(*d.*) Venetian ducat	4	32

Art. 6. These Regulations, together with the Tariff, are to be fixed in the Consular offices for the convenient inspection of everyone.

General Tariff of Consular Fees.

Section I.—Fees relating to Austrian Commercial Navigation.

Number of Item.	Definition of the Fees and of the Official Services for which they are to be paid.	Amount of Fees. Fl.	kr.
1	General tonnage fee for the entry and clearance of a ship, when the care of any transport business is connected therewith, per ton :—		
	(*a.*) At the Consular Offices of the Adriatic Sea, in Turkish Albania and in the Ionian Islands	0	3
	(*b.*) At the Consular offices in other ports	0	6
	With restriction to a maximum fee for each ship—		
	In the ports of *a*	12	0
	In the ports of *b*	24	0
	Note.—*a.* The entry and clearance of a ship includes all the usual official transactions connected therewith; examination, registration, and verification of papers, and the preparation of such official documents connected therewith as are not entitled to a separate fee according to special regulations.		
	b. Transport business is understood to include the shipping and unshipping of goods. Providing the ship with provisions or other necessaries, repairs to the ship and its machinery, as well as the unloading and reloading on this account, the receiving or landing of passengers and their luggage, or of parcels of money or letters, are matters which do not subject the ship to a tonnage fee for transport business.		
	c. The tonnage of a ship is to be ascertained from the certificate of measurement, or other documents on board, or from other trustworthy evidence.		

Number of Items.	Definition of the Fees and of the Official Services for which they are to be paid.	Amount of Fees.
		Fl. kr.
	Additional Regulations. § 1. In periodical voyages which form a regular connection between certain parts, half the ordinary tonnage-fee is to be paid in the ports of destination. § 2. If a ship touches at a port from distress, and there is no other transport business than the unshipping of goods before reaching the place of destination, the tonnage-fee is reduced to half the usual amount. § 3. If a ship voluntarily touches and stays at a port without undertaking any transport business, then the tonnage fee is one-quarter of the usual amount. § 4. The involuntary touching at a port through distress, and without undertaking any transport business, is free from any tonnage fee during the continuance of the cause of distress; but if the stay be continued after the cessation of that cause, then the regulation in § 3 applies. § 5. If there is no Austrian Consular Office at a trading place where a ship touches, and the Captain or Master applies to an Austrian Consular Office elsewhere for official services, for which fees are to be paid according to these regulations, then the same are applicable. § 6. Ships employed in the Postal Service, which are exempt from tonnage fees by special ordinances, still remain so.	
2	If, after the clearance of a ship, further official service is required for the renewal, correction, or certification of ship's papers, the fee is	1 30
	Note.—This fee is not chargeable where, according to the foregoing regulations, the clearance is to be exempt from fees, or when the further service is only required from an official cause.	
3	Fee for the substitution of a captain or master of a ship	5 0
4	Fee for every rectification of the roll of the crew	15
5	Fee for every pass :—	
	(*a.*) For voyages from and to ports or roadsteads in the Adriatic Sea, in Turkish Albania and the Ionian Islands	5 0
	(*b.*) For all other voyages	10 0
	Note.—If neither the port from which the ship proceeds, nor that for which it is destined, belongs to those indicated in *a*, the higher fee of 10 fl. is to be charged.	
6	Fees for the reception of a marine declaration, or case of average :—	
	(*a.*) If the particulars of the case are given, and the results of the investigation as to the cause, including examination of witnesses	8 0
	(*b.*) If there be only a summary statement of the case and the cause	3 0

Section II.—Fees for Consular Official Services not included in Section I.

Number of Items.	Definition of the Fees and of the Official Services for which they are to be paid.	Amount of Fees.
		Fl. kr.
1	For the preparation of a travelling pass for one or more persons	2 0
2	For a travelling pass for one or more sailors, or others of the lower class of ship servants	0 30
3	For the visé of a pass brought for the purpose	0 30
	Additional Regulations. *a.* Needy persons, including day labourers in general, are to have the above-mentioned official services gratis. *Note.*—All hired keepers of grazing cattle from Transylvania that pasture in Turkey are to be considered as day labourers.	
4	For every decree or inter-direction to the parties in a civil lawsuit, including cases of arbitration	1 0
5	For each judgment in such a suit:—	
	(*a.*) If the matter in dispute does not exceed the value of 500 fl. current money ..	6 0
	(*b.*) If the value is higher	12 0
6	For each sequestration act, and for each imposition of the official embargo, including receipt of record and decree to the parties	5 0
7	For official custody of a deposit :—	
	(*a.*) For taking the charge with receipt	2 0
	(*b.*) Before the delivery of money, or documents representing money or articles of value, for the custody and all the official transactions connected with the delivery	1 per cent. on the value.
8	For taking an inventory with record and decree, and as daily fee if the inventory or description requires several days	5 0
9	For each valuation made by one or more professional persons, or for a report made in a similar manner; for investigating and determining sea and river damages, always including the official acts and preparations :—	
	(*a.*) The fixed fee of	2 0
	(*b.*) On the total value of the inventoried and appraised matters	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

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Number of Items.	Definition of the Fees and of the Official Services for which they are to be paid.	Amount of Fees.
		Fl. kr.
	Additional Regulations to 8 and 9. 1. Besides the official fees here set down, the professional persons and appraisers employed by the Consular Office are to be paid a fair remuneration for their trouble; but whatever their number, no higher claim can be made for each of the acts described in items 8 and 9 than a fixed fee of 2 fl., and a per-centage fee not exceeding ½ per cent on the value of the inventoried, estimated, or appraised matters once for all. 2. If the inventory, the examination, or the valuation is to be made in places, or of articles, dangerous to health from contagion, the Principal of the office is allowed to divide a further remuneration among the persons concerned to the amount of double the fee of 5 fl. affixed to item 8.	
10	For undertaking a legal or voluntary sale, with record :— (*a.*) The fixed, and in case of longer duration of the sale daily, fee of .. .. (*b.*) On the amount produced by the sale	3 0 1 per cent.
11	For drawing up a marriage contract, a will, or a deed of gift	5 0
12	For drawing up the like documents (item 11), if the persons for whom they are drawn are of the class of sailors, servants, or day labourers	1 30
13	For the official opening and publishing, or reading, also recording a will or testamentary declaration	4 0
14	For drawing up any other contract besides those mentioned in item 11	6 0
15	For receiving a protest, counter-protest, drawing up a power of attorney, renunciation, cession, transfer of property, arbitration, and the like	2 0
16	For a meeting, taking a deposition, or communication in form of record, for examining witnesses, or other act of official investigation, including party-matters; for the official registration of a document, in so far as these official transactions do not come under another regulation of this tariff	1 43
17	The first authentic copy, including the legalization, of original documents, decisions, and other official papers of the Consular Office, if the copy is intended to serve in place of the original retained in the office, for which a Consular fee has already been paid	Exempt from fee.
18	For each legalization of documents and signatures, that is not to be done gratis (item 17)	1 0
19	For each attestation or certificate in party matters, to which no other regulation of this Tariff is applicable	1 30
20	For each official promulgation at the request of a party, in so far as not otherwise directed in this Tariff	1 0
	Note.—a. If the promulgation is made in several languages, each language pays separately. *b.* The charges for printing the promulgation are to be borne by the party.	
21	For drawing up a petition, memorial, appeal, or other writing, not on official account, and not included in any other Tariff items	2 0
22	For each half sheet of a copy	0 12
23	On official journeys in party matters:— (*a*) The reimbursement of the travelling expenses suitable to the circumstances; (*b.*) Separate daily allowance during the necessary absence, viz.:— (*aa*) To the Consul-General, General Agent, and Consul .. .. (*bb.*) To the Vice-Consul .. .. (*cc.*) To the Chancellor, Interpreter, or Consular Agent .. .. (*dd.*) To a Consular official of lower class .. .. (*ee.*) To a servant of the Consular office	 6 0 5 0 4 0 3 0 1 30
	Additional Regulations. 1. The administration of a Consulate-General, General Agency, Consulate, or Vice-Consulate is entitled to the daily allowance according to the class of the post which he administers. 2. The party in whose business the journey is undertaken cannot be called upon to pay the travelling expenses and daily allowance for more than one functionary, unless he has declared his willingness to do so before the commencement of the journey; and he is to pay for the expenses of the servants of the office only in so far as they have been necessary for the purposes of the case.	

Inclosure 7. Austria.

(Translation.)

Regulations for the Pensions and Allowances to the Officers and Servants at the Foreign and Finance Ministries, the Supreme Court of Accounts, and the Offices subordinate to those central places, as well as to the Widows and Orphans of the same persons. Valid from January 1, 1871.

Section I.—*Pensions to Officers and Servants.*

§ 1. Permanent officers and servants who do not voluntarily resign, or are not dismissed for misconduct, have a claim to a pension according to the gradations in § 2, or to a payment once for all, in proportion to the length of their service.

§ 2. The pension is reckoned according to the last amount of pay for actual service, in such wise that after ten full years of service it amounts to one third, after fifteen years to three-eighths, and for each additional year of service completed, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the last actual salary; until after forty years of service completed, it equals the said amount, above which it never rises.

For the permanent professors of the Oriental Academy, the time spent in teaching therein is to be so reckoned that every three full years of service counts for four.

§ 3. Those officers and servants who have not completed ten years service are to receive an allowance once for all, amounting for five years' service to one year, and for more than five and less than ten years service to one year and a half, of their last computable salary.

§ 4. The maximum amount of a pension or an allowance (§§ 2 and 3) must not exceed 8,400 fl., Austrian currency, per annum, whether the pension be for one or several simultaneous services.

§ 5. The minimum amount of pension to be granted is 120 fl., Austrian currency, per annum, even when a less amount may be the result of the scale in § 2.

§ 6. If a person becomes incapable of service on account of infirmity or accident not attributable to his own fault, and is also unfit for other occupation, he is to be treated as if he had already completed ten years' service. If the infirmity or accident has arisen in and on account of the service, then he is to be treated as if he had completed twenty years' service. If the accident in and on account of the service happen after ten years' service then ten years more are to be added in calculating the pension, which, however, must never exceed the last amount of salary.

§ 7. Retirement on pension takes place either officially or on the application of the person interested.

1. Officially.

(*a.*) In case of incapacity medically proved; after forty years' service the retirement may be required if necessary without such proof.

(*b.*) When the post filled by the officer is abolished, and he cannot be immediately appointed to another.

2. On the application of the person:—

(*a.*) From medically proved and officially recognized incapacity.

(*b.*) After forty year's service.

(*c.*) After seventy years of age without reference to length of service.

§ 8. Persons in the Diplomatic Service who lose their places without fault of their own, and not on their own application, nor for incapacity, remain at the disposition of the authorities, and receive their last salary while so situated, but without any additional allowance.

This period of unemployment must not last for more than two years, unless the pay is renounced.

If the officer cannot be replaced in the service during that time, he is put on the pension list.

§ 9. The retirement is temporary when the obstacle to service is likely to be removed, but permanent when the obstacle is expected to continue.

Under the circumstances mentioned in §§ 7, 1, 6, and in § 8 the officer is first to be placed in temporary retirement, in which he is to remain until he is replaced or his unfitness for service is shown.

§ 10. In calculating pensions, effective service comprises:—

1. Uninterrupted service in a permanent and not temporary capacity, in a regular place paid from the public funds, and from the date of making the first official oath; for persons of inferior class from their first formal reception into the service.

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2. Provisional services, by sworn practitioners and permanent assistants, if a definite appointment follows immediately thereon.

3. With persons who have been in retirement and afterwards obtain an appointment, the time of service before their retirement.

4. With persons who have passed immediately from an effective to a non-effective Government employment, in case of their retirement or their return to a place of effective service, only the service up to the change, unless the continued reckoning of service was allowed to them at the time of the change.

5. The time passed by Diplomatic officers *en disponibilité* according to § 8, if not exceeding two years.

6. The time of suspension if the result of the investigation shows the person concerned to be entirely innocent.

7. Service in the army, the navy, the militia, and in the administrative offices connected therewith, in so far as they are not provided for in the regulations appertaining thereto, according to the rules existing at the time of passing into the Civil service.

8. Services to the authorities and in the offices of the kingdoms and countries represented in the Imperial Council, according to the regulations for pensions existing therein at the time of passing into the Civil service.

Regulations for the more favourable treatment of civil officers and attendants, for service with an operating army, will be made from time to time.

§ 11. Voluntary retirement from State service, or dismissal for misconduct, bars all claim to the past service being reckoned in case of re-instatement.

§ 12. The following periods cannot be calculated:—

1. Time passed on leave without salary and without service, if more than a year.

2. Time passed out of employment by Diplomatic officers, not on the conditions of § 8.

§ 13. The salaries to be reckoned in fixing the pensions are:—

(*a.*) The last regular definitive yearly salary or remuneration.

(*b.*) The supplementary addition granted to make up a higher salary previously received.

(*c.*) Receipts in kind as part of salary, to the same value as they are reckoned in computing the service remuneration.

(*d.*) The decennial additions of the educational staff in the Oriental Academy.

The following are excluded from the computation. All other actual allowances, such as personal additions, functional and local additions, quarter-money, quarter compensations, remunerations, wages, and other similar receipts.

§ 14. For officers and servants who have been in retirement, and after re-instatement go into retirement again, no lesser amount of pension than that previously enjoyed must be awarded.

The same is the case when an officer without fault of his own, and merely to avoid retiring, is put in a lower place, and is at the time entitled to a higher pension than his whole service entitles him to subsequently; he is to have the higher pension.

On the other hand if an officer is reduced to a place with lower salary as a punishment, and cannot be immediately put into such a place, the lower salary is to be the ground for calculating the retired allowance.

§ 15. The pension begins for officers who, at the time of retirement, are still in performance of their duties, from the time of the stoppage of the last active service salary; for those who, for whatever cause, are already out of active service, it begins from the 1st of the month following the declaration of their retirement.

§ 16. The receipt of the pension ceases:—

(*a.*) On the death of the pensioner.

(*b.*) On the reinstatement of the retired person in the service of the State, or other similar public service, with a fixed yearly salary, if in all these cases there is expectation of a permanent allowance.

(*c.*) In case of a groundless refusal to accept an offered reinstatement (§ 17).

(*d.*) On unauthorized and unjustified absence abroad, on emigration, or acquisition of foreign citizenship.

(*e.*) In case of criminal condemnation for an offence.

(*f.*) On criminal condemnation for an offence or misdemeanor, which, if the delinquent had been in active service, would have caused his dismissal; and if the proper authorities decree the loss of the pension.

§ 17. Every officer and servant placed in retirement, is bound to accept a re-employment offered to him, with his former rank and salary, on the cessation of the causes of his retirement, unless he can give good reasons for refusing.

The reinstatement of those who are in temporary retirement, is to be arranged officially.

If they can only be placed in a situation of a lower class and lesser salary, they retain

their previous title, rank, and character, and receive at the successive advances of salary an addition to the amount of their former salary, which the pension fund is to supply to the amount of the pension.

§ 18. If a person who has retired with a compensation payment (§ 3), is reinstated before the lapse of the one year, or the year and a-half respectively, he is to return the proportionate amount from the date of the reinstatement to the pension-fund.

Section II.—*Claims of Widows.*

§ 19. Widows, whose husbands were in situations with expectation of pensions, not forfeited by voluntary resignation, or dismissal for misconduct, whether the death of the husbands took place in active service, or in retirement, have, as a rule, a claim to a yearly pension of one-third of the computable salary last received by, or effectively awarded to, the deceased husbands (§ 13), if the deceased had performed more than ten years of computable service (§ 10.)

If the amount of the third exceeds 350 fl. Austrian currency, and the widow has no claim to a higher class of pension (§ 20), then she can only receive the yearly sum of 350 fl. Austrian currency, as widows' pension. The lowest widow's pension is 120 fl. a-year, and this is to be awarded even if the third of the salary amounts to less.

§ 20. Widows of the higher paid officers from allowance Class VII upwards have a claim, on the conditions in § 19, to an established classified pension, according to the allowance class of the deceased husband, in the following gradations :—

In the VIIth Allowance Class, 450 fl. Austrian currency, per annum.

VIth	,,	600	,,	,,
Vth	,,	800	,,	,,
IVth	,,	1,200	,,	,,
IIIrd	,,	1,800	,,	,,
IInd	,,	2,500		,,
Ist	,,			

Widows of members of the Central Courts of Accounts of [illegible] lass VIII are entitled to an exceptional pension of 367 fl. 50 kr. a-year. [illegible] salary of a

Widows whose husbands held the rank, though they did not receive [illegible] higher higher situation, will receive the pension according to the class arranged for t[illegible] situation.

§ 21. Widows of those officers and servants who before serving ten years had an exceptional claim to a pension according to § 6, or who lost their life in the immediate performance of their duty, are to have the yearly pension calculated the same as if the deceased husbands had served full ten computable years.

§ 22. Widows whose husbands have passed from the military pension list into the Civil Service, and who according to the military pension regulations are entitled to a higher than the civil pension, and also widows of Civil State Servants who had already a claim to a pension in proportion to a higher salary formerly received, are to be put in the receipt of the higher pensions.

§ 23. Widows whose husbands have filled several places at the same time, and who have claims to pensions according to the salary of their deceased husbands, can only receive them to an amount not exceeding 350 fl. a-year (§ 19).

But if the service of the husband give the widow a claim to a classified pension, she can only receive that.

And if each of the husband's places give the widow a claim to a classified pension, she can only receive one, but, in case of inequality, the highest.

Widows who are entitled to pensions for their own State salaries may also receive the pensions accruing from their husband's services.

§ 24. Excepting in the cases mentioned in § 21, widows whose husbands died before the completion of ten years' service, are only entitled to a payment once for all of the quarterly amount of the last computable salary of the deceased husband.

Widows whose husbands had passed from the military pension list into the Civil Service, only receive the aforesaid payment in case they are not entitled to a pension according to the military regulations.

§ 25. Widows in the following condition are excluded from any claim to a pension or an allowance :—

(*a.*) Those who were only married to their husbands after their retirement or suspension, unless they were reinstated, or in the latter case declared free from blame.

(*b.*) Those whose marriage took place without the consent of the authorities when such consent was necessary.

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(*c.*) Those who at the death of their husbands were living apart from them, unless they can show that the separation was not through their fault.

(*d.*) Those whose husbands had forfeited the right to a pension from not accepting a reinstatement offered according to the provisions of § 16 *c*.

(*e.*) Those whose husbands had accepted a reinstatement in either of the divisions of the empire, or in the provincial or communal service, with which the expectation of a provision for their widows was connected.

(*f.*) Those whose husbands had remained abroad without authority or justification, had emigrated, or acquired foreign citizenship..

(*g.*) Those whose husbands had been criminally condemned for an offence, or in consequence of such condemnation for a trangression or misdemeanour had been declared to have forfeited their pensions.

(*h.*) Those whose husbands, before or after their death, but before the grant of the widow's pension, were accused and convicted of such matters as would have caused their dismissal during life, or the forfeiture of the pension already received.

(*i.*) Those who have been criminally condemned for crimes committed during the life of their husbands.

(*k.*) Those who, in consequence of their criminal condemnation for an offence committed for love of gain or against public morality in the lifetime of their husbands, or in consequence of such a transgression, have been declared to have forfeited their claim to a pension, by the disciplinary authority to which the deceased husbands were last immediately subject.

§ 26. Those widows are excluded from any claim to a pension, but receive a single payment of the quarterly amount of the husbands' last computable salary :—

(*a.*) Who were married to officers whose service was connected with a security, and who had to keep and present general accounts, in so far as the widows after representation to them of the prejudice to be expected, have omitted to deliver the prescribed documents of wives' renunciation to the proper authority.

(*b.*) Whose husbands at the time of marriage were more than sixty years of age, and did not live four full years in wedlock with them, unless a child was born to the husband during that time, or the widow has been proved to have been with child at the time of the husband's death, in both which latter cases the claim to a pension is allowed.

§ 27. The receipt of the widow's pension begins from the date of the stoppage of the salary or pension of the deceased husband, or, if the stoppage, on whatever grounds, has taken place before the day of death, from that day ; and it ceases,—

(*a.*) On the death of the widow.

(*b.*) On her marrying again.

(*c.*) On the acquisition of an allowance from the State or from a public institution, or upon entry into a nunnery not devoted to education or the care of the sick.

(*d.*) On unauthorized and unjustified abode abroad ; on emigration or acquisition of foreign citizenship..

(*e.*) In case of the criminal condemnation of the widow for an offence.

(*f.*) In case of the criminal condemnation of the widow for a transgression committed from love of gain or against public morality, if the forfeiture of the pension is declared by the disciplinary authority to which the deceased husband was last immediately subject.

§ 28. Widows having pensions may, after marrying again, apply within three years either for a single payment, on renunciation of the further receipt of the pension, or for the reservation of the pension in case of a second widowhood.

If there are no children of the former marriage entitled to share, the single payment will be to the amount of three years of the pension, otherwise to the amount of one year and a-half. The choice once made cannot be receded from ; if no choice is made in due time, it is presumed that the widow reserves the pension for the case of second widowhood.

After the death of the second husband, the widow again comes into the receipt of the reserved pension, unless circumstances have occurred in the meantime which exclude her from the further receipt of it.

If the widow has also a claim to a State pension from the second marriage, she is only entitled to receive one, but, in case of unequal amounts, the higher pension.

§ 29. Widows who have a right to a yearly pension, have also, if the husbands died in service, if their pay did not exceed 630 fl., Austrian currency, per annum, and if it be duly proved that the costs of the last illness and the burial of the husbands are still unsettled and cannot be paid for out of the husband's property or the widow's own means, excepting in cases of insolvency, a claim to an allowance of the quarterly amount of the computable salary of the husband, towards payment of the sick and funeral expenses.

Section III.—*Children's Claims.*

Widows of officers and servants who are entitled to a yearly pension, and who, at the time of the husband's death, have under their care at least three children begotten by them, legitimate, or legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, or who have two children unprovided for with expectation of a posthumous one, may claim an educational allowance for each of the unprovided for children under age, until they come of age, or are previously provided for.

The full age of sons is fixed at the completion of the twentieth year, of daughters at that of the eighteenth year.

§ 31. The educational allowance is, as a rule, to be calculated at one-fifth of the widow's pension for each child.

For widows whose pension is calculated according to the salary of the husbands, the sum of the educational allowance altogether must not exceed the amount of the widow's pension, so that in case the widow has more than five children to share, the allowance for each child will be the product of the widow's pension, divided by the number of children.

If, however, the widow has a claim to a classified pension, she is entitled, under the provisions of § 30, to a fifth part of the widow's pension for each child, without reference to the number of children; but the allowance must in no case exceed the maximum of 400 fl. for a child.

§ 32. Every widow is bound, with the pension and educational allowances granted to her, to maintain the unprovided for children of her deceased husband, from whom she derives her claim, whether they be her own or her step-children, until they come of age.

If the widow does not fulfil this obligation, or a separation of the children from her is necessary from other causes, and no amicable agreement is come to with the guardian in favour of the children, the guardian may apply to the proper authority either, for the payment of the educational allowance, or for a part of the widow's pension, which part, however, must never exceed one half.

§ 33. Orphans of both parents, uprovided for and under age, who are children of an officer or servant entitled to a pension, have a claim, so long as one of them remains under age and unprovided for, to an amalgamated pension amounting yearly to one-half of the pension which their own or step-mother received, or would have been entitled to had she survived her husband.

In case, however, the mother, under § 30, has received besides her pension also educational allowances for the children, or would have been entitled to receive them, and the sum of those educational allowances exceed the amount of the amalgamated pension, the amalgamated pension is to be assigned as such to the children, and the excess amount of the educational allowances as an addition to it. As the children successively lose their right to share, from the causes given in § 37, the aforesaid addition is to be gradually diminished.

The minimum amount of the amalgamated pension is 120 fl. a-year, which is to be assigned to the orphans, even if the half of the mother's pension amounts to less.

§ 34. Children whose father has passed from the military pension list into the Civil Service, and who, according to the military regulations, are entitled to a higher allowance than according to the civil regulations, are to have the higher allowance.

§ 35. Orphans of both parents, whose father died in the service before he had served ten years, and whose mother, had she survived the father, would only have had a claim to a payment once for all (§ 24), also receive a payment once for all of the quarterly amount of the father's last computable salary.

§ 36. The following children are treated in the same manner as orphans of both parents:—

(*a.*) Children whose own or step-mother having a pension, has contracted a new marriage (§ 27 *b*).

(*b.*) Children whose own or step-mother, according to § 25 *c*, *i*, &c., also according to § 26 *a*., or whose step-mother, according to § 26 *b*, is excluded from receiving a pension.

(*c.*) Children whose own or step-mother, according to § 27 *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f*, has forfeited a pension already enjoyed.

§ 37. The following are excluded from any claim to a continued provision —

1. Orphans of both parents in those cases wherein, according to § 25 *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *and h*, the widows also are excluded from the receipt of any pension.

2. Children legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents, if, according to § 26 *b*, their own widowed mother is excluded from claiming a pension, and only receives

Austria.

payment once for all. But if the mother died before the father, then the orphans receive a payment once for all of the amount fixed in § 35.

§ 38. The receipt of the educational allowances and the concrete pensions, as well as the additions to the latter, begins from the day of the stoppage of the salary or pension of the father, or the pension of the mother; if, however, the stoppage of those receipts occurred, from whatever cause, before the day of the father's or mother's death, then from the day of the death; for a posthumous child, from the day of its birth.

The receipt of an educational allowance, and of the addition to the concrete pension mentioned in § 33 ceases.

(*a.*) With the death of the child—

(*b.*) On coming of full age—

(*c.*) At the previous acquisition of a provision, for the duration thereof—

(*d.*) On the first receipt of the concrete pension—

(*e.*) On criminal condemnation for an offence.

The receipt of the concrete pension ceases—

1. For all children sharing therein, if the mother, after a subsequent marriage, again comes into the enjoyment of the reserved pension, and the educational allowance, to which the children are still entitled.

2. When the last child, still enjoying the concrete pension, enters any of the states mentioned in *a, b, c, e,* of this paragraph.

§ 39. By provision is understood both with regard to fatherless children and orphans of both parents—

(A.)—*For Sons.*

(*a.*) Obtaining a public or private place with salary or pay:

(*b.*) Obtaining a supernumerary or daily employment in a public office:

(*c.*) Entry into the military service, with pay or remuneration:

(*d.*) Reception into an ecclesiastical seminary, foundation, or monastery, or public educational establishment endowed and conducted by the State, in which all the wants of those received are provided for by the institution.

(*e.*) Apprenticeship to a tradesman, professional man, or artist, if all the wants of the apprentice are provided for by the master; also, entering into the condition of journeyman, assistant, &c., as well as entering into business.

(B.)—*For Daughters.*

(*a.*) Marriage.

(*b.*) Entry into a nunnery not engaged in education or care of the sick.

(*c.*) Reception into a public educational or providing establishment, in which all the wants of those received are provided for by the establishment.

(*d.*) Entry into the public or private service, with salary or remuneration.

(*e.*) Entry into business.

§ 40. Orphans of an officer or servant who died in the service after serving ten years, and who, at the time of the father's death, were still under his care, whether they are of full age or not, are entitled, as a contribution to the expenses of the last illness and burial of the father, to a payment equal to the quarterly amount of his last computable salary, on the same conditions as a widow is entitled thereto, according to § 29.

Section IV.—*General Provisions.*

§ 41. Pensions or allowances are to be paid monthly on the 25th of each month for the whole month.

The stoppage of the payment in cases of death takes place from the day after the death, if it occurs before the day of payment (the 25th), otherwise from the end of the month in which the death occurred. In all other cases the stoppage is to take place from the day on which the legal cause for the cessation arises.

§ 42. The receipt of pensions or allowances is, as a rule, conditional on the stay of those entitled to them in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

For travelling abroad, or for a long stay there, the consent of the authority is required through which the pension was obtained.

Remaining abroad without that consent, or exceeding the time allowed for absence, if not justified in both cases, also emigration or acquiring foreign citizenship, entails the forfeiture of the pension.

§ 43. Sums remaining unclaimed for more than a year are to be stopped, and they

require for their payment and further continuance a fresh sanction from the competent authority, after satisfactory explanation of the neglect to claim them. Austria.

§ 44. Educational allowances and orphans' pensions can in no case be voluntarily surrendered in course of law, legally stopped or pledged for the satisfaction of private debts; retired allowances, widows' pensions, and gratuities may be so, however, not excepting cases of insolvency, if the yearly amount reaches or exceeds 120 fl., Austrian currency, but only to half the amount.

The above restrictions are not applicable to alimentation claims of the wife and children.

Bavaria.

BAVARIA.

Sir H. Howard to Earl Granville.—(Received September 7.)

My Lord, *Munich, September* 5, 1871.

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th ultimo, requiring from me a Report upon the existing regulations of the Consular service of Bavaria, I beg to state that as, according to the 22nd paragraph of Article II of the Treaty of the 23rd of November, 1870, between Bavaria and Prussia, for the (North German Confederation), the whole Consular Service of the new German Confederation is placed under the direction of the President of the Confederation, that is to say, of the German Emperor, and thus becomes a common institution of the German Empire, the separate Bavarian Consular establishment has already ceased to exist.

I have consequently no Report to make to your Lordship on the subject in question.

I will only remark that, according to Article XII of the final Protocol to the above-mentioned Treaty, Bavaria, together with the several States of the German Empire, retains the right of receiving foreign Consuls, and delivering exequaturs to them for her own territories.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

BELGIUM.

Mr. Barron to Earl Granville.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord, *Brussels, October 14, 1871.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular of August 28, requiring information on the principal points connected with the existing regulations of the Consular Service of Belgium, I have the honour to state that I addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to furnish me with such information.

I have now received a reply from his Excellency, forwarding to me answers to the several questions contained in your Lordship's despatch (Inclosure No. 1), two copies of the "Règlements Consulaires," (Inclosure 2) a copy of the "Guide Pratique des Agents Politiques du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères," by M. Garcia de la Vega (Inclosure No. 3), and the copy of an "Arrêté Royal" of 25 July, 1860, regulating deductions from salaries (Inclosure No. 4) during absence from post.

In answer to Queries No. 1—7, it appears that there is no examination for entry into the Belgian Consular Service, that the greater number of Belgian Consuls are foreign merchants receiving no salary, and that out of 400 Consular posts only thirteen are held by paid Consuls or "Consuls Envoyés," their aggregate salaries amounting to 180,000 fr., or 7,500*l.* These paid Consuls must be Belgian subjects, and are interdicted from trading.

Certain trading Consuls (enumerated in Inclosure No. 1), receive an allowance for Chancery expenses, dragomans, &c., Queries 8, 9, and 10. "Consuls Envoyés," can alone receive a pension.

No special account is taken of service in climates considered unhealthy, but the salaries of "Consuls Envoyés" are graduated in accordance with the presumed expense of living at the posts they may severally hold.

As regards pensions for widows and orphans of paid Consuls, a fund is formed from sums stopped from the salaries of the latter. (See Inclosure No. 1, as also page 262, 273, and 276 of the "Guide Pratique," Inclosure No. 3.)

11. Leave is granted or refused to Consular Agents by the Government, as it may be judged fit, in accordance with a law of 23rd February, 1857 (page 47 of "Règlements Consulaires," modified by a Royal "Arrêté" of 25th July, 1860 (Inclosure No. 4).

12. Travelling expenses are either paid by a fixed allowance or according to the account furnished by the Consular Agent, in all cases payments being effected according to a Regulation of 21st November, 1846 (Inclosure No. 3, pages 35 and 36), and Articles 86, 87, and 88 of the "Règlement Général sur la comptabilité de l'Etat," (Inclosure No. 1.)

13. The appointment to junior posts in Consulates is left by the Government entirely to the Consul on whom the staff is dependent.

14 and 15. The "Règlements Consulaires (Inclosure No. 2) furnish a Table of Consular Fees, according to a Royal "Arrêté" 23rd March, 1854, such fees being retained by the Consular Agent.

16. The law of 31st December, 1851, defines the judicial authority to be exercised by Consular Agents in non-Christian countries.

17. The Consular Body is, except in case of urgency, forbidden to hold correspondence with any other Department save with that for Foreign Affairs, their correspondence being transmitted under flying seal through the Legation, which is authorized to add such remarks as it may think fit.

According to the Instructions received in your Lordship's above-mentioned Circular, I will shortly forward a Report on the Consular Conventions concluded by Belgium with other countries,

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

Belgium.

Inclosure 1.

Answers to Queries respecting the Consular Service of Belgium.

Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, et 7. Il n'existe pas de régles bien définies et il n'y a pas d'examen. La plupart des Consuls Belges sont des négociants étrangers non rétribués. Sur 400 postes Consulaires répartis dans les différentes parties du monde, il n'y en a que 13 occupés par des Consuls Envoyés, jouissant d'un traitement. Ces traitements figurent actuellement au Budget pour une somme annuelle de 180,500 francs affectée comme suit :—

Liste des Consuls et Consuls-Généraux rétribués.

	Francs.
Consulat-Général de Belgique à la Havane	18,000
„ „ en Australie	18,000
„ „ dans l'Inde Anglaise	18,000
„ „ en Perse	18,000
„ „ en Egypte	15,000
„ „ en Californie	18,000
„ „ dans les Principautés Danubiennes	14,000
„ „ dans l'Amérique du Sud	15,000
„ „ au Havre	9,000
Consulat de Belgique à la Nouvelle Orléans	15,000
„ „ en Algérie	8,000
„ „ à Cologne	6,500
„ „ à Luxembourg	8,000
	180,500

Le commerce est interdit aux Consuls rétribués et ils doivent être Belges.

Quelques Consuls commerçants reçoivent des indemnités destinées en général à subvenir aux frais de Chancellerie ou de Bureau.

Voici la liste de ces indemnités :—

	Francs.
Consulat à Londres	2,000
„ à Santo Tomas	1,250
„ à Guatemala	1,600
Consulat-Général à Leipzig	1,000
„ „ à Lerwick	1,000
„ „ à Athènes	1,000
„ „ à Tunis	600
„ „ à Elsineur	300
„ „ à Syra	300
	9,050

D'autres indemnités sont accordées pour frais de drogman et de khavass. En voici également la liste :—

	Francs.
Alexandrie, 1 drogman	5,000
„ 1 khavass	1,200
Andrinople, 1 „	500
Beyrouth, 1 „	800
Bucharest, 1 „	1,000
Salonique, 1 „	800
Smyrne, 1 „	800
Tanger, 1 „	1,000
Tauris, 1 drogman	2,000
„ 1 khavass	1,200
Trébizonde, 1 „	800
Tripoli (Barbarie), 1 khavass	450
Varna, 1 „	800
Roustchouk, 1 „	800
Jaffa, 1 „	350
	17,500

8, 9, et 10. Les réglements sur la retraite ne sont applicables qu'aux Consuls Envoyés jouissant d'un traitement. Les Consuls commerçants n'ont droit à aucune pension, et il ne leur est fait aucune retenue du chef des indemnités dont quelquesuns jouissent.

Il n'est pas tenu compte du climat, mais de la cherté de la vie et de la position des fonctionnaires, dans la fixation des traitements qui leur sont alloués.

Il existe une caisse des veuves et orphelins sur laquelle les veuves ou enfants des Consuls rétribués peuvent recevoir des pensions. Cette caisse se forme et s'alimente par des retenues opérées sur les traitements des Consuls.

Le "Guide Pratique des Agents Politiques" contient aux pages 262, 273, et 276, une Loi du 21 Juillet, 1844, sur les pensions civiles et ecclésiastiques, une autre Loi du 17 Février, 1849, modifiant cette dernière et les statuts de la caisse des veuves et orphelins du Département des Affaires Etrangères.

11. L'Administration apprécie s'il y a lieu d'accorder les congés demandés, en tenant compte des motifs invoqués par les Agents.

Le titre 5 de la Loi du 23 Février, 1857, page 47 des Règlements Consulaires, se rapporte à l'absence et aux congés des Agents Consulaires.

Le chapitre 1 du Règlement du 21 Novembre, 1846, pages 35 et 36 du "Guide Pratique des Agents Politiques," se rapporte également aux congés des Agents Belges. Cet Arrêté a été modifié par celui du 25 Juillet, dont un exemplaire est ci-annexé.

12. Les frais de voyage sont généralement réglés à forfait et parfois a ussi remboursés sur états.

La réponse à la deuxième partie de cette question se trouve dans le Règlement du 21 Octobre, 1846, cité plus haut, et dans les Articles suivants du Règlement Général sur la Comptabilité de l'Etat :—

"*Emission d'Ordonnances collectives.*

"Art. 86. Les Ministres font dresser pour les dépenses fixes des ordonnances collectives de payement.

"Sont exceptées les dépenses fixes rentrant dans la catégorie des frais de régie des Administrations chargées du recouvrement des impôts.

"Art. 87. Les ordonnances collectives sont formées par agence du trésor.

"Art. 88: Conformément à l'Article 23 de la Loi du 15 Mai, 1846, les Départements Ministériels font connaître successivement à la Cour des Comptes le montant des imputations à faire sur chaque article du Budget par suite de la formation des états collectifs. Ils y joignent des relevés des mutations survenues, soit dans la dépense, soit dans l'effectif du personnel. Au vu de cette communication la Cour fait l'enregistrement des dépenses."

13. Le Gouvernement n'intervient d'aucune façon dans la nomination des employés subalternes des Consulats.

14 et 15. Le Tarif des taxes Consulaires se trouve dans la brochure des Règlements Consulaires, page 252 et suivantes. Ces taxes ne sont pas perçues pour compte du Gouvernement, mais uniquement au profit des titulaires.

16. Le système adopté pour l'exercice de l'autorité judiciaire dans les pays hors de Chretienté est consacré par la Loi du 31 Décembre, 1851, titre 2. Il est exposé dans le Recueil des Règlements, page 8 et suivantes.

17. Le corps Consulaire ne peut correspondre directement avec un autre Ministère que celui des Affaires Etrangères, sauf dans des cas exceptionnels et urgents, et moyennant autorisation spéciale.

18. Le Règlement déjà cité plus haut du 21 Octobre, 1846, répond à cette question.

19. Transmission des correspondances.

Les Articles 14 et 15 de l'Arrêté Royal du 23 Février, 1857, portent :—

"Art. 14. A moins d'urgence et sauf les exceptions qui sont ou seront autorisées par le Département des Affaires Etrangères, les Consuls enverront à la Légation, sous cachet volant, les rapports qu'ils adressent au susdit Département.

"La Légation en les transmettant y ajoute ses observations s'il y a lieu.

"Les Consuls recevront par la même voie les instructions du Département des Affaires Etrangères.

"Il est interdit aux Consuls, à moins d'autorisation spéciale, de correspondre pour affaires de service, avec d'autres Départements Ministériels que celui des Affaires Etrangères.

"Art. 15. Dans les pays où il n'existe aucune Légation Belge, les attributions mentionnées aux deux Articles précedents sont, à moins de dispositions contraires, dévolues à nos Consuls-Généraux."

Des instructions détaillées concernant le même objet figurent à la page 282 des Règlements Consulaires.

20. Les deux services Diplomatique et Consulaire sont distincts.

Belgium.

Inclosure 2.

Regulations for the Consular Service of Belgium.

LEOPOLD, Roi des Belges, à tout présents et à venir, salut.

Voulant introduire dans les dispositions actuellement en vigueur au sujet des traitements et retenues des Agents Diplomatiques des modifications de nature à améliorer l'ensemble de leur position, tout en sauvegardant les intérêts de la caisse de pension des veuves et orphelins instituée au Département des Affaires Etrangères;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:—

Article unique.—Les Articles 2, 6, 7, 8 et 9 de notre Arrêté du 21 Novembre, 1846, sont abrogés et remplacés par les dispositions suivantes qui seront considérées comme parties intégrantes du dit Arrêté.

Article 2 nouveau.—Tout traitement commence à courir du jour de l'Arrêté de nomination.

Toutefois, en cas de changement de résidence, si l'Agent n'est pas rendu à destination endéans les trois mois à partir du jour où il a quitté son ancien poste, une retenue d'un tiers sera effectuée. Un mois après la retenue s'élèvera à la moitié.

Lorsque l'une des résidences, soit celle que l'Agent quitte, soit celle à laquelle il se rend, est située hors d'Europe, les retenues du tiers, puis de la moitié, ne seront opérées qu'à l'expiration du quatrième et du cinquième mois.

Si, au jour de la nomination, l'Agent se trouvait en Belgique, les délais stipulés ci-dessus commenceraient à courir immédiatement.

Notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères peut aussi, selon l'occurrence, décider que le traitement ne prendra cours que du prémier jour du mois dans lequel l'Agent se rend à son poste.

Article 6 nouveau.—Le traitement des Chefs de Mission absents par suite de congé est soumis à une retenue d'un tiers.

Néanmoins, ils pourront, chaque année, obtenir un congé de quinze jours avec traitement entier. Si le congé dépasse ce terme, la retenue commencera à dater du seizième jour.

Tout congé, au bout de trois mois, donnera lieu à retenue de moitié et au bout de six mois à retenue des deux-tiers du traitement.

Ces délais seront augmentés d'un mois pour les Légations de Constantinople, de Washington, et de Rio de Janeiro.

En outre, lorsque l'Agent aura passé la majeure partie de son congé en Belgique, les délais stipulés aux paragraphes 3 et 4 du présent Article ne comprendront point la durée du voyage d'aller et de retour, effectué par la voie la plus rapide.

Article 7 nouveau.—Le traitement des Conseillers et Secrétaires de Légation, absents par suite de congé, est soumis, pendant les trois premiers mois, à une retenue d'un sixième.

Néanmoins ils pourront, chaque année, obtenir un congé de quinze jours avec traitement entier. Si le congé dépasse ce terme, la retenue commencera à dater du seizième jour.

Au bout de trois mois, l'Agent cesse de toucher son traitement et le Secrétaire ou l'Attaché chargé de l'interim en reçoit les deux-tiers.

Article 8 nouveau.—Le Conseiller, Secrétaire ou Attaché de Légation appelé á remplir les fonctions de Chargé d'Affaires, en l'absence d'un Chef de Mission, a droit à la moitié du montant de l'allocation des frais de chancellerie et à une indemnité équivalant au quart du traitement de celui qu'il remplace. Cette indemnité est d'un tiers pour les Missions de St. Pétersbourg, de Constantinople, de Washington, et de Rio de Janeiro.

Dans le cas prévu par le paragraphe 2 de l'Article 6, l'indemnité ne commence qu'à partir du jour où la retenue est faite sur le traitement du Chef du Mission.

Lorsque celui-ci quitte sa résidence, sans sortir du territoire sur lequel s'exerce sa juridiction, il n'y a pas lieu à un interim rétribué. Il n'est fait exception à cette régle que pour le poste de Constantinople, lorsque le titulaire de la Mission se rend à Athènes.

Si pendant le congé d'un Chef de Mission ou la vacance d'un poste diplomatique, la garde des archives de la Légation devait, en l'absence de tout Agent Diplomatique, être confiée à un Agent Consulaire, et que celui-ci fût, en outre, chargé de donner ses soins à l'expédition des affaires de chancellerie, il pourrait, dans le cas où ces circonstances lui auraient occasionné des dépenses exceptionnelles, lui être alloué une indemnité qui, en aucun cas, ne dépassera le sixième du traitement du Chef de Mission.

Article 9 nouveau,—Le traitement des Consuls, absents par suite de congé pour affaires privées, est soumis à une retenue d'un tiers. La personne qui remplit provisoirement les fonctions d'un Consul rétribué peut, par Arrêté Ministériel, obtenir une indemnité qui n'excédera jamais le tiers du traitement du Consul absent.

Notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères est chargé de l'exécution du présent Arrêté dont les dispositions prendront cours à dater du 1 Août prochain.

Donné à Laeken, le 29 Juillet, 1860.

(Signé) LEOPOLD.

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) Bon. de Vriere.

Inclosure 3.

Table of Belgian Consular Fees.

Tarif des Droits à percevoir par les Consuls Belges à l'étranger.

Observations Générales.

LES Consuls sont autorisés à accorder, lorsqu'ils le jugeront convenable, remise totale ou partielle des droits fixés par le Tarif.

2. Les décrets ou arrêtés Consulaires qui n'ont pour objet que la signification ou la transmission de requêtes, ou de tous autres actes, ne donnent lieu à aucune perception.

3. Les rôles taxés, dans le Tarif, sont de deux pages de vingt-cinq lignes chacune et de douze syllabes à la ligne, ou évalués sur ce pied.

4. Le droit entier est dû pour tout rôle commencé.

Les vacations sont de trois heures. Le droit entier est dû pour toute vacation commencée.

Nos. d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de la Perception.	Taxation.	
			1re catégorie.	2me catégorie.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.
	Actes relatifs a la Navigation.			
1	Expédition (1) d'un bâtiment qui a opéré son déchargement et son chargement complet ou partiel (2)	Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux (3) ..	0 25	0 25
2	Expédition d'un bâtiment qui a fait seulement l'une ou l'autre de ces opérations, soit complètement, soit partiellement	Ib.	0 12½	0 12½
	N.B.—Un bâtiment qui touche plus d'une fois par an au même port n'est assujetti qu'une seule fois à la taxe entière de 25 c. par tonneau. Si, dans un premier voyage, le navire n'a été soumis qu'à la taxe partielle, celle-ci pourra, s'il y a lieu, être complétée dans un voyage subséquent; mais de manière à ce que le même bâtiment ne paye jamais, par an, dans un même port, une taxe supérieure à 25 c. par tonneau. Cette disposition ne s'applique qu'aux pays compris dans la première catégorie du Tarif. La taxe est due, pour chaque voyage, dans les pays de la deuxième catégorie.			
3	Expédition d'un bâtiment en relâche forcée ou volontaire, qui n'a embarqué ou débarqué ni marchandises ni passagers	Droit fixe ..	5 0	5 0

Observations Particulieres.—(1) Sous cette dénomination est compris l'ensemble des formalités et actes ordinaires qu peuvent être requis du Consulat à l'arrivée et au départ, savoir: 1. Consulat ou rapport à l'arrivée, simple; 2. Certificats d'arrivée et de départ; 3. Rapport concernant la santé; 4. Visa du journal ou registre de bord, de la lettre de mer, du rôle d'équipage; 5. Visa et enregistrement des manifestes d'entrée et de sortie; 6. Déclaration de simple relâche; 7. Mouvement à inscrire sur le rôle d'équipage, à cause d'hommes embarqués ou débarqués; 8. Dépôt et procès-verbaux de dépôt de tout acte dressé par le capitaine pour cause de désertion, à l'occasion d'un crime ou d'un délit, d'une naissance, d'un décès; dépôt de testament, d'inventaires faits en mer, ainsi que des objets inventoriés; 9. Actes de dépôt ou de cautionnement des sommes destinées aux frais de rapatriement, de maladie, d'enterrement de marins laissés à terre; 10. Patente de santé pour un bâtiment ou visa d'une patente de santé; 11. Certificat quelconque exigé par l'autorité locale pour permettre la sortie du navire.

(2) N'est considéré, quant à l'application du droit, comme chargement ou déchargement partiel, que celui qui comporte une quantité d'au moins dix tonneaux.

(3) Au delà de 300 tonneaux le droit cesse d'être applicable.

Belgium.

Nos. d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de la Perception.	Taxation. 1re catégorie.	Taxation. 2me catégorie.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.
	Expédition d'un bâtiment relâchant dans une rade en vue de faire une déclaration à une autorité étrangère ou d'acquitter un droit de passage. Aller et retour	Droit fixe ..	5 0	5 0
4	Courtage et interprétation (4)	Ib.	..	20 0
5	Remplacement (5) en cas de perte d'une rôle d'équipage :			
	Pour un navire de 100 tonneaux et au-dessous ..	Ib.	5 0	8 0
	„ 100 „ à 200 tonneaux..	Ib.	6 0	10 0
	„ 200 „ à 300 „ ..	Ib.	12 0	15 0
	„ 300 „ à 300 „ ..	Ib.	18 0	20 0
	„ 400 „ et au-dessus ..	Ib.	25 0	30 0
6	Remplacement (6) en cas de perte d'un journal de navigation	Par journal ..	10 0	15 0
7	Addition de feuilles au rôle d'équipage ou au journal de navigation	Pour la 1re feuille	3 0	5 0
		Pour les feuilles subséquentes jusqu'à la 10me	0 50	0 50
		Pour les feuilles postérieures à la 10me . ..	0 25	0 25
8	Délivrance d'un passe-avant en cas de perte de la mer—			
	Pour un bâtiment au-dessous de 100 tonneaux ..	Droit fixe ..	15 0	20 0
	„ „ 100 „ et au-dessus	Ib.	30 0	30 0
9	Patente de santé pour un bâtiment étranger, quand elle est requise	Ib.	6 0	6 0
10	Visa d'une patente de santé pour un bâtiment étranger	Ib.	1 50	2 0
11	Protêt fait par le capitaine, à son arrivée, avec interrogatoire des gens de l'équipage et des passagers, ou procès-verbal de sauvetage d'un bâtiment naufragé ou capturé	Ib.	10 0	10 0
12	Contrat d'affrétement ou charte-partie, pour autant qu'il soit requis par le capitaine	Ib.	15 0	15 0
13	Arrêté ou procès-verbal du Consul en matière maritime. Nomination d'experts et procès-verbal de prestation de serment. Dépôt de rapport d'experts. Homologation d'un règlement d'avarie	Par acte. Droit fixe	6 0	10 0
	N.B.—La rémunération des experts payée à part, suivant l'usage des lieux.			
14	Expédition d'un rapport d'experts..	Premier rôle ..	6 0	10 0
		Chaque rôle en sus	3 0	4 0
15	Acte de délaissement d'un navire ou de marchandises dressé par le Consul ou par le Chancelier du Consulat	Premier rôle ..	6 0	10 0
		Chaque rôle en sus	3 0	4 0
16	Calcul et règlement d'un compte d'avarie, à la personne qui en est chargée	Droit proportionnel (7), jusqu'à 10,000 fr. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ pour cent.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pour cent.
		Sur le surplus ..	$\frac{1}{8}$ „	$\frac{1}{8}$ „
17	Contrat de prêt à la grosse aventure, prévu par l'Article 234 du Code de Commerce et affecté sur les objets designés par l'Article 315 du même Code, quand l'acte est autorisé par le Consul	Par acte .	Fr. c. 15 0	Fr. c. 20 0
18	Vente aux enchères— 1. De marchandises, dans le cas prévu par l'Article 234 du Code de Commerce ; 2. D'un bâtiment ou d'une portion de bâtiment, d'embarcation, d'agrès et autres articles d'inventaire, quand la vente se fait devant le Consul ou devant le Chancelier	Jusqu'à 1,000 fr.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent.	2 pour cent. (8)
		Sur le surplus ..	1 „	1 „
	ACTES DE L'ETAT CIVIL (9).		Fr. c.	Fr. c.
19	Expédition d'un acte de naissance, de décès . ..	Par acte ..	3 0	5 0
20	Expédition d'un acte de mariage, comprenant reconnaissance d'enfant naturel ; d'un acte de naissance avec mention de reconnaissance d'enfant naturel faite par acte de mariage ; d'un acte d'adoption ..	Ib.	6 0	10 0

(4) Cette taxe n'est applicable qu'à Constantinople. Elle répond à un service spécial.
(5) Sur la déclaration affirmée et signée du capitaine, en tête de la pièce donnée en remplacement.
(6) En sus du remboursement du coût du journal fourni.
(7) Le droit n'est dû que sur la somme formant le montant de l'avarie.
(8) Non compris le salaire du crieur public, selon l'usage des lieux.
(9) La minute des actes de l'état civil ne donne lieu à aucune perception.

Nos. d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de la Perception.	Taxation. 1re catégorie.	Taxation. 2me catégorie.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.
21	Expédition d'un acte de mariage, comprenant reconnaissance d'enfant naturel	Par acte ..	9 0	15 0
22	Affiche d'acte de publication de mariage ; certificat de publication et de non-opposition.	Ib.	1 50	2 0
	ACTES ADMINISTRATIFS.			
23	Passeports ordinaires (10)	Ib.	8 0	8 0
24	Passeports à des gens de mer	Ib.	Gratis	Gratis
25	Visa de passeports ordinaires (10)	Par visa ..	1 50	3 0
26	Visa de passeports pour gens de mer	Ib.	Gratis	Gratis
27	Certificat de vie	Par certificat ..	3 0	5 0
28	Certificat d'immatriculation, de nationalité, de patente de protection (11)	Par acte ..	4 0	8 0
29	Visa de certificat d'immatriculation, de nationalité, de patente de protection, ou tout autre visa non spécifié	Par visa ..	3 0	5 0
30	Visa du manifeste, de la charte-partie ou du connaissement pour des navires étrangers (12)	Ib.	3 0	5 0
31	Certificat d'origine, de provenance, de destination, de débarquement	Par certificat ..	3 0	5 0
32	Certificat à délivrer aux navires étrangers en relâche (13)	Ib.	5 0	5 0
33	Certificat quelconque requis par l'autorité locale ..	Ib.	3 0	5 0
34	Légalisations (14)	Par légalisation ..	3 0	5 0
	ACTES DIVERS.			
35	Testament public	Par vacation ..	10 0	15 0
36	Dépôt d'un testament olographe et procès-verbal ..	Par acte ..	10 0	15 0
37	„ „ mystique et procès-verbal ..	Ib.	15 0	20 0
38	Dépôt de sommes d'argent, valeurs, marchandises ou effets mobiliers	Par acte de dépôt Droits de dépôt sur le montant de la somme ou de la valeur estimée (15) ..	6 0 2 pour cent.	10 0 2 pour cent.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.
39	Décret, acte ou procès-verbal non spécialement tarifé	Premier rôle .. Pour chaque rôle en sus ..	6 0 3 0	10 0 4 0
40	Expédition ou extrait d'un acte	Par rôle ..	3 0	4 0
41	Copie en langue étrangère	Premier rôle .. Chaque rôle en sus	7 0 4 0	10 0 5 0
42	Traduction certifiée conforme	Premier rôle .. Chaque rôle en sus	8 0 5 0	12 0 6 0
43	Vacation du Chancelier dans tous les cas non spécifiés	Par vacation ..	10 0	10 0
44	Frais de voyage du Consul, du Vice-Consul, ou du Chancelier		Le montant des déboursés (16)	
45	Frais de séjour du Consul ou du Vice-Consul ..	Par jour ..	20 0	30 0
46	„ du Chancelier	Ib.	15 0	20 0

(10) Dans beaucoup de pays les passeports et les visa des passeports sont abolis, et MM. les Consuls auront soin de n'opérer des perceptions de ce chef que lorsque ces actes seront absolument nécessaires.

(11) L'inscription sur les registres du Consulat ne donne lieu à aucune perception.

(12) Pour les navires Belges, le visa est compris dans les expéditions ou actes ordinaires. (*Voir* la note 1.)

(13) Pour les navires Belges, le coût de ces certificats est compris dans les expéditions.

(14) La légalisation par le Consul d'un acte reçu par le Chancelier, de même que celle d'un acte fait ou légalisé par un agent du Consulat, ne donne lieu à aucune perception.

La légalisation de plusieurs signatures apposées sur le même acte ne compte que pour une légalisation.

(15) Le droit proportionnel ne se perçoit que lors du retrait du dépôt, et l'acte de retrait ne donne lieu à aucun droit.*

(16) Le compte de ces frais, que les agents s'efforceront d'ailleurs de renfermer dans les limites les plus étroites, sera affirmé par le Consul, pour les dépenses qui le concernent, et visé par lui pour celles qui concernent le Vice-Consul ou le Chancelier.

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* Des difficultés ayant surgi au sujet de la perception du droit proportionnel de 2 pour cent, il est opportun de bien se pénétrer du sens du Tarif :—

" Dans l'intention de la loi qui a établi ce dernier, le droit de 2 pour cent, qui est fort élevé, doit former la compensation du risque éventuellement attaché au dépôt de certaines valeurs, telles que numéraire, lingots, pierreries, meubles, &c., objets qui impliquent une responsabilité réelle, parce que, en cas de vol ou de destruction, ils devraient être remplacés aux frais de l'Agent Consulaire.

" En cas de dépôt de pareils objets, point de doute que le droit de 2 pour cent ne soit perceptible, sauf ce qui est stipulé par le No. 1 des *Observations Générales* en tête du Tarif.

" Mais s'il s'agit d'effets ou de titres qui, en cas de perte, de vol ou de destruction, peuvent être remplacé sans risque ou préjudice de quelque importance pour le dépositaire, le droit fixe d'acte de dépôt est seul applicable, et il serait injuste et contraire à l'intention de la loi de percevoir le droit proportionnel.

" MM. les Agents Consulaires sont expressément invités à tenir compte de cette distinction et à s'y conformer.

" Ils doivent aussi ne point perdre de vue que la valeur doit être estimée et le droit applicable énoncé (s'il y a lieu) dans l'acte de dépôt, de telle sorte notamment que les intéressés soient prémunis. Enfin, je rappelle aussi, pour autant que de besoin, que le tarif doit être affiché d'une manière apparente et visible, dans les offices Consulaires."—*Circulaire du 7 Janvier*, 1862.

Brazil.

BRAZIL.

Mr. Cobbold to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 13, 1872.)

My Lord, *Rio de Janeiro, December* 2, 1871.

IN conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last, I have the honour to inclose herewith a Report on the several matters connected with the existing regulations of the Consular Service in Brazil.

I likewise inclose two copies of the Brazilian Consular Instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. CLEMENT COBBOLD.

Inclosure 1.

Answers to the Queries respecting the Consular Service of Brazil.

1. CONSULS-GENERAL and Consuls are named by the Emperor, in Letters Patent, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Consuls are named by the respective Consuls, with the approval of the Diplomatic Agent, the nominations being submitted for Imperial confirmation.

Commercial Agents may be named by the Vice-Consuls, to replace them in their offices, the latter being, however expected (when circumstances admit of their so doing) to submit any nomination to the Consul, who, not approving of it, can himself name an Agent.

The Cancelliers are named by the Consuls, with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Qualifications.—Consuls must be duly recommended; must be conversant with the French or English language, and, if possible, with that of the country in which they are destined to reside; must have a knowledge of the law of nations, especially maritime and mercantile law, as well as in the customs and procedures of commerce.

Vice-Consuls should have, if possible, the same qualifications as Consuls.

Promotion.—There is no system of promotion in this branch of the public service.

Examination.—Consuls are examined by a Commission, presided over by the principal official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of four examiners named by the Minister.

Foreigners and Brazilians whose aptitude is recognized, and who reside out of the Empire, are exempted from this examination.

2. Consular functions can be exercised by foreigners or Brazilians, preference being given to the latter when as well qualified. Chiefs of Legation or Consular employés of other nations are also eligible, with the permission of their respective Governments.

3. There is no distinction in the Brazilian Consular Corps with regard to the character with which its members are invested. Distinctions are merely made with regard to the extent of territorial jurisdiction of the respective Consular officials. No information is given as to whether certain Consuls are authorized to trade, or precluded from that privilege.

4. The Consular Service is divided into:—

Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Commercial Agents (to replace Vice-Consuls during absence, &c.), Cancelliers.

This latter class assist the Consuls in their functions, and replace them in case of death or absence, should there be no Vice-Consul.

There are also "Honorary Consuls"—a character conferred as a reward for services rendered to the Empire.

Salaries vary according to the posts occupied by Consular officials. Their emoluments are principally derived from fees, the amount of which of course varies according to the commercial importance of the post.

5. The total number of Brazilian Consular officers is 263, of whom 23 are Consuls-General, 28 Consuls, 206 Vice-Consuls, 6 Commercial Agents.

Of the above, 17 are honorary.

6. The emoluments of Consuls-General and Consuls are regulated according to the expense of living in the countries where they have to reside.

The maximum salary for the first-mentioned class is of 400*l.* a-year; the minimum, 150*l.* The only Consul who receives a salary from Government is resident at Cayenne—salary, 300*l.* a-year. All the remaining Consular officials, of all classes, are without fixed salary from Government, with the exception of two Vice-Consuls in the Argentine Republic and five Vice-Consuls in Uruguay, who exceptionally receive a gratuity.

All Consular officials, whether salaried or not, have a right to the fees levied in their respective districts in accordance with the Table of Consular Fees. The Consuls receive all those levied in the place of their residence, in addition to one-half the net amount of those levied in the Vice-Consulates of their districts. Vice-Consuls and Commercial Agents receive half of the fees levied at their posts.

Consuls-General and Consuls are precluded from trading. An exception is made in in favour of those residing in countries of inconsiderable commercial importance as regards Brazil, on condition of renouncing any emoluments they may receive, and this only when there are no properly qualified persons not engaged in trade.

No statistics are available as to the total amount of fees levied by the respective Consular officials.

7. In addition to the sources of emoluments above mentioned Consuls receive, as "frais de chancellerie," an annual amount, varying from 20*l.* to 100*l.*

For other extraordinary disbursements, such as assisting or sending home distressed Brazilians, Consuls are authorized to draw on the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

8. Brazilian Consular officials, after thirty years' service, can be pensioned with their full salaries. Those who have served fifteen years or more receive a pension corresponding to the term of service. A period of service of less than fifteen years gives no claim to a pension.

The rate of pension of unsalaried Consular officials is calculated on a supposititious salary of 120*l.* per annum.

Consuls can also be placed "en disponibilité," which is active when employed in the public service, and inactive in the contrary case. The salaries in such cases amount to one-half or two-thirds of the real or supposititious salary. The scale of pensions differs little from that established for the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

9. It is obvious that no distinction can be made founded on the unhealthiness of Consular posts out of Brazil.

10. Widows and orphans of Brazilian Consular Officials have no claim to pensions. In cases of Consuls dying at their posts an allowance is made, if necessary, to their families to defray the expenses of the journey home.

11. No Consul can absent himself from his district without Imperial permission; if forced, however, to do so by imperious circumstances he must communicate his intention to the Brazilian Legation in the country, and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Consuls and Commercial Agents can absent themselves for periods not exceeding six months, with the permission of the Consuls. In cases of longer periods they must obtain leave from the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Consuls, during a period of leave of absence, receive the half of their emoluments during six months, less half the amount of fees levied at the place of their residence, which devolves to the Vice-Consul who is acting as substitute of the Consul.

If the absence exceeds a period of six months the Consul loses one-half of his nett emoluments.

Vice-Consuls when enjoying leave of absence lose their whole emoluments, which are received by the Commercial Agents performing their duties.

In addition to the above stated deductions from salary on account of absence all Consuls are subject to fines that may be imposed on them by Customs Inspectors of the Empire in case of defects or irregularities in the manifests of ships that they may have legalized, and that they should in such cases have prevented or corrected before such legalization.

12. Outfit allowances are granted on the followance scale:—

(*a.*) For travelling and outfit expenses on first appointment to a Consulate, one-half of the whole amount of emoluments of the post.

Brazil.

(*b.*) On transfer from one Consulate to another, one or two-fourths of the [illegible] of emoluments, or more in cases of American Consulates.

(*c.*) On return home, if not for leave of absence, one-fourth of the annual emoluments.

13. The only official authorized in a Consulate is the Cancellier, named by the Consul with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who may also grant permission to the Consul to name any other officials, if deemed necessary. These are, however, dependent on the Consul appointing them.

14. The fees levied by Brazilian Consuls are much higher in amount, and are much more numerous than in British Consulates. For instance, they have the right of levying tonnage fees for attesting the manifest of cargo of native and foreign ships bound for Brazilian ports, as specified in the List of Fees. They also have the privilege of levying fees on performance of many notarial acts not undertaken in British Consulates. All these fees, some of which are excessive in amount, are levied with the object of increasing the salaries of the Consular Agents; indeed, as will be seen above, their remuneration is mainly, if not entirely, derived from such fees.

Brazil having scarcely any vessels of her own engaged in foreign trade, these charges fall almost exclusively on foreign shipping.

A Table of Brazilian Consular Fees is inclosed with the corresponding British fee, with explanatory notes.

15. Fees levied in Brazilian Consulates, in accordance with the Table of Consular Fees inclosed, constitute the whole or the principal portion of the emoluments of the Imperial Consular officials, and are, therefore, not remitted home. Certain fees are, however, levied on behalf of Government, and at once remitted home in the gross amount, viz. 5 per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of Brazilian ships abroad, and 15 per cent. on the value of foreign ships which become the property of Brazilians.

16. Brazilian Consuls are not invested with any judicial authority.

17. The Brazilian Consular Department is placed under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Consuls can correspond with other Departments when necessary, forwarding their correspondence under flying seal through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

18. The class of fees already noticed, levied on behalf of the Government, are remitted home by the Consul *boná fide*, although, if considered necessary, accounts can be demanded. Consuls draw on the Ministry on account of relief afforded to distressed subjects, when necessary. No other public accounts appear to exist with respect to Consulates.

19. No special regulations appear to exist in this respect.

20. The Consular Service is subordinate to the Diplomatic. It is the duty of the Chief of Legation to exert inspection over the proceedings of the Consular officials, and, if necessary, instruct them in their duties.

There have been no recent changes, nor any tendency to changes, in the Brazilian Diplomatic or Consular Services.

Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1871.

Inclosure 2.

(Translation.)

TABLE of Emoluments received by Brazilian Consulates for Legalization of Documents and other Consular acts.

	Fee. National.	Fee. Foreign.	Corresponding Fee received in British Consulates.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
For attesting, in duplicate, the manifest of the cargo of a ship, according to her tonnage, as calculated by the law of their respective countries:—				
Of a vessel measuring as much as 200 tons	1 16 0	1 7 0	No fee	
,, ,, 201 to 250 tons ..	2 5 0	1 16 0	,,	
,, ,, 251 to 300 tons ..	2 14 0	2 5 0	,,	
,, ,, 301 to 350 tons ..	3 3 0	2 14 0	,,	
,, ,, 351 and upwards .	3 12 0	3 3 0	,,	
For certificate, in duplicate, of a vessel coming in ballast, being national	..	0 18 0	,,	
For ditto, being foreign	..	0 9 0	,,	
For granting bill of health to each vessel in places where there may be no Department which can furnish the same	..	0 9 0	0 10 0	
For a simple *visé* of the same	..	0 4 6	0 2 6	
For *visé* of a ship's muster-roll	..	0 4 6	0 2 0	
For indorsing a ship's register	..	0 4 6	0 2 0	
For dispatching a person's passport	..	0 9 0	0 5 0	
For *visé* of passport	..	0 4 6	0 2 0	
For the inventory of a vessel	..	1 16 0	No fee	
For survey of a vessel	..	1 16 0	,,	
For survey of goods on board	..	1 16 0	,,	
For survey of goods on shore	..	1 2 6	,,	
For a will	..	1 2 6	1 0 0	
For attesting a will	..	0 18 0	0 2 0	Each signature.
For opening a will	..	0 18 0	1 1 0	
For inventory of a deceased person's property	..	1 2 6	..	Not done in Brazil.
For a power of attorney	..	0 9 0	0 5 0	Certificate of.
For an instrument of sale or purchase, and articles of agreement	..	0 13 6		Not drawn up in Consulate, but if of a vessel, 5s.
For a protest or declaration	..	0 9 0	0 5 0	
For examination of witnesses, for each	..	0 9 0	No fee	
For an attestation from the Consul, to serve at any place. ..	..	0 4 6	0 2 0	
For registration in the books of the Consulate of any document (except the manifest, bill of health, muster-roll of crew, and passport) each page	..	0 2 3	0 2 6 per 100 words	
For attesting a signature, or any document not prepared in the Consulate	..	0 4 6	0 2 0	
For any certificate	..	0 9 0	0 5 0	
For every page exceeding two, for each	..	0 4 6	0 0 6 per 100 words	
For translation of any document, each page	..	0 9 0	None made	
For attendance of Consul out of Consular office, for each day, or for each three miles distance, besides the expenses of journey, if there should be any	..	0 11 3	1 1 0	In certain cases, 2*l.* 2*s.*
For money received or disbursed for account of the Government, a commission of	1 per cent.	..	Nil	
For account of private parties	2½ per cent.	..	2½ per cent.	If distressed British seamen.
For custody of deposits of money or property in the Consulate, administration of property of Brazilian subjects who may have died intestate, on the amount or value, a commission of	2½ per cent.	..	2½ per cent.	No commission charged on property, &c., deposited in British Consulates. No administration of British intestate property in Brazil.
For attending any sale, being requested	2 per cent.	..	1 1 0 to 2 2 0	
For saving objects belonging to the cargo or vessel of a wreck, on the value or amount	2½ per cent.	..	Nil	

NOTE.—The interposition of Brazilian Consuls appears to be resorted to for many matters in respect to which British Consulates do not intervene, except in so far as to issue an order of survey, examination, &c., for which a fee of 5*s.* is charged.

(Signed) VISCOUNT OLINDA.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, January 11, 1849.

Central America.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 28.)

My Lord, *Guatemala, October* 15, 1871.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch, of the 28th of August last, I have the honour to state that a Consular Service, properly so called, does not exist in any of the States of Central America. Consuls, indeed, are employed abroad, but they are all, as far as I can learn, unpaid, and are generally residents in the country where they act, and accept the functions of Consul on account of the social station it is supposed to confer.

The Guatemalan Government have issued no Table of Fees which their Consuls abroad are authorized to claim.

In answer to an inquiry I have made, it appears that they are in the habit of charging the same fees as their colleagues residing in the same ports.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

CHILE.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received December 11.)

My Lord, *Santiago, November 3, 1871.*

IN conformity with the instruction conveyed in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August, to furnish before the end of the year a concise Report on the principal points connected with the existing regulations of the Consular Service of this country, in order to its being laid before the Committee of the House of Commons on their re-assembling next Session, I have the honour to make on the several subjects indicated as those of principal interest, and in the order as numbered in the despatch, the following observations:—

1. In the Chilean Consular Service, Consular officers are appointed by the President of the Republic, and are removable at his pleasure. Only one Consul-General can be appointed by the President by his own act to any one nation, but when special reasons exist, such as the great extent of the dominions of a nation, the President in Council of State may appoint more than one Consul-General in such State. No qualification beyond that of having attained twenty-five years of age is required of a Consular officer, nor is any examination to be rendered.

2. Natives and foreigners are equally eligible for Consular posts.

3. The Service is not divided into distinct classes, such as "Consuls Envoyés" and trading Consuls. No one engaged in commerce can be appointed Consul-General, nor can a Consulate-General be filled by a native of the country in which it is situated. All Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents are, or may be, engaged in trade.

4. Consular officers are classified thus,—Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, and they must take oath to observe the Constitution and laws of the Republic and the faithful discharge of their duties.

5. The total number of Consular officers at present in the service of Chile is 114, of whom 6 are Consuls-General, 83 are Consuls, and 23 are Vice-Consuls, and 2 Consular Agents. The Consulates-General are in,—Belgium, Bolivia, North German Confederation, United States of Columbia, United States of America, France—one in each country. Consuls-General alone receive pay; Consuls and Vice-Consuls are unpaid.

6. The pay of Consuls-General is, by Law of the 13th of July, 1852, fixed at a maximum of 3,000 dollars (600*l.* a year). Consuls and Vice-Consuls receive no pay, but they are allowed to appropriate to themselves the fees levied at their Consulates, and the President of the Republic may grant to them an annual aid not exceeding 500 dollars (100*l.*), according to the value of the services that may be rendered.

7. In their respective districts, Consular officers are required to establish a Relief Fund for destitute Chileans, which is drawn from the following sources:—1stly. From voluntary contributions; 2ndly. Twenty per cent. of the fees levied by Ministers, Secretaries of Legation, and Consuls-General from private persons; 3rdly. One-third of the amount of extra wages to be given to the crews of Chilian vessels by their owners when sold abroad; 4thly. The wages due to deserters and the product of the sale of their effects; and when the accounts of receipts and expenditure are furnished at the end of the year those sums are to be accounted for.

8. No Regulations exist as to retirement and pensions for the Consular Service. In the Diplomatic Service, the pension of a Minister Plenipotentiary is the same as that of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice at Santiago, and that of a Chargé-d'Affaires is the same as is granted to a Judge of the Court of Appeal at the capital.

9. No difference is made in favour of periods of service in unhealthy over those in healthy climates.

10. No allowances are made to widows or children of Consuls. Consular appoint-

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ments being made by the President of the Republic and revocable at his pleasure, and the legal period of Presidential office being five years, with a change of President, the Consular appointments are presumed to have expired if not renewed by the new President.

11. The regulations with regard to Consuls when on leave of absence are: The Consul or Vice-Consul whom the President of the Republic may designate acts for the Consul-General or Consul, and if no officer should be so designated by the President, the head of the Chilean Legation in the country in question shall name one temporarily if communication between the Legation and Consulate be expeditious, but if not so, then the Secretary or Chancelier of the Consulate fills the vacancy.

If there be no Secretary or Chancelier the Senior Consul of the Consular district shall act for the Consul-General, and for the Consul the Senior Vice-Consul of the district shall act. In case of short absence or temporary inability to act, the Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls may name, under their own responsibility, Consular Agents to transact affairs of urgency, giving account of them to the Chilean Legation, if there be one in the country in question, and communication with it be rapid, as well as to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

12. No allowances are granted to Consular officers for outfit or travelling expenses on their appointment to a post, or transfer from one post to another. These are granted only to officers of the Diplomatic Service.

13. The President of the Republic may, when the importance of a Consulate exacts it, name Secretaries or Chanceliers, but blood relations of the Consul to the fourth degree or to the second degree of affinity, cannot be named to such posts.

Having been informed at the Chilean Foreign Office that they had no separate printed copies of the tariff fees levied at their Consulates, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the Tariff, as it appears in the Chilean Consular Regulations, divided into two heads, as in the Tariff established by Her Majesty's Government for British Consulates: fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is required by law, and fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is to be given when requested by the parties interested.

15. No fees are levied on behalf of Government.

16. The exercise of judicial authority by Chilean Consular officers would appear to be the same in all places as established by the Regulations of which I have the honour to inclose two copies, accompanied by a translation.

I am not aware of any Treaty of Chile with a foreign nation existing in which provision is made for the exercise of special judicial authority by their respective Consular officers.

17. The Consular Service is placed under the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the correspondence of Consuls is with it and with the Legation of the Republic in countries where such Legations exist.

18. The Regulations as to public accounts, so far as the Consular Service is concerned, and as regards relief to distressed Chilean citizens abroad, are alluded to in paragraph 7.

19. There are no Regulations with regard to forwarding correspondence of Consuls, their newspapers and Government publications.

20. The Consular Regulations established by Chile were promulgated as law under date the 28th of November, 1860, and I am not aware that since then any changes have been effected in them. I have the honour to transmit herewith two printed copies of that law, accompanied by a translation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOUR THOMSON.

Inclosure. Chile.

Table of Chilean Consular Fees, established by Law of November 28, 1860.

(Translation.)

Fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is apparently required by law.

PART I.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.	Dols.	c.
For his intervention in the administration of property of absent or intestate Chileans, or in the realization or sale of the same when it has, according to law, to take place, 2 per cent. on the sum received, in cash, or on the product of the goods disposed of.		
For representing and defending the rights of absent Chileans before the Courts of the country, the same fees as would be paid to the Judicial Attorney in such country		
For issuing a ship's sailing letter or bill of health, when it be his duty to do so	2	0
For affixing his visé to a sailing letter, bill of health, or any of a ship's papers	0	50
For the reception of and return of the papers of every Chilean ship measuring more than 150 tons	2	0
Measuring less than 150 tons	1	0
For extending a certificate of inspection of a ship's hatchways, cargo, &c.	1	0
For his interposition in the settlement of wages of members of the crew, and authorizing it	1	0
For a sailing letter or provisional license to a ship to take Chilean colours and sail for some port of the Republic to be registered	20	0
For his interposition at the sale of a ship of more than 150 tons	20	0
A ship of less than 150 tons	10	0
For a maritime protest, declaration, or deposition, which masters of ships make before the Consul on their arrival at a foreign port, relative to the events of the voyage	2	0
If declarations have to be taken from any of the crew or passengers, he shall levy 50 cents. for each declaration	0	50
And if the document exceed a folio he shall levy, in addition, 1 dollar a folio for each in excess of the original.	1	0
For each entry of increase or reduction in the ship's roll, or mention in it of the shipping or landing of passengers, or any other entry he is requested to make in the said roll	0	50
For the document extended by the Consul approving the distribution of averages or decision issued in view of the Report of the surveyors declaring a loan on the gross venture necessary, of landing or shipping cargo or abandoning the ship		0

Fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is to be given only when required by the parties interested.

PART II.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.	Dols.	c.
For making entries in the register of births, marriages, or deaths	1	0.
For any other annotation or entry relating to the civil status of the person	1	0
For extending documents in which the Consul acts as a judicial functionary, whether to notify a resolution or decision, to effect a citation or acknowledgment of a signature or document, to notify a consignment, or the renunciation or acceptance of a right, the opposition to any act or agreement, the coincidence in or rejection of the action of surveyors, of arbitrators or interpreters, or of the appointment of the same, or for other acts of the same nature.	1	0
For attendance out of his office at a survey, or to effect an occular examination, or the affixing his seal, or to take cognizance of or remove those already affixed, or to execute an embargo, if the matter does not occupy more than three hours	3	0
And 1 dollar for each additional hour.		
For attendance at the formation of an inventory, delivery of goods, or other matter of the like nature, if the time employed do not exceed three hours	4	0
And 1 dollar more for each additional hour. When, being required to intervene in the formation of an inventory, he is requested to assist in the valuation of goods, he shall recover in addition, 1 per cent. on the goods valued.		
For extending in the register memoranda relating to any description of property, contracts, protests, or other instruments which he prepares in his character of Notary Public	3	0
For drawing up testamentary dispositions, or any other last will	4	0
If he has to leave his office for the execution of these documents he shall recover 3 dollars more when the time occupied does not exceed three hours, and 1 dollar more for every additional hour. Equally as relates to deeds as to testaments, if the document exceed one folio, he shall recover 1 dollar for each additional folio of the original.		

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	Dols.	c.
For attending a public sale of goods, when his interposition is requested, 1½ per cent. on sums of 5,000 dollars and less, and ½ per cent. on any sum in excess of that amount.		
For the administration, realization, or sale of property of absent or intestate Chileans, when by law or practice of the country in which they are acting it is their duty to act personally in such matters, 2 per cent. on the amount of cash received, or the product of the goods sold.		
And 1 per cent. on the remaining property which they simply administer.		
For deposit in the Consulate of merchandize or money, 1 per cent. on the value of the former or the amount of the latter.		
For the decision he gives relating to passengers	1	0
For intervening, when requested, in the raising of a loan on the gross venture, ½ per cent. on the amount of each loan.		
For attending the sale of damaged merchandize, ½ per cent. on its value.		
For attending in cases of shipwreck or other accidents to a Chilean ship, the expenses of the journey and 5 dollars a day for costs	5	0
For issuing passports	1	0
For life certificates	2	0
For certificates of register, nationality, destination, discharging cargo, or any other nature, and for affixing his visé to a passport	1	0
For legalizing documents under seal and signature of Consulate	1	0
For receiving in deposit or delivery of documents in the archives of the Consulate	0	50
For attending beyond the place of his residence any act for which his interposition is required, 5 dollars a day and costs of the journey	5	0
For copies of any documents extended before him or deposited in the Consulate, or any other document an authorized copy of which is required, 50 cents half folio	0	50
For the comparison he may make to satisfy himself that a cargo is identical in packages, numbers, and with those enumerated in the ship's policy or manifest, 2 dollars	2	0
And 1 dollar for every hour occupied in excess of one hour.		
For placing his seal on the Customs' mark on packages when he is requested	0	50

Colombia.

Mr. Bunch to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 11.)

My Lord, *Bogotá, October* 24, 1871.

I HAD the honour to receive on the 14th instant Viscount Enfield's Circular despatch of the 28th of August, by which I am directed to prepare and to transmit to your Lordship, with as little delay as possible, a Report of the Consular Service of the United States of Colombia.

I received at the same time, annexed to the above despatch, the copy of a Circular addressed by Mr. Odo Russell to Her Majesty's Consular officers abroad, with the view of obtaining a Report on the condition of the Consulates under their charge, both as regards their administration and their comparison with those of foreign Powers at the places of their residence.

In reply, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship—

1st. A Report on the Consular Service of Columbia, so far as such a thing may be said to exist.

2nd. Some observations on the Consulate-General of Her Majesty at Bogotá, and on the Consular establishments of foreign Powers there.*

I cannot call this latter paper a "Report," as there is so very little to report upon. Bogotá being at an elevation of nearly 9,000 feet above the sea, and many hundred miles from it, it is evident that there can be no Consulates in the ordinary sense of the word. Legations there are, of several countries, and also three Consulates. But the duties of these latter are purely political. Chile and the Ecuador, which are two of the three, have generally Legations here, so that the Consulates have nothing to do.

As regards the German Empire, a Consulate has been established during the past year. But it was given to a resident German merchant. His duties must be of the lightest character. If there were a German claim on the Government, I suppose that he would present it, but I am not aware that he has had to do so as yet. It is confidently expected that a German Diplomatic Agent will be sent here before long.

As your Lordship is pleased to express a wish to receive from me any suggestions the adoption of which might, in my judgment, tend to the improvement of Her Majesty's Consular Service, I venture to offer one or two recommendations with that view. I feel the less scruple in doing so, as I had the honour to belong to that branch of the foreign service for nearly twenty years, during which I held important posts, such as Vice-Consul at New York, Consul at Philadelphia and Charleston, and Consul-General at the Havana.

Although I am aware that an opinion obtains that the Consular officers of some countries, such as France, Russia, or Austria, are socially of a better class and occupy generally a higher position at the place of their residence than their English colleagues, I have never seen the slightest reason for such a belief. My own experience points entirely in an opposite direction. I think that the English Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul is, at least, the equal in birth, education, and manners of those of any other country. His popularity and acceptability in the place of his residence are second to those of no one. In one very important respect, viz. in his mode of living and receiving, I am sure that no other foreign agent stands on the same footing. It is possible that before the period to which my personal knowledge extends, the British Consul was taken from a lower grade of society. I only speak of what I have seen in a great number of Consulates in many parts of the world.

I am, therefore, quite content to leave our Consular Service as it is, as regards the personal qualifications of its members. The two suggestions which I am about to make have more particularly reference to an improvement in their position. I believe that in each case, my recommendations will also tend to the benefit of the public interests which is what we all have at heart.

* See Reports on British Consular Establishments.

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My first proposal would be that every Consulate should have an officer, appointed and paid by Her Majesty's Government, of the class of the French Chancelier, to assist the Consul, and to take his place in the event of his illness, absence, or death. I have always considered the want of such an officer as a great evil in our Service. It is impossible for a Consul, except, perhaps, in one or two of the largest Consulates, to procure the services of an efficient and trustworthy clerk out of the pittance which he receives for his office expenses. The consequence is, that when he is present he has do everything himself, and when he is absent (and he must have leave sometimes), the Consulate goes begging. No merchant of standing will have it, as it takes up too much of his time, particularly in these days when the Board of Trade requires so much in the way of Returns. So the Consulate is left in charge of any one who can be got; a native of the country or whoever he may be. I have myself witnessed cases which filled me with regret. But it would not have been fair to blame the Consul. He had done the best that he could; but very bad was the best.

The cost of such an officer as I describe would not be very great. The French Chancelier scarcely ever gets more than 300*l.* a-year. If Her Majesty's Government supplied one, the office expenses (allowance of the Consul) would be diminished, as he would only have to pay his rent, postage, and stationery. The Consul would feel at ease about the affairs of his office during an illness; when he was away on leave, the service would be better done and by a person responsible to the Government,—in my opinion a great point, whilst the respectability of the post in the eyes of foreigners would be enhanced.

Officers of the class I have alluded to might either be deemed eligible for advancement in the Consular Service proper, or might be confined to their own line, rising from less to more eligible posts, and having the honorary rank of Consul after meritorious service.

The second suggestion I would make is, that service in unhealthy climates should count for more towards a retiring pension than that in pleasant and healthy posts. I have always thought that the theory of "the chances of the Service" was not quite fair to the unlucky man. If his hard fate takes him to Santa Martha, Havana, Vera Cruz or Zanzibar, he should at least be able to go home for good sooner than his brother officer at Naples, Cadiz, New York, or Baltimore. Even if he live to claim his pension (which is at least doubtful), his health is so broken that even England has few charms for him. And yet he has worked with equal good will, and under circumstances which render all work a suffering and a nuisance.

Such are the general remarks with which I venture to trouble your Lordship. The various questions contained in the Circular will be found answered in the two enclosures to this despatch.

I may add, that I hope to be in England next year. If my evidence can be of any use to the Committee of the House of Commons, it is, of course, entirely at their service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BUNCH.

Inclosure.

Report on the Consular Service of the United States of Colombia.

1. THERE are no rules on any of these points. Consular officers of all grades are appointed at the discretion of the President without nomination, special qualifications or examination.
2. Natives and foreigners are equally eligible for all posts.
3. There is no such distinction. Even Consuls-General may and do engage in trade.
4. Consular officers are divided into four classes:—
   Consuls-General;
   Consuls;
   Vice-Consuls; and
   Consular Agents.
   Of the first two some are paid, as will be seen further on, some are unpaid.
   Of the last two none are paid.
5. Eighteen Consuls-General, of whom twelve are paid;
   Thirty-one Consuls, of whom fourteen are paid;
   Seventeen Vice-Consuls; of whom none are paid.
6. Maximum 640*l.* per annum; minimum 240*l.* for Consuls-General.
   Maximum 240*l.*; minimum 96*l.* for Consuls.

Vice-Consuls have no salary. In the case of salaried officers no allowance is made for office expenses, postage, or the like. The unpaid officers sometimes get a special allowance, varying from 6*l.* to 20*l.* a-year for these charges.

The average salary of a Consul-General may be put at 400*l.* a year. Of a Consul at 200*l.*

7. The salary and fees cover all expenses, official and personal.

8. There are no Civil pensions at all in Colombia.

9. There are no such regulations.

10. None whatever.

11. When a salaried officer is absent for his own pleasure he gets no salary at all:

When his absence is caused by illness he gets one-half;

His remplaçant gets his whole salary and fees.

12. Consuls-General, when they are in Columbia at the time of their appointment, get one half-year's salary for outfit and travelling expenses (out and home again). This may be increased to one year's salary at the discretion of the President.

Consuls, even when salaried, get no allowance at all, which may account for the large proportion of Consuls-General in paragraph 5.

As regards the mode in which payment is effected, the Government is bound to send the Consuls their money, wherever they may be; but the officers have generally private agents in Bogotá who receive their salaries at the Treasury.

The Consular officers have no power to draw on any Department of the Government without special authority to that effect.

13. Consuls-General are allowed to appoint a Chancelier, who must be approved by the President. A salary can be assigned to him by that functionary; but this is rarely done, and the sum would naturally be very small.

Consuls appoint their own clerks.

14. Colombia, having no mercantile navy whatever, there are no fees on shipping.

Consular officers are authorized to charge certain fees for their signatures and seals of office to documents, principally the manifests of vessels sailing for, and the invoices of goods sent to, Colombian ports.

Eight shillings sterling may be taken as a general charge for all documents.

In extraordinary cases, such as opening a will, registering a marriage or a death, &c., the charge rises to twelve shillings.

Consuls are told to charge for notarial acts the same sums as a Notary Public would charge at the place of their residence.

Under these circumstances it scarcely seems worth while to send a Table of Colombian Fees, as they would be no analogy between them and the British charges.

15. All fees belong to the Consul; none are remitted home.

16. Colombian Consuls have no judicial authority anywhere.

17. They are under the Foreign Office. But they send certified copies of all invoices to the Secretary of Finance direct.

18. There is no system of Consular accounts. A Consul cannot make any disbursement except by special authority, and then he accounts to the Department which ordered the expense. There are no regulations about distressed persons. Each case would be provided for as it occurred. Practically, there are no distressed Colombians abroad.

19. Salaried Consuls pay their own postage: to the unpaid a small sum is occasionally assigned (see paragraph 6). No Consular officer can send or receive his private letters or papers through the Foreign Office.

20. Consular officers are strictly subordinate to the Diplomatic Agents.

I beg leave to inclose two copies of the Law of the 1st of May, 1866, which creates and organises the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the Republic. There are no other instructions than the provisions of that law.

The fact is, that there is no Consular Service in the sense of an organized body receiving promotion from its own ranks, and looking for retiring allowances at the end of its career.

Colombia having no navy, of war or mercantile, does not require Consuls to look after its ships or seamen.

It has, it is true, Consular officers in various places. But these are either friends of each Administration who like to visit foreign countries for a couple of years, partly, at any rate, at the public expense; or they are foreign merchants, whom it suits to have the Consular rank at the place of their residence.

In ports like Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, or New York, I have no doubt that the Consular fees are very good, as every invoice of merchandize sent to Colombia must be certified to in triplicate (a most expensive and useless requirement, so far as the shipper is

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concerned, although not without its merit as a means of paying Consuls). But these are exceptional cases.

The Colombian Consular system is on a very modest scale, but it answers the purposes of the country. I do not think that we have anything to learn from it, for which reason I do not offer any detailed observations respecting it.

(Signed) ROBERT BUNCH.

Bogotá, October 24, 1871.

DENMARK.

Sir C. Wyke to Earl Granville.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, December 21, 1871.*

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report drawn up by Mr. Lascelles, on the Danish Consular Service.

This Report cannot fail, I think, to be interesting to the Members of the Committee of the House of Commons on their reassembling next Session, as containing a concise account of a Service unpaid by Government, and entirely supported by such fees as are allowed to be levied by those merchants who, in various parts of the world, perform the duties of Danish Consuls.

Their emoluments are derived from a fee or due of 1½*d.* a ton upon all Danish vessels trading with the port where they may reside, besides the permission to charge a commission upon purely commercial services which do not come under Consular administration, as well as fees for certain notarial acts.

This mode of remuneration, although very unequal in its operation, is found to work very well in a Service where merchants only are employed, and where Consular business is to them merely a matter of secondary consideration.

In the great commercial centres, the income thus obtained is considerable, whilst in minor posts, or places of less trading importance, it naturally dwindles away in proportion.

This system, which is well fitted for a small country with an insignificant commerce, would hardly do for such a commercial Power as Great Britain, with an exchequer which can well afford to have a superior class of salaried Consuls, whose time and attention is solely occupied in watching over the various and complicated interests entrusted to their charge.

That they as a body perform their duties efficiently, and in many cases on very inadequate salaries, I need not point out to your Lordship; still there may be posts which might be abolished, and others, again, the occupiers of which might be remunerated in a manner more in proportion to the heavy work they have to perform; and such changes will, I trust, result from the labours of the Committee about to examine into all the bearings of our Consular system.

I may exemplify what I mean by mentioning a case coming under my own immediate observation here at Copenhagen.

Nearly one-half of the whole foreign trade of Denmark is carried on with England, whilst we have one-third of it in this port visited by an average of 140,000 tons of British shipping entering in the course of the year. In Mr. Crowe's Report on our Consular Service,* now going home, it will be seen that the Consular Establishments of the five great Powers having paid Consuls in Copenhagen, cost their Governments annually (including fees kept by Consuls) as follows:—

	£
Sweden and Norway	1,400
France	320
Russia	1,000
North Germany	525
Great Britain	432

The French Consul resides at Elsinore, and has a salary of 600*l.* per annum, with a Chancelier at 200*l.*, and an allowance for office expenses of 100*l.* per annum.

We have a Vice-Consul at Elsinore, with a salary of 200*l.* a-year, and allowed to retain fees averaging 69*l.* per annum, besides an allowance of 75*l.* for office expenses.

Russia has also a Consul at that port, but I am not aware of the exact amount of his salary.

* See Reports on British Consular Establishments.

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On referring to the same Report, from the amount of tonnage entering and leaving the port of Copenhagen, it will be seen that Sweden and Norway and Great Britain take the lead, whilst the other Powers dwindle away in amount to the insignificant figure of 5,490 tons of French shipping.

Tonnage, in this instance, indicates the amount of work done, and thus it will be seen how badly paid our Consul is in comparison with his colleagues.

This may be the case in other places besides, and whenever it is so I think a revision of salaries should in justice be made, so as to put Her Majesty's Consuls on something like a footing of equality with the Consuls of the other great trading Powers of Europe.

On the whole, I am of opinion that our mixed system works very well, and salaried Consuls and Vice-Consuls should be retained at all the great centres of trade, and in all other places where their presence is calculated to extend and efficiently protect our commercial interests. Their salaries should, as a rule, be based on the amount of work they have actually to perform, as proved by official Returns.

Our Consuls should, if possible, by legislative enactment, be endowed with more extended powers for assisting the masters of vessels in foreign ports in maintaining discipline among that class of dissolute and insubordinate seamen which too often disgraces the British mercantile marine, as these men frequently escape all punishment whatever.

Stoppage of wages and imprisonment on the Consul's responsibility, for I know of no instructions authorizing him to inflict it, are the only checks that can now be imposed on them; but as such men are always in debt and have no wages due to them, there are consequently no funds to maintain them in prison if they were incarcerated, and thus these threatened punishments are generally nominal.

The checks and counter-checks invented to control Consuls in their official and pecuniary transactions are simply vexatious, without in reality effecting their object; for if a man is dishonest he could, in most cases, stride over them, whilst to the conscientious public servant they impede him in his work, and leave the disagreeable impression on his mind that he is distrusted by the Government he serves.

All the forms for his routine work, as well as the manner of keeping his accounts, should be made as simple as is consistent with clearness in showing, by proper vouchers, how his charges have been incurred. His general instructions might also be condensed and simplified so as to make them more readily serviceable. Instead of being referred to sections of various Acts of Parliament, which he may not have in his possession, he should be told clearly what he has to do, in virtue of the authority conferred on him by such Acts of Parliament.

In reply to the query contained in the 9th paragraph of your Lordship's Circular, to which I have the honour now to reply, I may state that I do not know of any Consular Service where residence in climates considered unhealthy is reckoned more favourably for obtaining a pension than service in other countries. That such a difference should be made is, I think, self-evident; and on this subject my opinion is, perhaps, worth listening to, from my having served seventeen years in the Tropics, from which I returned with utterly broken health, which has required all my care and attention since then to restore. Mr. King, my predecessor as Vice-Consul at Port au Prince, in Hayti, died in three months after his arrival there, and my successor, Mr. Grelton, died, as well as his wife, of yellow fever very shortly after their arrival in that deadly climate. Both were young and strong men, who, had they been appointed to European posts instead of being sent out to the West Indies, would probably be alive now. Numerous other cases of a similar nature must have come under your Lordship's observation, and therefore I think that the services of such public servants as survive these trials should entitle them to receive pensions on more favourable conditions than are now accorded to them by the Regulations of the Consular Service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.

Inclosure 1.

Report by Mr. Lascelles on the Consular Service of Denmark.

1. THE Danish Consuls are usually selected from the merchants (either Danish or foreign, resident in the place where the Consulate is situated, the mode of nomination being as follows:—As soon as a Consular post becomes vacant, a notice is inserted in one of the local newspapers as well as in the "Berlingske Tidende," announcing the vacancy, and calling upon the candidates for the post to apply to the Danish Foreign Office within a

certain time (the time allowed is usually three months, but in cases of distant posts it may be prolonged). At the expiration of this time the list of candidates is submitted to the Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce, who give their opinion, and the Consul is then definitively appointed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Consuls are not called upon to pass an examination, and the only qualifications required are, that they should be men of honourable conduct, and of an independent position. As the Consuls are selected from the merchants resident in the place, it follows that there can be no question of transferring or promoting them from one post to another.

2. Although foreigners and Danes are equally eligible for Consular appointments, the latter, if equally fitted for the post, are, of course, generally preferred. As a matter of fact, however, the Danish Consuls are usually foreigners. In China, with the exception of Hong Kong, where the Consul is a Dane, all the Danish Consulates are held by Englishmen.

3. Denmark has no "Consuls Envoyés," and all the Danish Consuls are trading Consuls.

4. The Danish Consular Agents are divided into three classes, viz. Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls. The Consuls-General have no special authority or prerogative. Their duties are the same as those of Consuls, from whom they differ only in title. The Vice-Consuls are appointed by the Consul upon their own responsibility, after having obtained the sanction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Consular Instructions, section 43). As none of the Danish Consular Agents are paid by the State, the above classification applies merely to rank.

5. In the Danish Consular Service there are 21 Consuls-General, 124 Consuls, and 447 Vice-Consuls, making a total of 592 Consular officers.

6—10. No Danish Consuls in any part of the world receive either salary or allowance; but at the end of every year each Consul "sends to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs an account of the disbursements he has made, duly accompanied by vouchers, such as postage on official letters, the price of printed documents sent to the Ministry by their orders, expenses incurred in the help of the indigent, and other such like outlays. He shall then be informed by the Ministry how he is to be refunded for his outlays" (Consular Instructions, section 45).

It follows, as a necessary consequence from the fact that the Danish Consuls are unpaid, that no pensions are granted either to Consuls on their retirement, or to their widows and children.

11. If a Consul desires to absent himself from his post, he must first apply to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for leave of absence, and must provide, on his own responsibility, for the gestion of public affairs during his absence.

12. See last paragraph of No. 1.

13. The Staff of the Consulate is entirely dependent upon the Consul, the Government taking no part, either directly or indirectly, in such appointments. The Danish Consuls being, as a rule, merchants resident in the place, it usually happens that the Consul selects one of the employés in his house to perform the duties of Consul's clerk.

14. The Danish Consular fees (see Consular Instructions, sections 33-46) comprise:—

(1.) A duty of 6 skillings Danish (about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$) for each ton, or 12 skillings (about $3d.$) for each commercial last of the ship's burthen in every port where a Consular Agent resides, provided the shipmaster both discharges and loads a cargo; in case he should merely discharge or load, he is only to pay half the aforesaid sum.

(2.) A duty of 3 skillings (about $\frac{3}{4}d.$) per ton for attesting invoices and certificates of health with which ships, both foreign and Danish, navigating to Iceland and the Faroe Islands must be provided.

(3.) For the attestation of a log-book, or authorization of a new one, a fee of one rix dollar (about $2s.$ $3d.$) may be levied upon vessels of 100 tons burthen and upwards; for vessels of lesser burthen, only the half or 48 skillings (about $1s.$ $1\frac{1}{2}d.$)

The foregoing are the only fees which Danish Consuls are permitted to levy, and they are subject to the following restrictions with regard to Europeans situated on this side of Cape Finisterre:—

(1.) In the same port there cannot on the same vessel be levied more than three full Consular fees in the course of one year.

(2.) When the merchandize which a vessel on her passage to the port of destination discharges or loads in an intermediate port, do not, in either case, stow more than one-tenth part of the tonnage of the vessel, no Consular fee is to be paid in this port.

(A) It is expressly stated in the Consular Instructions that no fee is to be charged for a new passport or a visa to an old one (Consular Instructions, section 11).

(B) If Danish subjects living in a place where a Danish Consul resides, think it neces-

Denmark.

sary to have contracts or other instruments, as wills, made between them, authenticated by the Consul, it is his duty to furnish gratuitously the required authentication, together with his seal of office (Consular Instructions, section 8).

(c) In the case of the death of a Danish subject in the Consular district, the Consul is bound, in the absence of any duly authorized person, to take care of the succession of the deceased, and to execute all that which according to circumstances and customs, and in virtue of Treaties, ought immediately to be done. For this service, the heirs of the deceased are bound to reimburse the Consul for his expenses and trouble, in accordance with the custom and use at the place (Consular Instructions, section 10).

If recourse be had to a Danish Consul in regard to affairs purely commercial, which do not come under Consular administration, he shall be entitled to such commission as may be usual in the place (Consular Instructions, section 12); and he may also charge a commission, according to the custom of the place, if he acts as agent for the purchase of provisions and other goods required for a ship-of-war (Consular Instructions, section 13).

From the foregoing extracts from the Danish Consular Instructions, it will be seen that—

1st. There is no fixed Table of Consular fees, and that the fees, properly so called, are leviable only upon shipping, and are regulated by the burthen of the vessel; whereas, according to the English system, a fixed sum is to be charged for every act performed by the Consul, irrespective of the size of the vessel.

2nd. There are certain acts (A B C) which the Danish Consul is bound to perform gratuitously, whereas, for similar acts performed by an English Consul, a fee is to be taken.

3rd. For purely commercial affairs, not coming under Consular administration, the Danish Consuls are permitted to charge commission; the amount of this commission is not fixed, but depends upon the custom of the place.

The Danish Consuls are not bound to make any Return of the fees they levy.

15. As the Danish Consuls receive no salary from the State, the fees form the sole remuneration which they receive for their services. In places where there are Vice-Consuls, half the fees accrue to them, and half to the Consul of the district.

The accompanying Table, which the Director-General of the Danish Foreign Office has been good enough to furnish me with, shows the amount of fees levied by Danish Consuls, as far as is known to the Danish Foreign Office, during the year 1869. As no official Return is made by the Danish Consuls of the fees they levy, I have not been able to obtain any further information on this subject, but it is evident that the amount of fees must vary in proportion to the number of Danish vessels trading with the ports where the fees are levied.

16. The Danish Consuls are not invested with any particular jurisdiction except in the Levant and certain countries lying out of Europe, where they enjoy the same prerogatives and privileges as are granted to the Consuls of other European Powers. They are bound to protect and defend Danish subjects resident within their district, and, "in regard to any differences which may arise in the execution of the rights and immunities granted to Danish subjects, they ought to prevent the same in time, and endeavour to adjust them by a wise and prudent intervention" (Consular Instructions, section 6).

"In the case of a dispute between Danish subjects, and especially between captains of merchant vessels and any of their crew, the Consuls are authorized to interfere, and to decide the question with all justice and equity, in conformity to the Danish laws, as well as to the Custom of the place regarding affairs of trade and navigation. Their decision, however, is not definitive, and an appeal may be made against it to the Danish Tribunals," (Consular Instructions, sections 38 and 8 of the law respecting Discipline, annexed to the Instruction).

17. The Danish Consular establishment is placed under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but does not form a separate Department, the Commercial and Consular Department having been placed, in 1866, with the political, under the Director of the Ministry. The Consuls correspond only with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Their correspondence must mention (Consular Instructions, sections 2, 3, 4), everything that is of interest respecting commerce and navigation, as also everything that relates to the sanitary condition of their districts, any changes in the laws of quarantine, and the outbreak of any contagious animal disease. It is also their duty to keep two Registers of Consular Affairs, and to transmit each year to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs a general Table of Navigation, according to the form annexed to the Instructions, as also a Commercial and Industrial Report containing a Table of the imports and exports in their districts; and, lastly, a statement of expenses incurred by them in their official capacity.

18. In regard to destitute Danish subjects, and especially seamen, the Danish Consuls

are bound to assist them, and provide necessary subsistance for them, until they can find work, or can return to their home, or to a Danish port. An account of the expenses thus incurred by the Consuls must be sent to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, by whom the amount, if found correct, is repaid.

19. There are no special regulations as to the forwarding of Consul's correspondence.

20. With regard to the connection between the Consular and Diplomatic Services of Denmark, it is laid down in the Consular Instructions (section 5) that when anything of a peculiarly political importance should occur, or when there is not time to procure instructions from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and especially when the case is of such a nature as to require an immediate application to the Government of the country—for instance, if there should be question of the preservation of the Consular immunities—the Consul shall demand the intervention of the Danish Minister or Diplomatic Agent at his respective Court; and in this case he shall promptly comply with such instructions as he may receive, and, in general, answer any demand which, for the good of our Service may be addressed to him by the Danish Diplomatic Agent.

There is no intention, on the part of the Danish Government, to make any alteration in the organization of the Consular Service. The existing system is found to work well, gives satisfaction to the Government, and entails no expense upon the State. It is, however, open to the objection which may be made to any unpaid service, viz. that as the Consuls receive no salary, they may be supposed to be less under control than they would be if they were paid by the Government, and, moreover, that as the Danish Consuls are usually merchants, it is natural to suppose that a large portion of their time and attention must be taken up by their mercantile affairs, and it is perfectly possible to conceive a case arising in which their mercantile interests would be in opposition to their official duties. From the manner in which Consuls are remunerated, viz. by levying fees which are, in reality, tonnage dues upon all Danish vessels trading with the ports where they reside, it is evident that it is to the interest of the Consuls that the trade of Denmark should increase, but, at the same time, it is a question whether these fees do not fall too heavily upon the trading community, and whether, if they were abolished, and some other mode devised for remunerating the Consuls, the facilities which would thus be given to commerce would not counterbalance the advantages of the present system.

Two copies of the Danish Consular Instructions, which are drawn up in English, are herewith inclosed.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 2.

(Translation.)

TABLE of the Fees levied by Danish Consuls and Vice-Consuls during the Year 1869.

Consular District.	Consul's share of the Fees.				Total Amount of the Fees.			
	Rix-dols.	£	s.	d.	Rix-dols.	£	s.	d.
Hull	5,320 =	591	2	3	8,181 =	909	0	0
Leith	2,585	287	6	9	4,437	491	18	0
London	2,534	281	1	3	2,750	305	11	3
St. Petersburgh	1,472	163	11	3	1,472	163	11	3
Stettin	1,348	149	15	9	2,057	228	11	3
Königsberg	1,116	124	0	0	1,282	142	9	0
Christiania	1,082	120	4	6	1,450	161	2	3
Dantzig	943	104	15	9	943	104	15	9
Liverpool	870	96	13	6	1,254	141	11	3
Riga	755	83	18	0	794	89	6	9
Archangel	706	78	9	0	706	78	9	0
Rio de Janeiro	700	77	15	9	770	85	11	3
Bergen	672	74	13	6	747	83	0	0
Malmö	604	67	2	3	876	97	6	3
Hamburgh	574	63	15	9	574	63	15	9
Stockholm	518	57	11	3	828	92	0	0
New York	516	56	6	9	534	59	6	9
Göteborg	490	54	9	0	635	70	11	3
Trondhjem	449	49	18	0	529	58	15	9
Malaga	283	31	9	0	283	31	9	0
Lisbon	237	26	6	9	318	35	6	9
Amsterdam	230	25	11	3	293	32	11	3
Bahia	30	25	11	3	230	25	11	3
Shanghae	221	24	11	3	221	24	11	3
Amoy	220	24	9	0	220	24	9	0
Hong Kong	220	24	9	0	220	24	9	0

Consular District.	Consul's share of the Fees.				Total Amount of Fees.			
	Rix-dols.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Rix-dols.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Messina	220	24	9	0	220	24	9	0
Calmar	214	23	15	9	363	40	6	9
Rotterdam	214	23	15	9	284	31	11	3
Bordeaux . ..	200	22	4	6	200	22	4	6
Memel	199	22	2	3	199	22	2	3
Constantinople . ..	197	21	18	0	197	21	18	0
Lübeck . ..	193	21	9	0	193	21	9	0
Monte Video	190	21	2	3	190	21	2	3
Buenos Ayres	164	18	4	6	164	18	4	6
Havre	158	17	13	6	171	19	0	0
Rostock . ..	148	16	9	0	161	17	18	0
Batavia	140	15	11	3	140	15	11	3
Trieste ..	138	15	6	9	138	15	6	9
Abo	128	14	4	6	256	28	11	3
Tien-tsin	116	12	18	0	116	12	18	0
Barcelona	111	12	6	9	145	16	2	3
Belfast	110	12	4	6	202	22	9	0
Foo-chow-foo	110	12	4	6	110	12	4	6
Libau ..	108	12	0	0	150	15	11	3
Marseilles	106	11	15	9	108	12	0	0
Genoa	105	11	13	6	105	11	13	6
Ningpo	104	11	11	3	104	11	11	3
Dunkirk .. .	104	11	11	3	104	11	11	3
Rio Grande do Sul ..	100	11	2	3	100	11	2	3
Venice	100	11	2	3	100	11	2	3
Galatz	80	8	18	0	80	8	18	0
Odessa	80	8	18	0	80	8	18	0
San Domingo	80	8	18	0	80	8	18	0
Alicante .. .	77	8	11	3	122	13	11	3
Maracaibo	77	8	11	3	77	8	11	3
Mayaguez	76	8	9	0	140	15	11	3
Bridgetown	74	8	4	6	74	8	4	6
Bremen	70	7	15	9	137	15	4	6
Cadiz	70	7	15	9	80	8	18	0
Caracas	70	7	15	9	140	15	11	3
Montreal	70	7	15	9	140	15	11	3
Mauritius . .	70	7	15	9	70	7	15	9
Valparaiso . ..	67	7	9	0	67	7	9	0
Singapore	66	7	6	9	66	7	6	9
Manila	63	7	0	0	63	7	0	0
Oporto	60	6	13	6	60	6	13	6
Cette	54	6	0	0	54	6	0	0
Leghorn . ..	52	5	15	9	52	5	15	9
Bangkok	50	5	11	3	50	5	11	3
Naples	50	5	11	3	75	8	6	9
Ghent ..	45	5	0	0	45	5	0	0
Kingston . ..	44	4	13	6	44	4	13	6
Akyab	40	4	9	0	40	4	9	0
Palermo	38	4	4	6	45	5	0	0
Kanagawa . .	34	3	15	9	34	3	15	9
Canton	33	3	13	6	33	3	13	6
Harburg	30	3	6	9	30	3	6	9
Swatow ..	30	3	6	9	30	3	6	9
Bilbao	25	2	15	9	25	2	15	9
Malta	25	2	15	9	25	2	15	9
Smyrna	20	2	4	6	20	2	4	6
Alexandria	14	1	11	3	14	1	11	3
Nantes	23	2	11	3	23	2	11	3
Guernsey	14	1	11	3	14	1	11	3
Trinidad	14	1	11	3	14	1	11	3
Gibraltar	12	1	6	9	12	1	6	9
Bermudas ..	10	1	2	3	10	1	2	3
Lima	7	0	15	9	14	1	11	3
Melbourne	7	0	15	9	7	0	15	9
Wisby	6	0	13	6	6	0	13	6
Corfu	5	0	11	3	5	0	11	3
Ancona ..	4	0	9	0	4	0	9	0
Syra	3	0	6	9	3	0	6	9
Algier	3	0	6	9	5	0	11	3

ECUADOR.

Mr. C. Smith to Earl Granville.—(Received December 11.)

My Lord, *Guayaquil, November 3, 1871.*

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the following information that I have collected on the principal points connected with the existing Regulations of the Consular service of the Republic of the Ecuador:—

1. The power of establishing Consulates and of appointing Consuls is vested in the President of the Republic, who possesses also the power to remove them at pleasure. No examination is required to be passed on entering the Service, and the only qualification necessary is that the person should be twenty-five years of age at least.

2. Natives and foreigners are equally eligible to hold Consular appointments; but, on entering the Service, if holding the appointment of either Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, they are required to take oath to obey the constitution and laws of the Republic, and to fulfil their duties faithfully.

3. There is only one class of Consuls, namely, Trading Consuls.

4. The following are the various classes of officers in the Consular Service, and their comparative rank, viz.:—

Consul-General ranks with Brigade-General in the army.
Consul ranks with Colonel in the army.
Vice-Consul ranks with Major in the army.
Consular Agents' Secretaries—rank not specified.

The Consuls-General are entitled to a higher salary than the Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

5. The following are the countries in which Consular officers of this Republic are established, and the total number of each rank:—

Belgium.—One Consul-General; 1 Consul; 1 Vice-Consul.
China.—One Consul.
Chile.—Three Consuls.
Colombia.—One Consul-General; 1 Consul.
Denmark.—One Consul.
France.—One Consul-General; 5 Consuls; 2 Vice-Consuls.
Germany.—Two Consuls.
Great Britain.—One Consul-General; 5 Consuls; 1 Vice-Consul.
Italy.—Three Consuls.
Papal States.—Three Consuls.
Portugal.—One Consul.
Peru.—One Consul; 2 Vice-Consul.
Mexico.—Two Vice-Consuls.
Russia.—One Consul.
United States.—Six Consuls; 1 Vice-Consul.
Uruguay.—One Consul.
Venezuela.—One Consul.

There are, therefore, four Consuls-General, thirty-six Consuls, and nine Vice-Consuls. I have not been able to ascertain which of these are paid and which unpaid.

6. The Consuls-General in Europe and the United States are allowed by law 500 dollars per annum as salary, and those in the other States of the New World are allowed 200 dollars per annum.

The Consuls-General in Europe and America are allowed, in addition to their salary, 300 dollars per annum for office expenses.

The Consuls and Consular Agents in Europe and America are allowed 300 dollars per annum for office expenses if they are in communication with the Government.

Ecuador.

All the Consuls-General, Consuls, and Consular Agents are allowed to trade.

7. As the Consuls-General cannot subsist on the small salary that they receive they are allowed to trade.

The allowances are entirely for office expenses.

8. There are no regulations as to retirement and pensions.

9. There is no distinction made between healthy and unhealthy climates.

10. There are no allowances to widows and children of Consuls.

11. There do not exist any regulations regarding leave of absence; but the Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls may, in case of absence, name Consular Agents to take their place temporarily, under their responsibility.

12. There are no allowances for outfit or travelling expenses.

13. The President of the Republic may name Secretaries to the Consulates when necessary.

The Consuls-General and Consuls may appoint Consular Agents for places in their district when protection to national interests requires it; but they are responsible for the acts of the Consular Agents named by them, and the appointment of such Agents must be submitted for approval to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic.

The Consuls-General can appoint Provisional Vice-Consuls, subject to the approval of the President of the Republic.

14. I inclose a copy of the Table of Consular Fees of this country. In most cases the fees are greatly in excess of those in force at British Consulates.

15. All fees are retained by the Consuls for their benefit, except in the case of Consular Agents, who must give one-third of the sum recovered by them to a fund for the relief of distressed Ecuatorians.

16. The Consul is subject, in the exercise of judicial authority, to international law, and the customs of the country in which he resides.

17. The Consular establishment is placed under the Foreign Office, and the Consuls cannot correspond direct with any other Department.

18. Regarding the relief of distressed Ecuatorians, the Consuls will aid them to get admitted into public charitable institutions, and will induce their countrymen to subscribe towards their relief. In extreme cases, and in accordance with instructions they may receive from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Consuls may give indispensable aid at the expense of the State. A fund is also established consisting of—

(1.) Public donations.
(2.) Twenty-five per cent. of Consuls paid by the State.
(3.) One-third of the amount of fines.
(4.) Wages due to deserters, and the proceeds of the sale of their effects.
(5.) One-third of fees of Consular Agents.

19. There are no regulations as to forwarding Consuls' correspondence.

20. There have not been any recent charges with regard to the Consular Service of this country.

As requested, I inclose two copies of the Consular Instructions of this State.

The trade of this Republic with foreign countries in native vessels being inconsiderable, the resources very limited, and the Mercantile and State navies still in their infancy, the amount of business transacted by its Consuls is small, and several of the Consulates established in foreign countries seem to be of very little use.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. T. SMITH.

Inclosure.

TABLE of Consular Fees of the Republic of Ecuador.

(Translation.)

	Dols.	c.
For recording births, deaths, or marriages	1	0
For recording anything relative to the private affairs of a person	1	0
For notifying a decision, attendance at an appointment, certifying a signature, certifying that a person transfers, renounces, or accepts his rights, certifying a signature, naming surveyors, arbiters, or interpreters, and acts of the same class	1	0
For attending out of office at a survey or inspection, placing or removing seals, executing an embargo, if not exceeding three hours' work	3	0
And if exceeding three hours, for every hour extra	1	0
For attending, making of inventory, delivery of property, or acts of the same class, attendance not exceeding three hours	4	0
And if exceeding three hours, for every hour extra	1	0

	Dols.	c.
For valuing goods in inventory, 1 per cent. on amount valued.		
For recording contracts, protests, or other notarial acts	3	0
For wills and testaments	4	0
For wills extended out of office	7	0
If exceeding three hours' work, for every hour extra	1	0
And if exceeding a sheet of paper, for each sheet	1	0
For intervention in public sale of property, 1½ per cent. on amount, if not exeeeding 5,000 dollars.		
If exceeding 5,000 dollars, ½ per cent.		
For management of property of deceased or absent persons, or on sale of property of same, 2 per cent.		
For deposit of money or goods, 1 per cent.		
For representing and defending absent Ecuatorians in the Tribunals of the country, the same dues that are recoverable by a solicitor of the country.		
For bill of health	2	0
For sailing license	2	0
For visé of bill of health, license, or other ship's papers	0	50
For deposit of ship's papers, if vessel is under 150 tons	1	0
If vessel exceeds 150 tons	2	0
For order of survey	2	0
For arranging seamen's salaries	1	0
For arranging disputes regarding passage-money	1	0
For granting a provisional register	20	0
For sale of a ship before Consul, if less than 150 tons	10	0
If exceeding 150 tons	20	0
For noting protest or declaration of Captain	2	0
For each delaration of a seamen	0	50
If exceeding one sheet, for every page	1	0
For granting passports	1	0
For discharging or shipping seamen, or any entry in the list of crew	0	50
For approving a statement of average, or decision to ship or land the cargo, or to abandon the ship	5	0
For aid in raising a loan for average, ½ per cent. on value.		
For sale of damaged goods, 1 per cent.		
For attendance at shipwreck, or any accident to a ship, 5 dollars per day, and expenses of journey.		
For life certificate	2	0
For visé of passport	0	50
For certificate of nationality, &c.	0	50
For affixing official seal and signature	1	0
For deposit or delivery of documents	0	50
For attendance out of office at any act requiring Consul's interference, 5 dollars per day and expenses of journey.		
For copies of documents, per half sheet	0	50
For examining manifest and comparing it with the actual amount of cargo ..	2	0
If exceeding one hour's work, for each hour	1	0
For sealing the marks put on goods at the Custom-house	0	50

The Ecuatorian dollar = 38*d.* and four-tenths in sterling money.

France.

FRANCE.

Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received January 29.)

My Lord, *Paris, January 28, 1872.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 26th of August, 1871, addressed to Mr. West, I have the honour to forward a copy of a note from M. de Rémusat, together with a Report which has been furnished to me by his Excellency on the organization of the French Consular Service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 1.

M. de Remusat to Lord Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Versailles, le 27 Janvier, 1872.*

AINSI que j'ai eu l'honneur d'en informer votre Excellence, le 19 Septembre dernier, j'avais donné des ordres pour faire recueillir par mon Département, dans un travail d'ensemble, les divers renseignements et documents de nature à répondre à la demande d'informations que vous aviez bien voulu m'adresser, au nom de votre Gouvernement, relativement à l'organisation du Service Consulaire Français.

Ce travail vient d'être terminé, et je m'empresse de la communiquer à votre Excellence. Je me plais à espérer qu'il satisfera complètement au désir exprimé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) REMUSAT.

Inclosure 2.

Report on the Consular Service of France.

1. Le Corps Consulaire Français comprend:—Des Consuls-Généraux, des Consuls de première et de seconde classe, des Elèves-Consuls, des Vice-Consuls, des Chanceliers, et des Commis de Chancellerie, ainsi que des Drogmans, Drogmans-Chanceliers, Drogmans sans résidence fixe, et Elèves-Drogmans dans les pays d'Orient, et enfin, des Interpretes et Elèves-Interprètes pour les langues Chinoise et Japonaise.

Les Elèves-Consuls forment, à vrai dire, la pépinière normale de la carrière Consulaire, en ce sens que, si les fonctionnaires de l'Administration Centrale, les Secrétaires d'Ambassade, les Vice-Consuls, les Chanceliers, et les Drogmans sont admis, dans certaines conditions déterminées, à concourir pour l'obtention d'un Consulat, ou même d'un Consulat-Général, le succès de la candidature de ces divers Agents ne repose pas sur un droit absolu. Ce droit n'appartient qu'aux Elèves-Consuls, desquels on exige des connaissances et un stage qui les rendent particulièrement aptes aux fonctions qu'ils sont appelés à remplir.

Les Elèves-Consuls sont nommés par décret du Chef du pouvoir Exécutif; ils se recrutent parmi les Attachés non payés (surnuméraires) de la Direction des Consulats et Affaires Commerciales, au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ces Attachés Surnuméraires ne sont eux-mêmes admis dans les Bureaux de la Direction des Consulats qu'à la suite d'un concours qui a été institué par un Arrêté Ministériel, en date du 13 Juin, 1868. Pour être autorisé à concourir aux places vacantes d'Attaché Surnuméraire, les candidats doivent

être âgés de moins de vint-cinq ans, et justifier du diplôme de licencié dans l'une des trois Facultés de Droit, des Lettres, ou des Sciences. Le concours porte sur les matières suivantes :—

Economie Politique, Droit des Gens, Droit Administratif, Droit Commercial, Histoire Diplomatique depuis la Paix de Westphalie, Géographie Physique, Commerciale, et Politique, Langues Vivantes.

Les candidats sont soumis à des épreuves écrites et orales, à la suite desquelles la Commission d'Examen arrête leur classement par ordre de mérite. Cette Commission est composée de cinq membres désignés par le Ministre, et choisis parmi les Sous-Directeurs du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ou les Consuls-Généraux ; elle est présidée par le Directeur des Consulats, ou par un Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Les places de Surnuméraires mises au concours sont accordées par décision ministérielle. Les jeunes-gens admis ainsi à participer aux travaux de la Direction des Consulats s'initient au Service Consulaire par un séjour de plusieurs années dans les bureaux de l'Administration Centrale ; ils sont ensuite nommés Elèves-Consuls, et envoyés à l'étranger dans un Consulat-Général où les fonctions qu'ils remplissent en cette qualité les mettent à même de compléter leur instruction par la pratique des affaires, et de se perfectionner dans la connaissance des langues étrangères. Ce n'est qu'après ce double stage, qui comprend rarement moins de onze à douze années (cinq ans au moins de surnumérariat dans les bureaux et six ans environ dans le cadre des Elèves-Consuls) qu'ils obtiennent le grade de Consul de seconde classe, offrant ainsi toutes les garanties d'aptitude qu'il est possible de désirer.

Indépendamment des Elèves-Consuls, un certain nombre d'autres Agents du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères sont encore admis à se porter candidats à des postes Consulaires aux termes des Articles 4 et 5 ci-après de l'Ordonnance du 26 Avril, 1845, sur le personnel des Consulats :—

"Article 4. Sont admis à concourir aux postes Consulaires dans la proportion ci-après déterminée, savoir :—

"Aux Consulats-Généraux :—

"1. Les Sous-Directeurs du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ;

"2. Les premiers Secrétaires de nos Ambassades et de nos Légations, les uns et les autres après cinq ans de services, dont trois au moins dans leur grade respectif.

"Aux Consulats de première classe :—

"1. Les chefs de bureau et les rédacteurs de l'Administration Centrale du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ;

2. Les Secrétaires de nos Légations et les seconds Secrétaires de nos Ambassades, les uns et les autres après cinq ans de services, dont trois au moins dans leur grade respectif.

"Aux Consulats de seconde classe :—

"1. Les commis principaux de l'Administration Centrale du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, après cinq ans de services rétribués, dont trois au moins dans leur grade ;

"2. Les Attachés payés de nos Ambassades et de nos Légations (Secrétaires de troisième classe), après cinq ans de services rétribués en cette qualité ;

"3. Les Agents Vice-Consuls, après cinq ans de service et de résidence en cette qualité, lorsque leur nomination aura été confirmée par nous, depuis trois ans au moins ;

"4 et 5. Les Chanceliers, &c. (modifié de la manière suivante par le Décret du 1 Décembre, 1869 :—' Article 3. Nul Chancelier ne peut être admis à concourir au grade de Consul qu'après dix ans de service comme Chancelier, dont trois au moins comme Chancelier de première classe.'

"6. Les premiers Drogmans de nos Consulats-Généraux et le second Drogman de notre Ambassade près la Sublime Porte, après vingt ans de services dans la carrière du Drogmanat, dont trois au moins dans leur grade respectif.

"Article 5. Les fonctionnaires dénommés en l'Article précédent ne peuvent concourir que pour les deux cinquièmes, au plus, de postes vacants dans la carrière Consulaire.

"Les trois cinquièmes de ces postes restent exclusivement attribués aux Consuls de première et de deuxième classe, et aux Elèves-Consuls, aux conditions réglés par l'Article 1."

C'est, en effet, l'Article 1 de la même Ordonnance du 26 Avril, 1845, qui a fixé, ainsi qu'il suit, les règles pour l'avancement dans le personnel des Consulats :—

"Article 1. Nul Consul de première classe ne peut être nommé Consul-Général, et nul Consul de seconde classe ne peut être promu à la première classe, qu'après deux ans au moins de service dans son grade.

"Nul Elève-Consul ne peut être appelé à un Consulat de seconde classe qu'après cinq ans de service en qualité d'Elève."

Mais il convient de remarquer que ce n'est là qu'un minimum. En fait, les Elèves-

France.

Consuls restent environ six ans dans leur grade, les Consuls de seconde et de première classé sept à huit années ; de telle sorte qu'en tenant compte des cinq années de surnumérariat exigées pour devenir Elève-Consul, le grade de Consul-Général ne s'acquiert, en moyenne, que par vingt-cinq années de service dans la carrière.

2. Les attributions dévolues aux Consuls, les actes qu'ils sont appelés à faire dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, interdisent absolument aux étrangers l'accès de la carrière Consulaire proprement dite, c'est-à-dire, qu'un étranger ne peut être nommé Consul, ni, par suite, Elève-Consul.

Il en est de même pour les Agents Vice-Consuls et les Chanceliers. Il est seulement une classe toute particulière d'Agents, les Agents Consulaires, qui, à défaut de Français, peuvent être pris, même parmi les étrangers.

Les Agents Consulaires, qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec les Agents Vice-Consuls, sont des Agents en sous-ordre auxquels un Consul délègue une partie fort restreinte de ses pouvoirs dans quelques unes des localités de sa circonscription Consulaire, pour expédier des navires et protéger nos nationaux, lorsque les intérêts du commerce et de la navigation Française n'y sont cependant pas assez importants pour justifier la création d'un poste Consulaire rétribué. Aux termes de l'Ordonnance du 20 Août, 1833, Article 40, le Consul doit les choisir, autant que possible, parmi les Français notables établis dans le pays, et, à leur défaut, parmi les négociants ou habitants les plus recommandables du lieu. Ces Agents Consulaires ne tiennent leur nomination ni du Chef de l'Etat ni même du Ministre ; ils exercent seulement en vertu d'un brevet que le Consul leur délivre après avoir, toutefois, soumis son choix à l'approbation du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Les fonctions d'Agent Consulaire ne donnent lieu à aucun traitement et ne confèrent aucun droit à concourir aux emplois de la carrière des Consulats. Ces Agents, qui ne font en realité point partie du corps Consulaire, conservent seulement, tant pour leurs frais de bureaux qu'à titre d'indemnité, le produit de certains droits de Chancellerie qu'ils sont autorisés à percevoir.

Les Agents Consulaires ne peuvent nommer de sous-Agents, ni déléguer leur pouvoir, sous quelque titre que ce soit ; ils n'ont point de Chancellerie et n'exercent aucune juridiction ; ils ne peuvent faire aucun des actes attribués aux Consuls en qualité d'officiers de l'Etat civil et de notaires ; ils ne correspondent pas avec le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ; à moins d'autorisation spéciale, ils ne reçoivent pas les dépôts, ne remplissent pas, à l'etranger, les fonctions d'administrateurs de la Marine, n'exercent pas le droit conféré aux Consuls en matière d'emprunts à la grosse, de décrets d'expertise, de condamnations ou de ventes de navires, de procédures d'avaries, ne délivrent point de passeports, et sont astreints à soumettre leur signature au visa du Consul sous les ordres duquel ils sont placés. Leurs fonctions se bornent à informer le Consul de tout ce qui peut intéresser le service de l'Etat et des nationaux ; à rendre aux Français tous les bons offices qui dépendent d'eux, sans qu'ils puissent exiger aucun droit ni émolument pour leur intervention. Ils visent les pièces de bord et délivrent les manifestes d'entrée et de sortie ; ils veillent à l'exécution des lois, ordonnances, et réglements sur la police de la navigation ; ils avisent à la conservation des successions des Français décédés dans le lieu de leur résidence, jusqu'à ce qu'ils en aient référé au Consul qui les a délégués ; enfin, ils peuvent délivrer des certificats de vie, des visas de passeports et des légalisations, qui sont soumis, dans ce cas, au visa du Consul dont ils relèvent.

Ces divers points sont réglés par les Ordonnances des 20 Août et 26 Octobre, 1833, ainsi que par la Circulaire du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du 15 Décembre, 1854.

Le nombre de ces Agents est considérable, par suite de l'insuffisance du Budget affecté aux dépenses du Service Consulaire. L'importance qu'ils se donnent à tort, et le titre de Consul qu'ils prennent le plus souvent sur les lieux, ont pour conséquence d'établir, pour le public, une confusion regrettable entre eux et les fonctionnaires rétribué du corps Consulaire, qui, ainsi qu'on l'a dit, se compose exclusivement de Français.

Il convient d'ajouter que, dans des cas assez rares, les Agents Consulaires peuvent recevoir le titre de Vice-Consul "lorsque l'importance du lieu, leur position sociale, ou quelqu'autre motif pris dans l'intérêt du service, paraîtra l'exiger." (Ordonnance du 20 Août, 1833, Article 41.)

C'est surtout en Angleterre et en Espagne que les habitudes locales ont semblé motiver cette différence de dénomination ; mais ce titre, qui est purement honorifique, ne change rien à la nature de leurs pouvoirs. Il faut seulement éviter de confondre ces Agents Consulaires, qui portent le titre de Vice-Consul, mais dont le mandat émane du Consul qui les nomme, qui peuvent être étrangers, qui ne touchent pas de traitement, et qui ne concourent pas à l'avancement dans la carrière Consulaire, avec les Vice-Consuls rétribués, dont le mandat émane directement du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, ou même, le plus souvent, du pouvoir exécutif, qui ne peuvent être que Français, qui reçoivent un traitement de

l'Etat, et qui peuvent devenir aptes à concourir pour le grade de Consul de seconde classe.

3. L'Article 34 de l'Ordonnance du 20 Août, 1833, interdit formellement aux Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, Elèves-Consuls, Chanceliers, et Drogmans, de faire aucun commerce, soit directement, soit indirectement, sous peine de révocation. La même défense s'applique, par assimilation, aux Vice-Consuls proprement dits, c'est-à-dire, à ceux qui sont nommés par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ou par le Pouvoir Exécutif. Ainsi les membres du Corps Consulaire Français, quel que soit le degré de hiérarchie auquel ils appartiennent, ne peuvent participer à aucune opération commerciale.

Cette interdiction a pour but de les soustraire aux préoccupations des affaires personnelles, et d'éviter, surtout, qu'ils puissent avoir des intérêts particuliers en opposition avec ceux des négociants de leur nation. Enfin, elle contribue à faire ressortir le caractère public des Consuls, et à rehausser la considération morale dont ils jouissent.

Les simples Agents Consulaires nommés par les Consuls sont les seuls Agents auxquels on ne puisse interdire le commerce, puisqu'ils sont presque tous négociants ou commerçants de profession, qu'ils ne font pas partie du Corps Consulaire, et qu'ils remplissent leurs fonctions à titre purement gratuit.

En fait donc, comme en droit, il n'existe pas dans le Service Consulaire Français à l'étranger de division des Agents en "Consuls Envoyés" et "Consuls Commerçants," les Agents qui exercent le commerce n'étant point, à proprement parler, des Consuls, mais de simples délégués nommés par les Consuls, qui sont tous "envoyés," c'est-à-dire, fonctionnaires du Gouvernement.

4. Le Service Consulaire est organisé ainsi qu'il suit :—

(1.) *Consuls.*—Les Consuls, dont les attributions appartiennent à trois ordres distincts de fonctions : fonctions administratives, politiques, et judiciaires.

Comme fonctionnaires administratifs, les Consuls sont, avant tout, les protecteurs du commerce et des intérêts de leurs nationaux résidant à l'étranger, d'une manière fixe ou temporaire. Ils entretiennent, à cet effet, des relations avec les autorités du pays ; ils doivent veiller à l'exécution des Traités de Commerce et de Navigation ; ils constatent l'entrée et la sortie des navires de commerce, examinent les papiers de bord ; ils sont chargés de la police intérieure des bâtiments marchands, des procédures d'avaries, des liquidations de sauvetages, la surveillance des emprunts à la grosse aventure ainsi que des ventes de navires Français et de la francisation provisoire des navires achetés à l'étranger ; ils délivrent les certificats d'origine indiquant la provenance des marchandises. Ils remplissent les fonctions d'officiers de l'Etat civil, délivrent ou visent les passeports, légalisent les actes ; ils ont le soin de la police sanitaire, du rapatriement de leurs nationaux, marins, militaires ou indigents ; ils suppléent, à l'étranger, les administrateurs de la marine et exercent les fonctions de Trésorier des Invalides de la Marine ; enfin, ils transmettent au Département des Affaires Etrangères toutes les informations de nature à intéresser le commerce et la navigation, indépendamment du rapport annuel qu'ils sont tenus d'adresser sur l'ensemble du mouvement commercial et maritime du pays de leur résidence, et ils correspondent avec les négociants Français qui leur demandent des renseignements commerciaux.

Les fonctions politiques des Consuls, à moins qu'ils ne joignent à leur titre celui de Chargé d'Affaires, se bornent, dans les pays de Chrétienté, à la transmission de simples informations au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ainsi qu'à l'Ambassade ou à la Légation établie auprès du Gouvernement du pays où ils résident. Dans certaines contrées, dans les Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud notamment, où les Consuls-Généraux sont en même temps revêtus du titre de Chargé d'Affaires, ils sont de véritables Agents Diplomatiques et en ont toutes les attributions. Dans les pays d'Orient et d'extrême Orient, les Consuls ont un caractère mixte, qui découle de la situation exceptionnelle de ces Etats.

Les fonctions judiciaires des Consuls n'existent, à proprement parler, que dans les pays Musulmans et dans l'extrême Orient ; elles seront définies sous le No. 16.

Les Consuls se divisent en trois catégories : les Consuls-Généraux, les Consuls de première classe et les Consuls de seconde classe. Ces divers Agents ne sont pas subordonnés les uns aux autres ; ils exercent leurs fonctions, chacun dans sa circonscription, d'une manière tout-à-fait indépendante ; ils correspondent directement avec le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, mais relèvent tous, néanmoins, et au même titre, de l'Ambassade ou de la Légation Française accréditée auprès du Gouvernement du pays. Les Consulats-Généraux sont établis dans les villes dont l'importance commerciale semble nécessiter la présence d'un Agent d'un ordre supérieur. Quant au grade de Consul de première ou de seconde classe, il est indépendant de la résidence, et attache exclusivement à la personne.

La circonscription de chaque Consulat forme ce qu'on appelle l'arrondissement Consulaire, qui comprend les Vice-Consuls rétribués et les Agents Consulaires *ad honorem*,

France. placés les uns et les autres sous les ordres du Consul. L'ensemble des divers arrondissements Consulaires d'un même pays compose l'établissement Consulaire, dont le Chef hiérarchique est, comme on l'a dit, l'Ambassadeur ou le Ministre accrédité auprès du Gouvernement étranger.

Le traitement des Consuls est également indépendant de leur rang hiérarchique. La rémunération qu'ils reçoivent est essentiellement basée sur les conditions particulières de chaque poste et sur la cherté relative de la vie dans chaque résidence; c'est ainsi que tel Consul de seconde classe touchera, dans l'Amérique ou l'extrême Orient, des appointements de beaucoup supérieurs à ceux d'un Consul-Général dans certaines résidences d'Europe.

Les Consuls reçoivent, d'ailleurs, un traitement fixe, inscrit pour chaque poste, au Budget annuel de l'Etat, et ne perçoivent, en dehors, aucun émolument accessoire, de quelque nature que ce soit; il peut seulement leur être alloué, ainsi qu'on le verra sous les Nos 5 et 6, des frais de Chancellerie et des frais de service destinés à pourvoir à certaines dépenses du poste.

L'Ordonnance du 7 Novembre, 1833, sur les fonctions des Consuls dans leurs rapports avec la marine militaire (Article 2), fixe le rang des Consuls, par assimilation avec les grades correspondants de la marine, de la manière suivante:—

Le Consul-Général a rang de Contre-Amiral;

Le Consul de première classe a rang de Capitaine de vaisseau;

Le Consul de seconde classe a rang de Capitaine de frégate.

Le Gouvernement Français s'est toujours montré disposé à concéder aux Consuls étrangers des priviléges étendus, et il s'est attaché à faire consacrer ces priviléges dans les Conventions Consulaires qu'il a conclues avec divers Etats.

Indépendamment des facilités qui se rapportent à l'administration des successions, à la police de la navigation, à la liquidation des sauvetages, au droit de recevoir les actes concernant les intérêts des nationaux, à l'inviolabilité des archives Consulaires, &c., les Consuls, sujets de l'Etat qui les nomme, sont, aux termes de ces Conventions, exemptés des logements militaires, de toute charge ou service public, ainsi que des contributions directes, personnelles ou mobilières; ils sont, en outre, exemptés de l'obligation de comparaître en justice comme témoins, leur témoignage devant être recueilli à domicile, et enfin ils ne peuvent être arrêtés ni conduits en prison, si ce n'est pour crime.

Ces diverses exemptions, concédées par Traité, sont étendues en France, par réciprocité, à toutes celles des autres Puissances qui consentent à faire jouir les Consuls Français d'un traitement analogue; mais, d'autre part, et en vertu du même principe de réciprocité, le Gouvernement Français ne reconnaît aucun privilège ni exemption aux Consuls de celles des Puissances qui les refusent à ses propres Agents.

(2.) *Elèves-Consuls.*—Le nombre des Elèves-Consuls est limité à quinze. Ils sont placés à l'étranger auprès des Consuls-Généraux, pour se former à la pratique des affaires, assister le Consul-Général, et le remplacer en son absence, si la gérance du poste leur est confiée, ce qui a presque toujours lieu. Leur traitement fixe est de 3,000 francs, plus une indemnité de table et de logement, calculée d'après la cherté de l'existence dans le pays où ils sont envoyés, et qui peut s'élever jusqu'à 4,000 fr., en sus du traitement fixe.

(3.) *Chanceliers.*—Les Chanceliers sont des officiers publics placés auprès des Missions Diplomatiques et des Consulats pour y remplir des fonctions spéciales. En matière politique et administrative, ils font l'office de Secrétaires du Chef du poste; en matière judiciaire, ils sont greffiers et huissiers; dans les pays de Chrétienté ils sont chargés des traductions officielles; ils exercent, sous la surveillance du Chef du poste, les fonctions de notaires au même titre et avec la même autorité que les notaires publics de France; enfin, en matière de comptabilité et de dépôts, ils sont préposés du Trésor Public et de la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, sous le contrôle du Chef du poste. Les recettes de Chancellerie se concentrent toutes et exclusivement entre les mains des Chanceliers, qui, seuls, ont le caractère de comptables. Quant aux Chefs de poste, leur rôle est celui de surveillants et de contrôleurs des perceptions. Aussi doivent-ils veiller, d'une part, à ce que le coût de tous les actes délivrés par leur Chancellerie soit acquis à l'Etat; et, d'autre part, s'assurer que, dans cette Chancellerie, comme dans les Agences placés sous leurs ordres, il ne soit perçu que les droits fixés par le tarif.

Pour les dépenses de Chancellerie, les Chefs de poste sont, à l'égard de leurs Chanceliers, de véritables ordonnateurs secondaires autorisant les dépenses au moyen de l'apposition d'un visa approbatif sur les pièces justificatives et dans la limite des crédits mis à leur disposition.

Les Chanceliers, constitués seuls comptables, sont seuls aussi chargés du maniement des fonds de Chancellerie et de leur conservation dans la caisse réservée pour les dépôts, et dont deux clefs différentes doivent rester, l'une entre les mains du Consul, l'autre entre celles du Chancelier, conformément à l'Ordonnance du 24 Octobre, 1833.

Le Chef du poste est responsable des déboursés qu'il a autorisés, et le Chancelier de ceux qu'il a effectués sans cette autorisation.

On voit par ce résumé rapide des fonctions du Chancelier que cet Agent, quoique hiérarchiquement subordonné au Consul, n'est pas cependant sous ses ordres, en tant que comptable, mais seulement sous sa surveillance. Les principes généraux d'une comptabilité régulière trouvent ici leur application : le Consul est le contrôleur de la perception ; le Chancelier, aussi bien que les Vice-Consuls et les Agents Consulaires, placés dans le ressort du Consulat, sont les Agents chargés de la perception, et personnellement responsables, en cette qualité Ainsi, au point de vue de la comptabilité, le Consul et le Chancelier sont deux agents qui, à un degré hiérarchique différent, se complètent l'un par l'autre, et dont les rapports, à ce point de vue, sont déterminés par la nature de leurs fonctions et par les réglements.

Les Chanceliers sont nommés par Décret du Chef du pouvoir exécutif. Ils doivent être Français et âgés de vingt-cinq ans accomplis ; ils ne peuvent être parents du chef du poste auquel ils sont attachés jusqu'au degré de cousin-germain exclusivement. Le recrutement de ces Agents n'est pas soumis par les ordonnances à d'autres conditions particulières, mais presque tous les Chanceliers sont choisis parmi les Commis de Chancellerie et un grand nombre d'entre eux sont pourvus du diplôme de licencié en droit

Les titulaires des Chancelleries, tant Consulaires que Diplomatiques, ne forment qu'une seule et même catégorie de fonctionnaires. D'après le Décret du 1 Décembre, 1869, ils sont divisés en trois classes hiérarchiques. La classe est attachée à la personne de l'agent et complètement indépendante du poste Diplomatique ou Consulaire dans lequel il exerce ses fonctions. Le nombre des Chanceliers est limité à 20 pour la première classe et à 40 pour la seconde. Nul Chancelier ne peut être promu à une classe supérieure qu'après trois ans au moins de service dans la classe précédente.

Le traitement des Chanceliers, comme toutes les autres dépenses du service des Chancelleries, est payé sur le produit des perceptions de ce service. Leurs émoluments se composent :—1. D'une remise fixe, c'est-à-dire, d'un traitement minimum, dont le montant est déterminé pour chaque poste, par un Décret du Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif, et qui, faute de recettes suffisantes, est complété sur le fond commun des Chancelleries, c'est-à-dire, sur l'ensemble des excédants de recettes de tous les postes Consulaires. 2. De remises proportionnelles décroissantes, calculées sur l'excédant que présentent les recettes du poste, après le prélèvement de la remise fixe et de tous les frais de Chancellerie (fournitures de bureau, chauffage et éclairage, loyer de la Chancellerie, commis et garçon de bureau). Ces remises proportionnelles sont de 50 c. par franc sur les premiers mille francs d'excédant, 45 c. sur les seconds, 40 c. sur les troisièmes, et ainsi de suite, dans la même proportion décroissante, jusqu'à 5 c. par franc sur les dixièmes mille francs: ce taux une fois atteint, elles continuent d'être uniformement de 5 c. par franc.

Le chiffre des appointements des Chanceliers (remises fixes et remises proportionnelles réunies) varie entre 4,500 et 10,000 fr. par an, suivante la cherté de la vie et l'importance du poste auquel l'Agent est attaché. Il est même des Consulats où les remises du Chancelier excèdent de chiffre de 10,000 francs et atteignent 12,000, 15,000, et jusqu'à 17,000 fr. ; mais ce sont des cas tout-à-fait exceptionnels.

Les émoluments des Chanceliers, fixes ou proportionnels, sont, comme ceux de tous les autres fonctionnaires, passibles des retenues pour la pension de retraite (Loi du 9 Juin, 1853).

(4.) *Commis de Chancellerie et Commis Traducteurs.*—Dans les postes où les besoins du service l'exigent, des employés désignés sous le nom de Commis de Chancellerie sont adjoints au Chancelier. Ces employés sont, comme les Chanceliers, payés sur le produit des recettes. Leurs appointements, qui sont fixes, varient entre 1,500 et 3,000 fr. ; ils ne dépassent ce chiffre que dans un très petit nombre de résidences où la vie est exceptionnellement chère. Les Commis de Chancellerie sont choisis par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ou désignés par le chef du poste, sauf confirmation par le Ministre. Il n'est pas absolument nécessaire qu'ils aient la qualité de Français, bien que cette condition soit exigée autant que possible, puisque les Chanceliers, pour qui elle est indispensable, sont recrutés parmi les Commis.

Des Commis Traducteurs, pris en général parmi les gens du pays, sont attachés à certains postes. Ils sont payés, les uns sur les recettes de Chancellerie, les autres sur le Budget Général du Département des Affaires Etrangères (Chapitre des Frais de Service).

(5.) *Agents Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires.*—Les Agents Vice-Consuls remplissent dans les postes de moindre importance des fonctions analogues à celles des Consuls dans la circonscription et sous les ordres desquels ils sont placés ; mais leur compétence est moins étendue. De même que les Agents Consulaires, dont il a été parlé plus haut, ils

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n'ont point de Chancelier et ne peuvent déléguer de Sous-Agents. A moins d'autorisations spéciales, qui sont, il est vrai, accordées, en tout ou en partie, à la plupart d'entre eux, ils n'ont pas, comme les Consuls, la capacité de recevoir les dépôts, de délivrer des passeports, de remplir les fonctions d'administrateur de la marine, d'exercer les pouvoirs relatifs à certaines procédures maritimes. Mais, à la différence des simples Agents Consulaires, les Vice-Consuls ne sont pas les délégués du Consul sous les ordres duquel ils sont placés; ils sont nommés directement par Décret du Pouvoir Exécutif ou par Arrêté du Ministre; ils sont rémunérés et doivent être de nationalité Française; ils peuvent être autorisés à recevoir les actes notariés ainsi que ceux de l'état civil; et enfin ils correspondent, dans certains cas, directement avec le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Les Agents Vice-Consuls n'ont pas de remises proportionnelles, comme les Chanceliers; ils conservent, pour leurs honoraires et leurs frais de bureau, la totalité des droits de Chancellerie applicables aux actes qu'ils sont autorisés à délivrer. Il en est de même des Agents Consulaires; il faut observer, toutefois, que dès qu'une simple Agence présente des recettes suffisantes pour subvenir aux dépenses de l'entretien d'un Vice-Consul rétribué, cette Agence est aussitôt transformée en un Vice-Consulat que l'on confie à un fonctionnaire de nationalité Française. On peut donc dire, qu'en fait les recettes des Agences Consulaires sont à peu près insignifiantes, tandis que celles des Vice-Consulats peuvent contribuer, en partie du moins, à la rémunération des Vice-Consuls. Lorsque les recettes effectuées par ces derniers sont insuffisantes à leur constituer un traitement convenable, ce qui est le cas le plus fréquent, il leur est attribué, sur le budget, une allocation fixe, pour compléter leurs émoluments. S'il arrive, au contraire, que le produit intégral des recettes effectuées atteigne, d'une manière continue, un chiffre élevé qui paraisse hors de proportion avec le grade de l'Agent et avec les services qu'il est appelé à rendre, un Décret du Pouvoir Exécutif fixe le maximum des perceptions annuelles qu'il est autorisé à retenir à son profit, et le surplus est versé dans la caisse de la Chancellerie du poste duquel dépend le Vice-Consulat.

Les Consuls sont, d'ailleurs, chargés, dans tous les cas, de vérifier la comptabilité des Vice-Consulats et des Agences Consulaires placés dans leur circonscription, et d'en transmettre les états réguliers au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

(6.) *Drogmans et Interprètes.*—Les Drogmans sont des fonctionnaires chargés du service de l'interprétation dans les pays du Levant et de Barbarie. Ils sont répartis entre les différents postes Diplomatiques et Consulaires de l'Orient, et forment un corps spécial composé de la manière suivante:—

Le premier Drogman et le Secrétaire-Interprète de l'Ambassade de Constantinople; les second et troisième Drogmans à la même résidence;

Les premiers Drogmans, les Drogmans-Chanceliers, et les seconds Drogmans de Légations et de Consulats-Généraux;

Les Drogmans Chanceliers des simples Consulats;

Les Drogmans sans résidence fixe.

Tous ces fonctionnaires sont Français et nommés par Décret du Pouvoir Exécutif. Leurs traitements sont inscrits au budget du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères; un certain nombre d'entre eux reçoivent, en outre, à raison de circonstances spéciales, des indemnités imputables sur le Chapitre des "Frais de Service."

Les Drogmans sortent, pour la plupart, de l'Ecole du Drogmanat, dont l'institution remonte au règne de Louis XIV, et qui, sous le nom d'Ecole des Jeunes de Langues, est attachée à l'un des Lycées de Paris. Les jeunes de langues sont nommés par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et choisis principalement parmi les fils, petits fils, ou neveux des fonctionnaires du Département. Ils ne peuvent être admis que depuis l'âge de 8 ans jusqu'à l'âge de 12 ans. Quand ils ont atteint 18 ans ils sont attachés, sous le nom d'Elèves Drogmans, à un poste du Levant pour s'y perfectionner dans la connaissance des langues Orientales sous la direction du principal Drogman de l'Echelle. Après deux années passées dans cette situation, ils peuvent être appelés aux fonctions de Drogman sans résidence fixe. C'est dans ce grade qu'ils doivent achever leur instruction linguistique; à cet effet, ils sont alternativement placés dans des pays de langue Arabe et de langue Turque.

Ainsi que leur qualification l'indique, les Drogmans Chanceliers sont chargés, indépendamment de leur service d'Interprète, de la gestion de la Chancellerie du poste auquel ils sont attachés. Cette fonction accessoire n'a pas pour effet de les faire passer dans la carrière spéciale des Chancelleries: ils n'en demeurent pas moins dans celle du Drogmanat, dont ils sont appelés à parcourir les divers échelons. Les Drogmans Chanceliers cumulent, avec le traitement qui leur est attribué sur le budget du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en qualité de fonctionnaires du Drogmanat, une remise fixe payée sur le produit des recettes de Chancellerie, qui varie de 500 à 3,000 fr. Ils ont droit, en outre, de prélever des remises proportionnelles, dans les mêmes conditions que les Chanceliers ordinaires, sur

l'excédant que peuvent présenter les recettes de leur Chancellerie. Mais, il faut remarquer qu'en Orient ces recettes sont presque nulles, si ce n'est dans un très petit nombre de postes, où, en raison de l'importance des affaires de Chancellerie, cette partie du service est alors confiée, non pas à un Drogman Chancelier, mais à un Chancelier véritable.

Lorsque les besoins du service l'exigent, il est adjoint au personnel des Consulats d'Orient des Drogmans auxiliaires. Ces employés, dont la rétribution est payée sur frais de service et qui sont, dans la plupart des cas, pris parmi les gens du pays, ne font pas partie de la carrière régulière du Drogmanat. Toutefois, lorsqu'ils ont la qualité de Français et qu'ils possèdent la connaissance approfondie des langues de l'Orient, ils peuvent être appelés aux emplois de Drogmans sans résidence et même de Drogmans Chanceliers; l'accès de la carrière leur est dès lors ouvert.

Il existe un corps spécial d'Interprètes pour les langues Chinoise et Japonaise.

Ce corps se compose d'un premier Interprète à la résidence de Péking, d'un Interprète à la résidence de Shanghai, d'un Interprète à la résidence de Yokohama, et de huit Elèves-Interprétes. De ces huit Elèves, les quatre qui sont le plus avancés dans leurs études sont attachés à des Consulats de Chine, où ils joignent aux fonctions de l'interprétation celles de Chanceliers du poste; leur situation est analogue à celle des Drogmans Chanceliers en Levant. Les quatre autres Elèves résident à Péking, à la Légation même, où ils font leurs études de Chinois sous la direction du premier Interprète.

Indépendamment des Drogmans et Interprètes dont il vient d'être question, l'Etat entretient à Paris, pour le service du Gouvernement et de l'Ecole des Jeunes de Langues, trois Secrétaires Interprètes pour les langues Orientales et un Secrétaire Interprète pour la langue Chinoise.

5 et 6. Le Service Consulaire comprend:—*

34 Consuls-Généraux inscrits au budget pour une dépense totale de 1,092,000 fr., soit en moyenne 32,117 fr. par Consulat-Général;

103 Consuls de première et seconde classe, inscrits pour une dépense totale de 1,847,000 fr., soit en moyenne 17,932 fr. par Consulat;

15 Elèves-Consuls recevant un traitement fixe de 3,000 fr. sans compter l'indemnité de table et de logement, qui varie de 1,000 à 4,000 fr. selon les résidences;

138 Chanceliers d'Ambassades, de Légations, ou de Consulats, dont les émoluments variables, payés sur le fonds commun des Chancelleries, peuvent être évalués, remises fixes et proportionnelles réunies, à une somme totale d'environ un million pour toutes les Chancelleries, soit en moyenne 6,000 à 7,000 fr. pour chaque titulaire;

150 Commis de Chancellerie (nombre approximatif plus ou moins élevé selon les besoins du service), recevant, sur le fonds commun, un traitement dont le chiffre varie ordinairement entre 1,500 et 3,000 fr.;

88 Vice-Consuls appointés, représentant pour leur traitement fixe une dépense totale de 394,000 fr., soit en moyenne 4,465 fr. par chaque Vice-Consulat, non compris les perceptions de Chancellerie que ces Agents peuvent être appelés à opérer;

Les Drogmans-Interprètes, savoir:

Le premier Drogman de l'Ambassade à Constantinople, 20,000 fr.;

Un Secrétaire-Interprète à la même résidence, 14,000 fr.;

2 seconds Drogmans à la même résidence, 10,000 fr. chacun;

2 troisièmes Drogmans à la même résidence, 9,000 fr. et 7,000 fr.;

6 premiers Drogmans de Légation et de Consulats-Généraux, 9,000 fr. chacun;

19 Drogmans-Chanceliers de Légations, de Consulats-Généraux et de Consulats, 5,000 fr. en moyenne;

3 seconds Drogmans de Consulats-Généraux, 5,000 fr. chacun;

4 Drogmans sans résidence fixe, 4,000 fr. chacun;

Un premier Interprète à Téhéran, 10,000 fr.;

Un Drogman-Chancelier à la même résidence, 6,000 fr.;

Le premier Interprète à Péking (chargé en outre de diriger les études des Elè 20,000 fr.;

Deux Linguistes, 2,500 fr. chacun;

Huit Elèves-Interprètes, 5,000 fr. chacun;

Un Interprète au Japon, 8,000 fr.

A ces divers fonctionnaires s'ajoutent—

Le Consul-Juge à Alexandrie, 18,000 fr.;

* Les chiffres mentionnés ici, nombre de postes, d'emplois, quotités d'émoluments, sont ceux qui ont figuré au Budget de 1871 (un exemplaire ci-joint).

Les événements qui ont eu lieu depuis l'époque du vote de ce Budget ayant rendu nécessaires de nombreuses réformes, il sera adressé à l'Ambassade d'Angleterre à Paris un exemplaire du Budget des Affaires Etrangères pour l'Exercice 1872, dès que ce document aura été imprimé.

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L'Agent du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Marseille, chargé de veiller à la transmission de la correspondance entre le Ministère et les postes Diplomatiques et Consulaires qui sont desservis par les lignes de paquebots de la Méditerranée, 10,000 fr.;

Enfin, environ 500 Agents Consulaires *ad honorem* (plus ou moins, selon les nécessités du service) autorisés seulement à retenir à leur profit, à titre de frais de bureau, les faibles perceptions de Chancellerie qu'ils peuvent effectuer.

On a déjà dit que l'exercice du commerce était formellement interdit aux Consuls; aucun deux ne reçoit d'ailleurs d'émoluments additionnels, en dehors de son traitement fixe.

Mais, bien qu'en principe général, et sauf décision contraire, toutes les dépenses d'un poste soient à la charge du titulaire, qui doit y pourvoir sur son traitement, les Consuls sont autorisés à prélever sur les recettes de leur Chancellerie, jusqu'à concurrence d'un crédit déterminé, tout ou partie des frais de perception et des autres dépenses accessoires, qualifiées de frais de Chancellerie. A la fin de chaque année, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères fixe le montant du crédit qu'il consent à ouvrir, à ce titre, pour l'année suivante. Mais il est toujours entendu que, si les recettes sont inférieures au crédit accordé, l'excédant des dépenses reste à la charge du Consul; d'autre part, si le credit n'est pas entièrement absorbé, il n'est remboursé à l'Agent que les sommes dont l'emploi est justifié par les pièces probantes qu'il est tenu de produire.

Les Consuls peuvent être également indemnisés de certaines dépenses faites dans l'intérêt du service. Ces dépenses, spécifiées au Chapitre VII du Budget du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et désignées sous le nom de frais de service, peuvent faire l'objet, de la part de l'Agent, de réclamations trimestrielles, dont le montant, s'il est approuvé par le Ministre, est remboursé après vérification.

Enfin, les frais d'installation ainsi que les frais de voyages sont également remboursés aux Agents, et forment l'objet des Chapitres V et VI du Budget des Affaires Etrangères.

Il est à remarquer que les crédits mis à la deposition des chefs de poste, à titre de frais de Chancellerie, ne sont pas fixés en raison du rang plus ou moins élevé qu'occupe le poste dans la hiérarchie Diplomatique ou Consulaire. Ils sont réglés d'après les besoins du service, selon la nature des dépenses indispensables dans chaque résidence. Aussi est-il des Consulats qui disposent, pour leurs frais de Chancellerie, de sommes assez fortes, tandisque certaines Ambassades et Légations n'obtiennent pour le même objet que des crédits fort minimes. Il serait donc impossible d'établir une moyenne de ces allocations spéciales par pays ou par catégorie de postes. On peut dire seulement que les frais de Chancellerie s'élèvent annuellement à environ 600,000 frs. et les frais de service à 2,000,000, pour l'ensemble général du Service Diplomatique et Consulaire.

7. Les appointements des chefs de poste doivent pourvoir, non seulement à leur entretien personnel, mais à toutes les dépenses du service, à moins d'une décision qui leur accorde une allocation déterminée, dans un but spécial. Ces allocations sont relatives, comme on vient de le dire, aux frais de Chancellerie et aux frais de service.

Frais de Chancellerie.—Les frais de Chancellerie comprennent —

Les fournitures de bureau;

Le chauffage et l'éclairage de la Chancellerie;

Le paiement du garçon de bureau;

Une partie du loyer des bureaux de la Chancellerie;

Les appointements des commis.

Les crédits pour fourniture de bureau varient entre 100 et 3,000 fr.: ceux pour chauffage et éclairage entre 50 et 500 fr.; ceux pour loyer des bureaux entre 300 et 2,000 fr. Les gages des garçons de bureau et les appointements des commis sont indéterminés.

La quotité de ces crédits est fixée selon les besoins du service de chaque, poste et en raison, surtout, de l'importance des recettes de Chancellerie qui y sont opérées. Il faut ajouter que les différentes allocations qui viennent d'être énumérées ne sont pas toujours accordées, à la fois, à un même poste. Dans un certain nombre de Consulats il n'est alloué, pour tous frais de Chancellerie, qu'un crédit unique de 100 fr. Beaucoup n'ont de crédit, ni pour les appointements d'un commis, ni pour les gages d'un garçon de bureau, ni pour le loyer des bureaux.

Tous les crédits dont il vient d'être parlé sont exclusivement imputables sur le produit des recettes du poste même auquel ils sont ouverts, à l'exception des allocations pour le payement des appointements des commis, qui sont remboursables par le fonds commun des Chancelleries, dans les mêmes conditions que les remises fixes des Chanceliers, c'est-à-dire, lorque les recettes sont insuffisantes. Mais, pour toutes les autres dépenses, elles restent à la charge du chef du poste, si elles ne sont pas couverts par les perceptions.

Actuellement, les frais de Chancelleries, pour les postes Diplomatiques ou Consulaires, sont fixés à 100 fr. pour 40 postes, de 100 à 500 fr. pour 30 postes, de 500 à 1,000 fr. pour 20

postes, de 1,000 à 2,000 fr. pour 25 postes, de 2,000 à 3,000 fr. pour 13 postes, de 3,000 à 7,000 fr. pour 22 postes.

Ce dernier chiffre est dépassé pour 22 autres postes.

Les frais de Chancellerie sont, ainsi qu'on l'a dit, réglés annuellement et par avance, pour chaque poste, par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, sur un rapport du Chancelier, que le Chef de Mission, ou le Consul, transmet au Département avec ses observations. Les dépenses qui n'ont pas été préalablement autorisées par le Ministère, ou celles qui, faites dans des cas imprévus ou urgents, n'ont pas été sanctionnées postérieurement, sont écartées lors de l'apurement des comptes et mises à la charge, soit du Chancelier, soit du chef du poste, dans la mesure de la responsabilité de chacun d'eux.

Les recettes et les dépenses des Chancelleries forment un Budget spécial qui est annexé pour ordre au Budget Général de l'Etat.

Le chiffre des dépenses est d'environ 1,600,000 fr. par an, dont 1,000,000 fr. pour les honoraires des Chanceliers (remises fixe et proportionnelles réunies) et 600,000 fr. pour les frais de Chancellerie proprement dits (dépenses de matériel et appointements des employés).

Frais de Service.—Les frais de service, qui s'élèvent à une sommes de plus de 2,000,000 fr. (Budget de 1871), sont relatifs à une foule de dépenses diverses, dont la majeure partie concerne les postes Diplomatiques plutôt que les postes Consulaires. Cependant, comme il serait impossible de faire la part de chacun de ces deux services, puisque ce chapître du Budget ne distingue point entre eux, on doit se borner à reproduire les totaux, par nature de dépense.

Frais généraux de correspondance:—

	Francs.
Ports de lettres, dépêches télégraphiques, messages, voitures, bateaux	535,000
Entretien, redevances, réparations et gardiens des palais, hôtels, bâtiments et mobilier appartenant à la France, en pays étrangers	145,000
Gardes, janissaires, loyers de prisons, frais de justice	64,000
Etablissement et entretien de pavillons et écussons aux armes de France ..	11,000
Allocation à des Drogmans Auxiliaires, Traducteurs, Interprètes	94,000
Journaux, brochures, traductions, documents, renseignements	66,000
Mobilier des Chancelleries	17,000
Frais de culte, secours aux évêques et aux Chrétiens en Orient et à divers établissements religieux	320,000
Secours et aumônes à des Français indigents et protégés Français, hôpitaux, prisons et établissements de bienfaisance	200,000
Indemnité de table et de logement à divers agents	75,000
Etrennes, donatives, frais de visites	90,000
Dépenses extraordinaires et accidentelles	50,000
Allocations à des Sous-Agents Consulaires	394,000
Frais de recouvrement d'avances faites par les Agents	24,000

Cette nomenclature nécessite les observations suivantes:—

Les allocations aux Drogmans Auxiliaires, Traducteurs, Interprètes, &c., s'élevant à la somme de 94,000 francs, constituent les seuls émoluments de tous ces employés;

Les indemnités de table et de logement à divers Agents, montant à 75,000 francs, sont entièrement afférentes au service Diplomatique à l'exception de celles qui sont accordées, en sus du traitement fixe, aux Elèves Consuls, selon la résidence qui leur est assignée, et une indemnité de logement pour les titulaires de six ou huit postes Consulaires, au plus;

Les allocations à des Sous-Agents Consulaires, montant à 394,000 francs, comprennent sous cette rubrique assez vague:—

1. Le traitement fixe des Vice-Consuls;

2. Les indemnités pour frais de service accordées, dans certains cas tout-à-fait exceptionnels, à des Agents Consulaires à titre gratuit.

Enfin, les frais de recouvrement d'avances faites par les Agents montant à 24,000 francs, s'appliquent à la bonification de 2 pour cent, qui leur est allouée, sur toutes les sommes portées dans leurs états de frais de service, pour les indemniser des frais de banque et de commission.

Les crédits ouverts, pour les frais de service de chaque poste, sont déterminés, à l'avance, selon les exigences probables de chacun de ces postes; mais ces crédits ne constituent point un abonnement fixe; ils ne sont soldés qu'autant que l'Agent justifie par des pièces probantes avoir réellement effectué chaque dépense autorisée. Dans les cas urgents ou imprévus, les dépenses faites sans autorisation préalable sont soumises par le Département à une appréciation rigoureuse; si la dépense n'est pas jugée avoir été nécessaire, elle est complètement rejetée; si elle dépasse, au point de vue de l'utilité, les limites que l'Agent aurait dû s'imposer, elle est réduite à un chiffre dont le Ministre se réserve l'appréciation.

Les dépenses pour frais de service, dont la comptabilité spéciale est indiquée dans le

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Réglement du 1 Octobre, 1867 (ci-joint), sont liquidées par le Département des Affaires Etrangères, sur les états que les Agents doivent envoyer, en double exemplaire, sous le timbre de la Direction de la Comptabilité, au commencement de chaque trimestre.

8. Les pensions de retraite sont réglées par la Loi du 9 Juin, 1853, sur les pensions civiles.

Le droit à la pension de retraite est acquis par ancienneté, à 60 ans d'âge et après, trente ans accomplis de services. Est dispensé de la condition d'âge le titulaire qui est reconnu par le Ministre hors d'état de continuer ses fonctions (Art. 5). La pension est basée sur la moyenne des traitements et émoluments de toute nature, soumis à retenues, dont l'ayant droit a joui pendant les six dernières années d'exercice (Art. 6). La pension est réglée pour chaque année de services civils, à un soixantième du traitement moyen de ces six années, c'est-à-dire, qu'on fait le total des traitements touchés pendant les six dernières années ; on en prend le sixième, et on répète le soixantième de ce sixième autant de fois que le fonctionnaire a d'années de services, fût-ce même plus de trente ans, époque à laquelle la retraite atteint 30 soixantièmes, c'est-à-dire, la moitié. En aucun cas, elle ne peut excéder ni les trois-quarts du traitement moyen ni les maximum déterminés au Tableau suivant, annexé à la Loi du 9 Juin, 1853, sous le No. 3 (Art. 7).

Tableau No. 3, *Annexe de l'Article* 7.

1e Section.—Agents Diplomatiques et Consulaires.

	Francs.
Ambassadeur	12,000
Ministres Plénipotentiaires de première classe	10,000
Idem, de seconde classe, et Directeurs des Travaux Politiques	8,000
Chargés d'Affaires en titre	6,000
Premiers Secrétaires d'Ambassade ou de Légation de première classe, et Sous-Directeurs des Travaux Politiques	5,000
Tous les autres Secrétaires d'Ambassade ou de Légation	4,000
Consuls-Généraux	6,000
Consuls de première classe	5,000
Idem, de seconde classe	4,000
Premier Drogman et Secrétaire, Interprète à Constantinople	5,000
Second Drogman à la même résidence et Premier Drogman des Consulats-Généraux.	3,000
Tous autres Drogmans, Chanceliers d'Ambassade et de Légation	2,400
Chanceliers des Consulats-Généraux	2,400
Agents, Vice-Consuls, Français de nation et rétribués directement sur le Trésor au moyen d'une allocation ordonnancée en leur nom	2,000
Chanceliers de Consulat	1,800

3e Section.—Fonctionnaires et Employés des Administrations Centrales et du Service Intérieur des différentes Ministères, Agents et préposés de toutes classes autres que ceux compris dans les deux sections ci-dessus.

De 1,000 fr. et au dessous	750 francs de retraite.
De 1,001 à 2,400 fr.	$\frac{2}{3}$ du traitement moyen sans pouvoir descendre au-dessous de 750 fr.
De 2,401 à 3,200 „	1,600 fr.
De 3,201 à 8,000 „	La moitié du traitement.
De 8,001 à 9,000 „	4,000 fr.
De 9,001 à 10,500 „	4,500 „
De 10,501 à 12,000 „	5,000 „
Au-dessus de 12,000 fr.	6,000 „

Les Articles 11 et 12 sont relatifs aux dispositions exceptionnelles, applicables aux fonctionnaires incapables de continuer leurs services par suite d'un acte de dévouement ou d'un accident grave résultant notoirement de l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

9. La seule distinction admise par les réglements sur les pensions est celle qui existe entre les pays d'Europe et les pays hors d'Europe.

L'Article 10 de la Loi du 9 Juin, 1853, dispose ainsi qu'il suit :—

"Les services civils rendus hors d'Europe par les fonctionnaires et employés envoyés d'Europe, par le Gouvernement Français, sont comptés pour moitié en sus de leur durée effective, sans, toutefois, que cette bonification puisse réduire de plus d'un cinquième le temps de service effectif exigé pour constituer le droit à pension.

"Après quinze années de services hors d'Europe, la pension peut être liquidée à 55 ans d'âge."

Il en résulte que les Consuls dans les pays hors d'Europe peuvent faire liquider leur pension de retraite à 55 ans d'âge et après 24 ans de services, au lieu de 60 ans d'âge et 30 ans de services.

En ce qui concerne l'avancement, il n'existe pas de disposition réglementaire qui distingue entre les différents pays; mais en réalité l'Administration sait tenir compte aux Agents des difficultés relatives qu'ils ont à surmonter dans le cours de leur carrière, et l'avancement se trouve être, en fait, plus rapide dans les pays hors d'Europe que dans les contrées Européennes.

10. Les pensions de la veuve ou des orphelins des fonctionnaires sont également réglées par la Loi de 1853.

A droit à pension la veuve du fonctionnaire qui a obtenu une pension de retraite en vertu de la loi, ou qui a accompli la durée de services exigée par l'Article 5 (30 ans de services, et 60 ans d'age), pourvu que le mariage ait été contracté six ans avant la cessation des fonctions du mari. La pension de la veuve est du tiers de celle que le mari avait obtenue ou à laquelle il aurait eu droit; elle ne peut être inférieure à 100 fr. sans toutefois excéder celle que le mari aurait obtenu ou pu obtenir. Le droit à pension n'existe pas pour la veuve dans le cas de séparation de corps prononcée sur la demande du mari (Article 13).

L'Article 14 est relatif aux dispositions exceptionnelles applicables à la veuve du fonctionnaire qui a perdu la vie par suite d'un acte de dévouement ou d'un accident grave résultant notoirement de l'exercice de ses fonctions.

L'orphelin ou les orphelins mineurs d'un fonctionnaire ayant obtenu sa pension ou ayant accompli la durée de services exigée par l'Article 5 de la Loi sur les retraites, ou ayant perdu la vie dans un des cas prévus par les paragraphes 1 et 2 de l'Article 14, ont droit à un secours annuel lorsque la mère est ou décédée, ou inhabile à recueillir la pension ou déchue de ses droits. Ce secours est, quel que soit le nombre des enfants, égal à la pension que la mère aurait obtenu ou pu obtenir conformément aux Articles 13, 14, et 15. Il est partagé entre eux, par égales portions, et payé jusqu'à ce que le plus jeune des enfants ait atteint l'âge de vingt-un ans accomplis, la part de ceux qui décéderaient ou celle des majeurs faisant retour aux mineurs. S'il existe une veuve et un ou plusieurs orphelins mineurs provenant d'un mariage antérieur du fonctionnaire, il est prélevé sur la pension de la veuve, et, sauf reversibilité en sa faveur, un quart au profit de l'orphelin du premier lit, s'il n'en existe qu'un en âge de minorité, et la moitié s'il en existe plusieurs (Article 16).

Les pensions et secours annuels accordés conformément aux dispositions du présent titre (Titre II de la Loi du 9 Juin, 1853) sont inscrits au Grand Livre de la dette publique (Article 17).

11. La durée réglementaire des congés ne peut excéder quatre mois pour les Agents qui résident en Europe, et six mois pour ceux qui sont placés hors du territoire Européen. Le temps du voyage d'aller et de retour n'est pas compris dans la durée du congé.

Les Consuls absents par congé jouissent de la moitié de leur traitement, à compter du lendemain du jour où ils quittent leur résidence, jusqu'au jour où ils reprennent leurs fonctions. Pendant ce temps la gérance du poste est confiée à un Elève-Consul, à un Chancelier, ou à toute autre personne désignée à cet effet par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères; cet intérimaire reçoit alors la moitié disponible du traitement du titulaire. Lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'intérimaire, cette portion est ordonnancée, en fin d'exercice, au profit du service des pensions civiles.

L'Agent titulaire d'une résidence Consulaire, appelé momentanément à faire l'intérim d'un autre poste, reçoit la moitié de chacun des traitements affectés à ces deux postes.

Si, à l'expiration de leur congé réglementaire, les Consuls reçoivent l'ordre de rester á Paris pour affaires de service, ils continuent à toucher la moitié de leur traitement.

Les intérimaires supportent les charges inhérentes au titre de l'emploi.

Lorsque le Chancelier est chargé de la gérance du Consulat, comme aussi lorsqu'il est absent par congé, la gestion de la Chancellerie est confiée, soit à un commis, soit même à une personne étrangère au service du Consulat, qui prend nom de "Chancelier substitué."

Les conditions d'âge et de nationalité exigées des Chanceliers titulaires ne sont pas absolument indispensables pour les Chanceliers substitués; néanmoins, on s'efforce de les remplir toutes les fois qu'il n'y a pas de raison sérieuse pour s'en affranchir. Les Chefs de poste sont, d'ailleurs, tenus d'intervenir dans tous les actes notariés que dressent les Chanceliers substitués. Pour tous les autres actes, les Chefs de poste partagent la responsabilité de ces Chanceliers provisoires qui sont placés sous leur contrôle immédiat et permanent.

Les Chanceliers substitués ont droit, pendant leur gestion, à la moitié des remises fixe et proportionnelles. L'autre moitié est conservée au titulaire, s'il est lui-même chargé d'une gestion intérimaire, ou s'il est en congé.

France.

12. Les Agents voyageant pour le service sont tenus de prendre la voie la plus directe et la plus économique, sauf les cas de nécessité de service.

Quand ils voyagent pour un intérêt autre que celui du service, notamment quand ils quittent leur poste pour se rendre en congé, ils ne sont pas fondés à réclamer le remboursement de leurs frais de route.

Lorsqu'un Agent, absent de son poste en vertu d'un congé, est appelé à une autre résidence, il n'a droit qu'aux frais de voyage de Paris à son nouveau poste, ceux de retour en France restant à sa charge personnelle.

Les frais de voyage alloués aux Agents du Département des Affaires Etrangères pour les parcours en poste ou en chemin de fer, sont tarifés, selon le grade, dans les proportions suivantes :—

Grades des Agents.	1re Catégorie. Voyages d'Agents se rendant pour la première fois à leur Résidence Officielle, ou la quittant définitivement. Allocation par myriamètre pour parcours.		2e Catégorie. Voyages de Service : c'est-à-dire, d'Agents se déplacant temporairement de leur Poste pour affaire de Service. Allocation pour myriamètre pour parcours.	
	En Poste.	En Chemin de fer.	En Poste.	En Chemin de fer.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Ambassadeurs	30 0	24 0	20 0	14 0
Envoyés Extraordinaires et Ministres Plénipotentiaires	22 0	18 0	16 0	10 0
Secrétaires de 1re, 2me, et 3me Classe	10 0	8 0	9 0	4 50
Consuls-Généraux	16 0	12 80	12 0	7 0
Consuls de 1re Classe	12 50	10 0	10 0	5 50
Consuls de 2me Classe	12 0	9 50	9 50	5 0
Premier Drogman, Secrétaire, Interprète, ou Seconde Drogman de l'Ambassade de France à Constantinople, Premiers Drogmans de Consulats-Généraux et de Missions Diplomatiques, Chanceliers de Missions Diplomatiques revêtus du titre de "Consul Honoraire."	10 0	8 0	9 0	4 50
Elèves-Consuls Agents Vice-Consuls Drogmans et Chanceliers autres que ceux désignés ci-dessus	9 0	6 40	9 0	4 50

Ces allocations myriamétriques comprennent tous les frais quelconques (frais de parcours, de transports de bagages, &c.), aux quels les Agents ont à pourvoir pendant le voyage, tant pour eux que pour leur famille et pour leurs gens.

Les voyages de la seconde catégorie, lorsqu'ils n'ont pas été préalablement prescrits ou autorisés, ne peuvent être entrepris par les Agents que sous leur responsabilité, et le remboursement, par le Ministère, de la dépense qu'ils occasionnent, ne peut être accordé que lorsque la nécessité de ces voyages de service a été constatée.

Les dépenses afférentes aux voyages exécutés, soit par mer ou par navigation fluviale, soit par terre dans les pays qui exigent des moyens spéciaux de transport, sont remboursables aux Agents, sur état et pièces probantes ; il leur est alloué, sur le montant total de l'état, une bonification de 2 pour cent pour frais de banque et de recouvrement d'avances.

Les Chefs de Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ont seuls droit à recevoir une indemnité pour frais d'établissement ; il n'en est point accordé aux Elèves-Consuls, ni aux Chanceliers, ni aux Agents Vice-Consuls.

Cette indeminité est égale au tiers du traitement accordé à l'Agent lorsque ce traitement est de 60,000 francs ou au-dessous. Lorsqu'il dépasse 60,000 francs, l'indemnité se détermine d'après une proposition décroissante combinée de la manière suivante :—

Le tiers des premiers 60,000 francs.
Le tiers des $\frac{4}{5}$ des seconds 60,000 francs.
Le tiers des $\frac{3}{5}$ des troisièmes 60,000 francs.
Le tiers des $\frac{2}{5}$ des quatrièmes 60,000 francs.
Le tiers du cinquième de la portion excédant 240,000 francs.

Pour les postes où il existe un hôtel d'Ambassade ou une maison Consulaire appartenant à la France et pourvus du mobilier nécessaire, non seulement dans les salons de réception mais encore dans les appartements privés, l'indemnité est diminuée d'un cinquième de son montant.

L'indemnité de frais d'établissement s'ordonnance à l'époque où l'Agent fait ses préparatifs de départ pour se rendre à son poste.

Elle s'acquiert par trois années de jouissance de tout ou partie du traitement du poste. Dans les comptes à intervenir, chaque mois représente un 36ème.

En cas de destitution, d'emission ou rappel d'un Agent, le montant des 36èmes qui ne lui sont pas acquis doit être restitué au Trésor.

Lorsque l'Agent est décédé après son entrée en fonctions, l'indemnité appartient définitivement à sa succession.

(Ci-joint, pour plus amples renseignements, un exemplaire du "Réglement sur les frais d'établissement.")

Tout paiement fait par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères s'effectue au moyen d'une ordonnance de paiement émanant directement du Ministre; ces ordonnances sont toutes payables à la caisse centrale du Trésor Publique à Paris, sauf celles qui sont délivrées au nom des Préfets, lesquelles sont acquittées par les trésoriers-payeurs des finances, et portent, à cet effet, une mention indicative de la localité où le paiement doit être effectué.

Un extrait de l'ordonnance est délivré au nom de la personne y ayant droit, qui le revêt de son acquit pour en toucher le montant au Trésor; à moins qu'elle n'ait constitué un mandataire, cas dans lequel le comptable du Trésor exige la production et le dépôt d'une procuration notariée. Il en résulte que tout Agent du Ministère qui réside à l'étranger est obligé de constituer à Paris un fondé de pouvoirs qu'il charge de toucher pour lui les sommes qui lui sont dues et de les lui faire parvenir.

13. Les nominations aux divers emplois de la carrière Consulaire ont lieu de la manière suivante:—

Les Consuls-Généraux, Consuls de 1re et de 2e Classe, les Elèves-Consuls, et les Chanceliers sont nommés par Décret du Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif.

Les Vice-Consuls rétribués sont nommés par Décret du Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif ou par Arrêté du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. Dans ce dernier cas ils cessent leurs fonctions si, dans le délai de cinq ans, ils ne sont pas confirmés par Décret (Article 3 de l'Ordonnance du 26 Avril, 1845). Il faut ajouter que la nomination d'Agents Vice-Consuls, par Arrêté Ministériel, n'a lieu que dans des cas très rares.

Les commis de Chancellerie sont nommés par une simple décision du Ministre. Les employés de Chancellerie qui pourraient être choisis directement par les Consuls ne font pas partie de la carrière tant que leur nomination n'a pas été confirmée par le Ministère.

Les Drogmans, Drogmans Chanceliers, Drogmans sans résidence fixe, ainsi que les Interprètes en Chine et au Japon, sont nommés par Décret du Pouvoir Exécutif.

Les Jeunes de Langues et les Elèves-Drogmans, ainsi que les Elèves-Interprètes pour les langues Chinoise et Japonaise, sont nommés par Arrêté du Ministre.

Quant aux Drogmans auxiliaires, ils sont simplement désignés, sur place, par les Consuls, sauf approbation par le Ministre. Ils ne font pas, d'ailleurs, partie de la carrière du Drogmanat, dans laquelle ils peuvent cependant entrer, lorsqu'un Décret les éléve au grade de Drogman sans résidence fixe, ou même de Drogman-Chancelier.

Enfin les Agents Consulaires *ad honorem* sont nommés, sous sa responsabilité personnelle, par le Consul dont ils sont les délégnés.

Celui-ci ne leur délivre, toutefois, un brevet qu'après avoir soumis son choix à l'approbation du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

14. Le tarif actuel des droits de Chancelleries, dont un exemplaire est ci-annexé, a été établi par un Décret du 25 Octobre, 1865, et est appliqué depuis le 1 Janvier, 1866. A la différence de l'organisation antérieure, résultant de l'Ordonnance du 6 Novembre, 1842, le tarif actuel est unique, c'est-à-dire, que les taxes qui y sont inscrites sont uniformement les mêmes pour les Chancelleries de toutes les parties du monde, au lieu d'être divisées, comme autrefois, en trois catégories de taux différents, correspondant aux divers pays.

Les actes passibles de droits sont répartis entre sept grandes sections, savoir: la première, pour les actes de l'état civil; la seconde, pour ceux relatifs à la juridiction civile et commerciale; la troisième, pour les actes relatifs à la juridiction criminelle; la quatrième, pour les actes notariés; la cinquième, pour ceux relatifs à la navigation; la sixième, pour les actes administratifs; et enfin, la septième, pour les actes divers.

Tout acte omis au tarif ou ne rentrant point par assimilation dans l'une des categories générales qui y sont déterminées, ne donne ouverture à aucune perception et doit être délivré gratuitement (Ordonnance du 23 Août, 1833, Article 2).

France. — Les taxations du tarif sont exprimées en monnaie Française ; mais, comme les perceptions sont presque toujours opérées en monnaie du pays, il est indispensable de fixer la valeur relative des deux monnaies. Ce soin est confié aux chefs de poste, qui doivent, au commencement de chaque trimestre, et plus fréquemment si le change monétaire est très variable dans leur résidence, prendre un arrêté réglant le taux de conversion de la monnaie Française en monnaie du pays pour la perception des droits. Il est bien entendu que dans les pays où le papier-monnaie est en usage, il y a lieu de tenir compte, dans l'intérêt du Trésor, de la dépréciation de cette valeur (Circulaires du 9 Novembre, 1842, et du 8 Octobre, 1866.) Si, d'ailleurs, par suite de l'impossibilité de ramener exactement la valeur des monnaies Françaises en monnaies étrangères, on se trouvait dans la nécessité de percevoir de légers excédants de taxes, les bénéfices, ainsi réalisés, quelque faibles qu'ils soient, n'en seraient pas moins acquis au trésor, comme faisant partie intégrante des recettes de Chancellerie.

15. Les taxes de Chancelleries sont toujours perçues au nom du trésor public. Il en est ainsi, même des perceptions qui sont effectuées par les Agents Consulaires autorisés à retenir à leur profit tous les droits qu'ils sont appelés à encaisser dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

Le produit des perceptions de Chancelleries est affecté au paiement :—

(1.) Des frais de Chancelleries (appointements des commis, gages des garçons de bureau, loyer des bureaux, fournitures de bureau, chauffage et éclairage) ;

(2.) Des émoluments des Chanceliers (remises fixe et proportionnelles) ;

(3.) De toutes les autres dépenses du service spécial des Chancelleries, telles que, traitements d'inactivité et de disponibilité des Chanceliers et commis, gratifications extraordinaires, &c.

Dans les Chancelleries où les recettes égalent ou excèdent les dépenses, le montant de celles-ci est directement prélevé sur le produit des perceptions du poste. Dans ce cas, les appointements divers employés, ainsi que les remises fixe et proportionnelles des Chanceliers, sont payés sur place, tout comme les frais de matériel.

Quant à l'excédant de recettes qui peut se trouver disponible dans une Chancellerie, après l'acquittement de toutes les dépenses qui viennent d'être énumérées, il est transmis au Département des Affaires Etrangères et versé dans une caisse spéciale qu'on désigne sous le nom de fonds commun des Chancelleries Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Cette caisse est affectée au paiement des remises fixes ou de la partie des remises fixes des Chanceliers qui, par suite de l'insuffisance des recettes du poste, n'ont pu être prélevées directement sur place ou n'ont pu l'être qu'en partie. Elle est également affectée, dans les mêmes conditions, au paiement des appointements de commis. Enfin, elle est chargée du service des traitements d'inactivité et de disponibilité des Agents du service des Chancelleries, ainsi que de toutes les autres dépenses extraordinaires afférentes à ce service.

Lorsque l'ensemble des recettes de Chancelleries semble, comme il est arrivé dans ces dernières années, ne pouvoir suffire à couvrir toutes les dépenses prévues, il est pourvu à cette insuffisance par une subvention que l'Etat fournit au service spéciale des Chancelleries Diplomatiques et Consulaires, et qui est encaissée par le fonds commun. Ce service spécial est, d'ailleurs, dans l'obligation de solder toutes ces dépenses (frais de personnel et de matériel et remises des Chanceliers) au moyen des recettes qu'il effectue et de la subvention qu'il reçoit de l'Etat. Son Budget ne doit jamais se régler en déficit. Quant aux excédants de ce Budget, ils sont versés au Budget général de l'Etat (Chapitre des Produits Divers).

Les sommes que le fonds commun est chargé de payer à un titre quelconque sont ordonnancées par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères sur les fonds déposés dans cette caisse spéciale, sous forme de mandats nominatifs, délivrés au nom des ayant-droit et payables à la caisse centrale du trésor public à Paris.

16. Le pouvoir judiciaire des Consuls en pays de Chrétienté est nécessairement restreint, par le principe de la souveraineté territoriale, aux droits résultant des stipulations conventionnelles, ou de l'usage consacré. Aussi, l'Ordonnance du 29 Novembre, 1833, qui règle cette matière pour les Consulats Français, recommande-t-elle aux Agents la plus grande circonspection, afin d'éviter les conflits avec les autorités territoriales. Cette Ordonnance reconnaît qu'en fait, dans les pays de Chrétienté, les Consuls n'ont ni juridiction criminelle ni juridiction contentieuse. Mais elle constate que la coutume des nations civilisées, même en dehors des stipulations plus étendues que peuvent contenir les Traités internationaux, accorde aux Consuls le droit de police et d'inspection dans l'intérieur des navires marchands de leur nation ; la faculté de régler les avaries ; la juridiction volontaire ainsi que la juridiction arbitrale dans les contestations qui leur sont déférées par leurs nationaux ; l'exécution des commissions rogatoires; et, enfin, le pouvoir de faire les actes

conservatoires relatifs à la protection des absents; notamment en ce qui concerne les successions de leurs nationaux ouvertes sur le territoire étranger.

Dans les Echelles du Levant et de Barbarie, la juridiction Consulaire est réglée par l'Ordonnance de la Marine de 1681, par l'Edit du mois de Juin 1778, et par la Loi du 28 Mai, 1836.

En matière civile et commerciale, le Consul, assisté de deux assesseurs, choisis parmi les notables de la nation, connaît de toutes les contestations entre Français ; les appels des jugements Consulaires rendus dans les Echelles sont portés devant la Cour d'Aix.

En matière criminelle, correctionnelle et de simple police (crimes, délits et contraventions), il faut distinguer :—

S'il s'agit d'une simple contravention, le Consul-Juge seul et sans appel ;

S'il s'agit d'un délit, le Consul juge, assisté de deux assesseurs, avec recours à la Cour d'Aix ; dans le cas où le condamné fait appel, il est embarqué sur le premier navire Français à destination de France ;

Enfin, s'il s'agit d'un crime, le Consul est chargé de l'instruction, et le prévenu est envoyé, avec la procédure et les pièces de conviction, au Procureur-Général près la Cour d'Aix.

A Alexandrie, vu la multiplicité des affaires, un Décret du 5 Décembre, 1863, a institué, près du Consulat-Général, un Consul-Juge, spécialement chargé des fonctions judiciaires.

A Constantinople, le Chancelier de l'Ambassade remplit les fonctions judiciaires attribuées aux Consuls.

La Loi Française du 18 Mai, 1858, qui doit être interprétée dans les limités du Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce, conclu le 12 Juillet, 1855, entre la France et la Perse, a étendu aux Agents Français, dans ce dernier pays, l'application des Lois et Règlements concernant la juridiction Consulaire dans les Echelles du Levant et de Barbarie.

Enfin les Lois des 8 Juillet, 1852, 18 Mai, 1858, et 19 Mars, 1862, rendues en vertu des Traités des 24 Septembre, 1844, avec la Chine, 17 Novembre, 1844, avec l'Imanat de Muscate, 15 Août, 1856, avec le Royaume de Siam, et 9 Octobre, 1858, avec le Japon, ont également sanctionné la juridiction civile et criminelle des Consuls de France dans ces pays.

L'appel des jugements Consulaires rendus dans l'Imanat de Muscate est porté devant la Cour de la Réunion.

D'après la Loi du 28 Avril, 1869, l'appel des jugements Consulaires rendus en Chine, à Siam et au Japon, a été transféré de la Cour de Pondichéry à celle de Saïgon.

17. Le service Consulaire est placé dans les attributions exclusives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. En effet, les fonctions principales des Consuls, c'est-à-dire, la protection de leurs nationaux à l'étranger, les rapports à entretenir, dans ce but, avec les autorités étrangères, l'exécution des stipulations internationales concernant le commerce, la navigation, la propriété littéraire, les prescriptions sanitaires, la liquidation des successions des absents, &c., ne peuvent logiquement s'exercer que par un Agent direct du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, seul autorisé à traiter de ces matières avec les représentants des nations étrangères.

D'un autre côté, les Consuls ont un caractère essentiellement international, puisqu'ils sont munis de lettres de provision, par lesquelles le Chef de leur Gouvernement les commissionne, en qualité d'Agents publics et directs, et les autorise, par là, à se mettre en rapports officiels, non pas avec les Gouvernements étrangers, puisqu'ils n'ont pas le caractère représentatif, mais avec les autorités du lieu de leur résidence.

Par ces divers motifs, les Consuls relèvent directement du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères en France. Il convient de remarquer, toutefois, qu'il n'en a pas toujours été ainsi. Aux termes de l'Ordonnance de 1681, les Consulats dépendaient du Ministère de la Marine. Rattachés au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères en 1761, pour revenir à la Marine en 1766, ils furent, enfin, définitivement réunis au Département des Relations Extérieures en 1793, par la Convention Nationale.

Les Consuls adressent donc leur correspondance au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. Cependant, par suite, peut-être, de leurs anciennes relations avec le Ministère de la Marine, mais surtout des fonctions qui leur sont conférées, comme suppléant à l'étranger les administrations de la Marine, ils ont conservé le droit de correspondre avec ce Ministère. Cette correspondance est d'ailleurs exclusivement consacrée à des questions spéciales de service qui ne touchent en quoi que ce soit aux relations internationales. Elle porte principalement sur les rapports des Consuls avec les bâtiments Français de guerre et de commerce, sur les événements de mer, sur la police de la marine marchande, les liquidations de sauvetages, le règlement des avaries, l'approvisionnement des bâtiments de la flotte, &c.

France.

Ces communications au Ministère de la Marine sont la seule exception qui soit faite au principe de la correspondance des Consuls avec le Ministre duquel ils relèvent. On a parfois agité la question de savoir s'il ne conviendrait pas de les autoriser également à correspondre directement avec le Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, pour en recevoir des instructions sur des sujets commerciaux, sans passer par l'intermédiaire du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. Mais, après un examen approfondi, cette solution a toujours été écartée. Il a été reconnu que, sous prétexte d'éviter des lenteurs, on ne ferait en réalité que jeter la confusion dans les services administratifs : les Consuls pourraient recevoir des ordres contradictoires émanant de deux Départements différents sur des matières qui se rattacheraient, d'une manière plus ou moins directe, aux rapports internationaux ; et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères pourrait se trouver dans la nécessité de désavouer, vis-à-vis d'un Gouvernement étranger, les démarches d'un de ses Agents, bien que celui-ci n'eût agi que d'après les instructions d'un autre Département.

Enfin, en autorisant la correspondance directe avec le Ministère du Commerce, on enleverait au Département des Affaires Etrangères les éléments indispensables pour l'étude constante et suivie des intérêts commerciaux qui se lient tous les jours plus intimement aux rapports politiques entre les nations.

18. Les diverses dispositions relatives à la Comptabilité du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères se trouvent réunies dans le Réglement du 20 Septembre, 1838, confirmé par ceux des 6 Novembre, 1840, et 1 Octobre, 1867. Ce dernier réglement, préparé pour servir à l'exécution, en ce qui concerne le Départment des Affaires Etrangères, du Décret du 31 Mai, 1862, sur la comptabilité publique en France, et que régit actuellement la matière, indique la nature de chaque dépense et le mode de comptabilité qui lui est propre.

Quant au paiement du traitement des Agents, et au remboursement, à leur profit, des avances qu'ils ont faites pour le compte du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ou d'autres Départements Ministériels, on a déjà fait remarquer que toutes les sommes ordonnancées par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, étant payables à la caisse centrale du trésor public à Paris, les Agents de l'Extérieur sont dans l'obligation de se faire représenter par un fondé de pouvoirs muni d'une procuration spéciale.

Comptabilité des perceptions de Chancellerie.—Les règles à suivre pour la comptabilité des Chancelleries sont établies par l'Ordonnance du 23 Août, 1833, et par Décret du 20 Août, 1860.

Les Chanceliers sont dans l'obligation de tenir un registre de recettes conforme à un modèle dressé par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ce registre doit être coté et paraphé par le chef du poste ; chaque perception doit y être inscrite par ordre de date et de numéro, avec l'indication de l'Article du Tarif qui l'autorise et l'énoncé sommaire de l'acte qui y a donné lieu, et des noms et qualités des requérants. Il est en outre prescrit de faire mention, sur les minutes et sur les expéditions des actes, du montant du droit acquitté, de l'Article du Tarif qui l'autorise, ainsi que du numéro sous lequel la perception a été inscrite sur le registre.

D'un autre côté, les Chanceliers sont tenus d'inscrire leurs dépenses de toute nature, au fur et à mesure qu'elles sont faites, sur un registre spécial également coté et paraphé par le chef de poste et tenu par articles de dépenses.

Au commencement de chaque trimestre les Chanceliers doivent dresser des états présentant la récapitulation des recettes et dépenses effectuées dans leur Chancellerie pendant le trimestre précédent. Ces états, accompagnés des pièces justificatives des dépenses et certifiés par les Chefs de poste, sont transmis au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Aux états du quatrième trimestre doivent être joints des états récapitulatifs des recettes et des dépenses de l'année entière, ainsi qu'un bordereau des remises proportionnelles dans les cas où il y a lieu à prélever des remises de cette nature.

Les Vice-Consuls rétribués et les Agents Consulaires *ad honorem* sont tenus de se conformer aux règles imposées aux Chanceliers pour l'inscription de leurs recettes sur un registre spécial, et pour la mention du paiement des droits sur les actes qui y ont donné lieu.

A la fin de chaque mois, ils doivent envoyer au chef du poste dont ils relèvent une copie, certifiée par eux, de leur registre de perception, ainsi qu'une déclaration de la retenue totale ou partielle qu'ils auront faite de ces perceptions.

Tous les trois mois, les Chanceliers doivent dresser un état, présentant la récapitulation des recettes effectuées dans les Agences relevant du poste, et transmettre une expédition de cet état au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, avec les déclarations de retenue des Agents.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères fait vérifier dans ses bureaux les bordereaux dont il vient d'être question.

Les résultats de ces bordereaux sont consignés sur des registres que conserve le Département des Affaires Etrangères.

Un Agent spécial, chargé de représenter les Chanceliers auprès de la Cour des Comptes, et désigné par le Ministre parmi les employés supérieurs de la Direction des Consulats, forme de tous les bordereaux transmis par les Chancelleries Diplomatiques et Consulaires un compte général, qui est soumis, avec les pièces à l'appui, au jugement de la Cour des Comptes.

La Cour rend, sur ce compte, un arrêt aux dispositions duquel l'Agent spécial est chargé de satisfaire.

Secours aux Nationaux Indigents.—En principe général il ne peut être accordé de secours qu'aux Français indigents de passage (secours de route), ou à ceux qui, étant en résidence fixe à l'étranger, se trouvent dans l'impossibilité de revenir en France. Ces secours sont imputables sur les frais de service.

Quant aux frais de rapatriement, bien que l'avance en soit faite par les Consuls, ils ne sont, en aucun cas, supportés par le Département des Affaires Etrangères; s'il s'agit d'indigents civils, cette dépense incombe au Budget de l'Intérieur; si les nationaux rapatriés relèvent, soit de la Guerre, soit de la Marine, c'est au Budget de ces Ministères que la dépense figure.

19. Les frais de ports de lettres et de correspondance télégraphique sont remboursés aux Agents comme frais de service; la transmission des plis, au moyen des valises du Département des Affaires Etrangères, est, d'ailleurs, recommandée aux Agents dont les postes se trouvent sur le parcours suivi par les porteurs de ces valises, ce mode de transport réunissant les conditions de sûreté et d'économie.

Les taxes d'affranchissement des lettres que le Département adresse à ses Agents à l'extérieur, ainsi que les taxes chargées de port étranger qu'il reçoit, se payent, comme frais de service, sur états mensuels produits par l'Administration des Postes.

Les taxes des dépêches télégraphiques que le Département adresse à ses Agents à l'étranger s'ordonnancent, par semestre ou par année, à titre de frais de service, sur états dressés par la direction des lignes télégraphiques.

Journaux.—Les abonnements aux journaux étrangers et les documents nécessaires au service sont également payés par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, sur "les frais de service."

Les abonnements au "Journal Officiel," pour le service des postes Consulaires qui sont admis à recevoir cette feuille, sont, par exception, à la charge du Département.

Le prix de l'affranchissement des exemplaires du "Journal Officiel" envoyés par le Département aux Agents du Service Extérieur, s'ordonnance par trimestre, de même que celui des abonnements, au nom du propriétaire, gérant du journal, qui en a fait l'avance.

Publication de la correspondance Consulaire.—Les rapports envoyés par les Consuls au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères sur le mouvement du commerce et de la navigation, ainsi que sur les divers changements apportés à la législation commerciale du pays de leur résidence, sont communiqués au Ministre du Commerce, et forment la matière d'un recueil public par ce Département sous le titre "d'Annales du Commerce Extérieur."

Ce recueil diffère essentiellement des autres publications Consulaires étrangères, en ce que les communications des Consuls, au lieu d'être reproduites *in extenso*, chacune en particulier; sous la signature de l'Agent, sont utilisées dans les Bureaux du Ministre du Commerce, pour concourir à la formation d'un travail d'ensemble, dans lequel les informations très complètes que renferment les rapports des différents Consuls sont réparties par ordre de pays et par nature de sujets, sans indication des Agents qui les ont fournies.

"Les Annales du Commerce Extérieur" se divisent en deux séries distinctes, comprenant les faits commerciaux et la législation commerciale. Dans la première série, on publie par pays, tous les renseignements recueillis par les Consuls sur le commerce et la navigation en les classant par nature de sujets, tels que l'ensemble du mouvement commercial et maritime du pays, le chiffre de ses échanges ou de son intercourse avec la France, le mouvement d'un port ou d'une ville de commerce; en particulier, la situation de telle ou telle branche de commerce ou d'industrie, ou, enfin, certaines questions spéciales, commerciales, industrielles, ou maritimes.

La seconde série renferme, également par ordre de pays, le texte des lois et réglements relatifs à la législation douanière, commerciale, maritime, et industrielle.

L'avantage que présente ce mode de publication est de donner au lecteur un travail d'ensemble, résultant de l'étude et de la co-ordination des rapports et des documents envoyés par les Consuls, au lieu de fournir seulement des indications isolées. De plus, les informations réunies de cette manière ont un degré d'exactitude beaucoup plus grand que si elles étaient publiées séparément; car, lorsque, dans le travail de rédaction des "Annales du Commerce Extérieur," les renseignements fournis par des Agents différents ne paraissent

France. — pas concorder entre eux, ils sont l'objet d'une demande d'explication qui permet d'opérer les rectifications nécessaires.

Les "Annales du Commerce Extérieur," dont la première livraison remonte au 1 Janvier, 1843, forment actuellement soixante volumes complets, avec tables de matières, indépendamment des volumes en cours de publication.

20.

(1.) *Modifications dans l'Organisation du Service Consulaire.*

L'organisation de la carrière Consulaire, régie antérieurement par l'Ordonnance de la Marine du mois d'Août 1681 et par celle du 3 Mars, 1781, a été l'objet d'une réforme complète en 1833. A cette époque, une Commission, réunie sous la présidence du Duc de Broglie, alors Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, fut chargée du soin de refondre les anciens réglements, afin de les mettre en harmonie avec les besoins nouveaux, résultant du développement du commerce et des relations internationales, et de co-ordonner dans un même ensemble les diverses parties de l'institution Consulaire. C'est le résultat de ce travail qui est consigné dans les Ordonnances de 1833, en date des 20, 23, et 24 Août, 23, 24, 25, 26, et 29 Octobre, 7 et 29 Novembre. Ces Ordonnances forment encore la base actuelle de l'organisation Consulaire Française.

Les Consulats, divisés, par l'Ordonnance de 1781, en Consulats-Généraux, Consulats, et Vice-Consulats, sont répartis par l'Ordonnance du 20 Août, 1833, en Consulats-Généraux, Consulats de première et de seconde classe. C'est la même division sous une autre dénomination ; les Consulats deviennent Consulats de première classe et les Vice-Consulats deviennent Consulats de seconde classe. Le terme de Vice-Consul est pris pour synonyme, à cette époque, de celui d'Agent Consulaire.

Antérieurement à 1833, les Chanceliers étaient choisis par les Consuls eux-mêmes. L'Ordonnance du 20 Août établit une nouvelle classe de Chanceliers nommés directement par le Roi ; les uns sont placés près des Légations, les autres sont attachés aux principaux Consulats ; dans les postes de moindre importance, les Consuls continuent à choisir leurs Chanceliers.

L'Ordonnance du 20 Août, 1833, interdit également aux Consuls, Elèves-Consuls, et Drogmans, ainsi qu'aux Chanceliers, de faire aucun commerce, soit directement, soit indirectement, sous peine de révocation.

Les actes délivrés dans les Chancelleries Consulaires donnaient lieu à des perceptions dont le partage était réglé par une Ordonnance Royale du 8 Août, 1814. Après l'acquittement de tous les frais de bureaux, les Chanceliers qui n'avaient aucun traitement sur les fonds de l'Etat étaient autorisés à prélever une somme égale au cinquième du traitement des Consuls près desquels ils étaient placés ; au delà de cette somme, les deux tiers de l'excédant appartenaient aux Consuls et l'autre tiers aux Chanceliers. Du reste, il n'était fait mention, ni dans le Budget Général de l'Etat, ni dans le Budget Spécial des Affaires Etrangères, des recettes et dépenses des Chancelleries, et les pièces destinées à constater les unes et les autres n'étaient revêtues d'aucune des formalités nécessaires pour en garantir l'exactitude.

Les Ordonnances des 23 et 24 Août, 1833, ont eu pour but d'établir, pour la perception des droits de Chancellerie, un système de comptabilité aussi régulier que possible, et se rapprochant de celui de la comptabilité générale de l'Etat, autant que le permettent les nombreuses spécialités inhérentes au service des Consulats. La première de ces Ordonnances règle la comptabilité des Chancelleries ; la seconde établit un système de remises proportionnelles décroissantes, accordées aux Chanceliers, sur les droits qu'ils perçoivent, après l'acquittement des frais de perception et le prélèvement de l'équivalent du cinquième du traitement de leur chef ; elle forme de l'excédant des recettes un fonds commun des Chancelleries, destiné à rémunérer les Chanceliers des postes dont les recettes seraient insuffisantes. Enfin, et c'est là une des modifications les plus importantes apportées, par la réforme de 1833, à l'état de choses antérieur, le Consul, investi de la qualité de contrôleur de la perception, dont le Chancelier devient le comptable, n'a plus aucune part aux recettes : à dater de cette époque, les Consuls n'ont droit, sans exception, à aucun émolument autre que le traitement fixé de leur poste, inscrit au budget.

Tels sont les points principaux de la réforme Consulaire opérée en 1833.

Depuis cette époque jusqu'à nos jours, il a été introduit dans le service des Consulats plusieurs modifications qu'il est utile de signaler.

D'après les Ordonnances de 1833, les postes Consulaires étaient divisés en Consulats-Généraux et Consulats de première et de seconde classe, de telle sorte qu'un Consul ne

pouvait obtenir de grade supérieur qu'en changeant de poste. Cette réglementation ayant paru contraire au bien du service, l'Ordonnance du 4 Août, 1847, a décidé que le nombre des brevets de première classe, attribués aux Consuls, serait fixé à quarante, et que la classe serait, désormais, attachée à la personne de l'agent, indépendamment de la résidence à laquelle il serait appelé.

Les Vice-Consuls avaient été remplacés en 1833 par les Consuls de seconde classe ; mais le titre de Vice-Consul avait été néanmoins conservé, bien qu'avec des attributions toutes différentes : c'était une qualification purement honorifique, qui pouvait être conférée aux simples Agents Consulaires, délégués par les Consuls, lorsque l'importance du lieu de leur résidence, leur position sociale ou quelqu'autre motif, tiré de l'intérêt du service, paraissait l'exiger. Cependant on a senti la nécessité d'avoir des fonctionnaires d'un grade inférieur à celui des Consuls, mais émanant directement du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. C'est dans ce but que l'Article 3 de l'Ordonnance du 26 Avril, 1845, sur le personnel des Consulats, a institué une nouvelle classe d'Agents Consulaires ou Vice-Consuls. Ces agents, dont la dénomination pourrait les faire confondre à tort avec les simples Agents Consulaires *ad honorem*, délégués des Consuls, s'en distinguent, comme on l'a expliqué déjà, en ce qu'ils sont nommés par le Pouvoir Exécutif ou par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, qu'ils sont de nationalité Française et touchent un traitement au budget ; enfin, qu'ils peuvent être appelés à concourir aux Consulats de seconde classe, après trois ans de services, depuis leur nomination ou leur confirmation par le Pouvoir Executif.

L'Article 4 de la même Ordonnance (26 Avril, 1845), ouvre la carrière des Consulats aux Chanceliers qui, aux termes de l'Article 22 de l'Ordonnance du 20 Août, 1833, n'étaient pas admis à concourir aux postes Consulaires. Le Décret du 1 Décembre, 1869, a modifié encore cet ordre de choses, en supprimant toute différence entre les Chanceliers de Légation et ceux de Consulat, et en les répartissant indistinctement en trois classes, la classe étant attachée à la personne de l'Agent, indépendamment du poste Diplomatique ou Consulaire dans lequel il exerce ses fonctions. Les Chanceliers peuvent être admis à concourir au grade de Consul après dix ans de service en cette qualité, dont trois au moins comme Chancelier de première classe.

La situation pécuniaire des Chanceliers, qui était notoirement précaire pour un grand nombre d'entre eux, avait, d'ailleurs, été améliorée par le Décret du 20 Août, 1860. En effet, d'après l'Ordonnance du 24 Août, 1833, ceux de ces Agents dont les remises proportionnelles ne se seraient pas élevées à la somme de 2,000 fr. pour les Chanceliers nommés par le Gouvernement, et à celle de 1,000 fr. pour les Chanceliers nommés par les Consuls, ne pouvaient être indemnisés que par une décision spéciale du Ministre, qui leur accordait ce minimum sur le fonds commun des Chancelleries. Le Décret du 20 Août, 1860, crée, en faveur des Chanceliers, un traitement ou remise fixe, dont le montant est déterminé, pour chaque poste, dans un tableau spécial, approuvé par le Ministre. Ces remises fixes sont payables, non pas sur le budget général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, mais sur le fond commun. En outre, les Chanceliers continuent à avoir droit aux remises proportionnelles décroissantes, sur les perceptions opérés par leurs soins.

Enfin, le taux des perceptions des Chancelleries a été successivement modifié par l'Ordonnance du 6 Novembre, 1842, et par le Décret du 25 Octobre, 1865. En 1833, le montant des droits de Chancelleries était arrêté dans chaque poste, par le Consul, selon les circonstances locales et sauf approbation du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, de sorte qu'il pouvait y avoir autant de tarifs différents que de postes Consulaires. L'Ordonnance de 1842 fixe la quotité des taxes de Chancellerie selon le pays où elles sont perçues et répartit, à ce point de vue, tous les pays du monde en trois catégories correspondant à trois tarifications graduées. Le Décret du 25 Octobre, 1865, prend une moyenne entre ces trois catégories, et établit un tarif unique pour toutes les Chancelleries Diplomatiques et Consulaires.

On peut dire actuellement que le Service Consulaire, tel qu'il est organisé, fonctionne régulièrement, et, bien qu'il soit toujours possible d'en améliorer certaines parties, il ne semble pas qu'il y ait lieu d'y introduire d'importantes modifications.

2.—*Rapports entre le Service Consulaire et le Service Diplomatique.*

Les Consuls sont placés sous la direction de l'Ambassade ou de la Légation du pays dans lequel ils sont accrédités, en correspondant avec le Chef de la Mission Diplomatique.

En second lieu, outre les communications qu'ils adressent au Ministre sous le timbre de la "Direction des Consulats en Affaires Commerciales," ils ont une correspondance directe, sous un timbre spécial, avec la "Direction Politique" du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Il faut ajouter que les Agents des deux services Diplomatique et Consulaire peuvent

France. — passer de l'un dans l'autre. Les Consuls-Généraux peuvent être, dans certains pays, revêtus du titre de Chargé d'Affaires; ils peuvent être promus au grade de Ministre Plénipotentiaire; les Consuls de première et de seconde classe et les Elèves-Consuls pourraient entrer dans le cadre des Secrétaires de Légation; de même les Secrétaires de première, de seconde, et de troisième classe peuvent être nommés Consuls-Généraux, Consuls de première et de seconde classe.

3.—*Organisation de la Direction des Consulats et Affaires Commerciales au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.*

Il n'est peut-être pas sans intérêt, en terminant cet exposé de l'organisation du Service Consulaire Français, d'y joindre quelques renseignements sur la "Direction des Consulats et Affaires Commerciales" au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

La Direction des Consulats et Affaires Commerciales est chargée de l'étude et de la préparation des Traités de Commerce, de Navigation, des Conventions Consulaires, de celles pour les successions des nationaux décédés à l'étranger, des Conventions pour la garantie de la propriété littéraire et artistique, des Conventions Télégraphiques, des Conventions Sanitaires, des Conventions pour la raccordement des chemins de fer, pour les gares mixtes, pour les transports internationaux sur les voies ferrées, &c.;

De la correspondance avec les divers Ministères, notamment avec ceux du Commerce, des Finances, des Travaux Publics, de la Marine, relativement aux intérêts de différente nature mis en jeu dans ces Conventions;

De la solution des difficultés relatives à l'exécution et à l'interprétation de ces mêmes Traités;

De la correspondance avec les Agents Diplomatiques ou Consulaires, du service extérieur, sur l'industrie et le commerce du pays de leur résidence, et de la communication aux divers Ministères des renseignements fournis par ces Agents, accompagnés des observations que l'étude et la centralisation de ces informations peuvent suggérer à la Direction des Consulats et Affaires Commerciales;

De la correspondance relative aux affaires et réclamations de toute nature (autres que celles qui ont une caractère politique), concernant les intérêts des Français à l'étranger et les intérêts des étrangers en France;

Du réglement de la comptabilité des Chancelleries Diplomatiques et Consulaires, et de l'apurement de cette comptabilité auprès de la Cour des Comptes;

Enfin, des mouvements du personnel et des propositions à soumettre au Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif, pour les nominations et les promotions dans le corps Consulaire, dans les Chancelleries, dans le Drogmanat, et dans l'Interprétariat.

Pour satisfaire à ces travaux nombreux et variés, la Direction des Consulats et Affaires Commerciales dispose du personnel suivant:—

Un Directeur, dont le grade est équivalent à celui de Ministre Plénipotentiaire, aux appointements de 20,000 fr.;

3 Sous-Directeurs, assimilés aux Consuls-Généraux, de 8,000 à 12,000 fr. selon l'ancienneté;

4 Rédacteurs, assimilés aux Consuls de première classe, de 4,000 à 6,000 fr.;

Un agent spécial, chargé de représenter les Chanceliers auprès de la Cour des Comptes, assimilé aux Consuls de première classe, 5,300 fr.;

4 Commis principaux, assimilés aux Consuls de seconde classe, de 3,000 à 4,500 fr., selon l'ancienneté;

4 Attachés, payés de 1,500 à 2,400 fr.;

Et 12 à 15 Attachés, non payés, ou surnuméraires, nommés au concours.

Inclosure 3.

Tarif des Droits à percevoir dans les Chancelleries Consulaires.

(Les perceptions de Chancellerie sont effectuées au nom et pour le compte de l'Etat, aux termes de la Loi du 28 Juin, 1833.)

Observations Générales.

1. Aucun acte taxé ne sera délivré *gratis* sans l'autorisation du Consul.

La gratuité est acquise de plein droit—

(1.) Aux pièces nécessaires au mariage des indigents, sur la présentation d'un certificat conforme à Loi du 20 Novembre, 1860, les deux futurs conjoints ou l'un des deux étant Français:

(2.) A celles qui doivent être produites à la Caisse des Retraites pour la vieillesse par des Français ou des étrangers (Lois des 18 Juin, 1850, Article 11, et 12 Juin, 1861, Article 3) :

(3.) A celles qui sont relatives à la succession des marins et des militaires Français en cours de campagne.

2. Les rôles taxés dans le tarif sont de vingt-cinq lignes à la page et de douze syllabes à la ligne, ou évalués sur ce pied. Le droit entier est dû pour tout rôle commencé.

3. Les vacations sont de trois heures. Le droit entier est dû pour toute vacation commencée.

4. Il n'est pas dû de droit pour la minute des procès-verbaux dressés dans les vacations.

5. Pour tous les actes taxés en minute à un droit fixe, au rôle ou à la vacation, le droit d'expédition est dû sur toute expédition délivrée. Pour les actes taxés au droit proportionnel, le droit d'expédition n'est pas dû sur la grosse ou première expédition.

Numéros d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de la perception.		Taxation.
				Fr. c.
	Actes de l'Etat Civil (1).			
1	Expédition d'un acte de naissance—de décès	Par expédition		3 0
2	Expédition d'un acte de mariage—d'un acte de reconnaissance d'enfant naturel—d'un acte de naissance avec mention de reconnaissance d'enfant naturel faite par acte de mariage ou par acte authentique—d un acte adoption	Idem		6 0
3	Expédition d'un acte de mariage comprenant reconnaissance d'enfant naturel	Idem		9 0
4	Affiche d'acte de publication de mariage.—Certificat de publication et de non-opposition	Par acte		1 50
	Actes de la Juridiction Civile et Commerciale.			
5	Acte de consentement d'adoption—d'emancipation.—Citation.—Signification.—Sommation.—Offres réelles.—Opposition.—Déclaration.—Requête.—Acte de reconnaissance d'écritures.—Dépôt de procès-verbaux d'experts, de rapports d'arbitres ou d'interprètes.—Récusations de juges, arbitres, ou experts.—Acceptation ou répudiation de successions.—Procès-verbal de conciliation.—Certificat de non-conciliation.—Procès-verbal de non-comparution des parties ou de refus de répondre.—Réception de cautions.—Dépôt de testaments et procès-verbal de leur ouverture.—Dépôt et affirmation de sentences arbitrales.—Prestation de serment.—Cédule ou décret du Consul (3).—Ordonnance et jugement Consulaire.—Exécutoire de frais.—Acte d'appel.—Et tous autres actes non dénommés de la juridiction civile et commerciale	Minute ou original (2)	Premier rôle..	8 0
			Chaque rôle en sus	4 50
		Expédition ou extrait des mêmes actes	Par rôle d'expédition	4 50
		Notification, signification, remise ou affiche des mêmes actes	Premier rôle de copie	8 0
			Chaque rôle de copie en sus	4 50
6	Enquête, expertise ou interrogatoire faits hors d'audience.—Visite de lieux.—Descente de justice.—Apposition, levée ou reconnaissance de scellés.—Ouverture de portes.—Saisie.—Exécution.—Assemblée de famille.	Par vacation		16 0
	Actes de la Juridiction Criminelle.			
7	Plainte déposée par les parties.—Dénonciation.—Citation.—Signification.—Sommation.—Enquête.—Procès-verbal d'audition de témoins.—Cédule ou décret (3).—Ordonnance.—Jugement.—Procès-verbal des visites de lieux.—Acte de dépôt de pièces.—Acte de cautionnement.—Dépôt de sommes versées à ce titre ou de montant des condamnations pécuniaires.—Décharge et quittance.—Exécutoire de frais.—Acte d'appel.—Et tous autres actes non dénommées de la juridiction criminelle	Minute ou original (2)	Premier rôle..	1 50
			Chaque rôle en sus	1 0
		Expédition ou extrait des mêmes actes	Par rôle d'expédition	1 0
		Notification, signification, remise ou affiche des mêmes actes	Premier rôle de copie	1 50
			Chaque rôle de copie en sus	1 0
8	Transport sur les lieux, expertise et enquête *faites hors l'audience*, dans la résidence	Par vacation		5 0

(1) La minute des actes de l'état civil ne donne lieu à aucune perception. Il en est de même de la transcription et de la mention sur les registres de l'état civil des actes de reconnaissance d'enfants naturels, des jugements rectificatifs de l'état civil et des jugements prononçant l'adoption.

(2) Le droit de minute ou original ne sera pas perçu pour tous les actes que la partie dépose ou rédige elle-même, quand elle y est autorisée.

(3) Les décrets qui n'ont pour objet que la signification ou la transmission de requêtes ou de tous autres actes ne donnent lieu à aucune perception.

France.

Numéros d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de la perception.	Taxation. Fr. c.
	Actes Notoriés (4), (5), (6).		
9	Compromis.—Révocation d'arbitres.	Par acte	12 0
10	Rétablissement de communauté.—Donation entre époux.—Dissolution de société, sans liquidation.—Sequestre conventionnel.—Et tous autres actes bilatéraux ou collectifs non dénommés du ministère du notariat	Idem	25 0
11	Procuration générale	Par acte en minute ou en brevet	20 0
12	Consentement à mariage (7).—Reconnaissance d'enfant naturel (7).—Procuration spéciale.—Révocation de mandat.—Prorogation.—Rectification.—Décharge.—Avération.—Protêt (8).—Aval.—Notoriété.—Désistement ou main-levée.—Et généralement tous autres actes unilatéraux non dénommés du ministère du notariat	Idem	10 0
13	Bail.—Cession, résiliation et prolongation de bail.—Contrat de louage	Sur la valeur de la location pendant une année	2 pour cent
14	Vente d'immeubles et de meubles aux enchères ..	Sur le prix { Jusqu'à 20,000 fr. / Sur le surplus ..	2 pour cent / 1 pour cent
15	Acte de société—modification—continuation—liquidation et partage de société (9)	Jusqu'à 20,000 fr.	1 pour cent
		De 20,000 à 80,000 fr. ..	½ pour cent
		Sur le surplus	¼ pour cent
16	Compte de gestion—de tutelle.—Reddition de compte par le chancelier.—Liquidation et partage de communauté—de succession (9).—Donation entre vifs.—Constitution de rente.—Marché.—Contrat de vente.—Contrat d'échange (10).—Obligation.—Transport	Jusqu'à 20,000 fr.	1 pour cent
		Sur le surplus	½ pour cent
17	Prorogation d'obligation.—Cession de biens à des créanciers.—Cautionnement.—Garantie.—Nantissement.—Quittance.—Transaction.—Contrat de mariage (11)	Jusqu'à 20,000 fr.	½ pour cent
		Sur le surplus	¼ pour cent
18	Certificat de propriété	Jusqu'à 20,000 fr.	¼ pour cent
		Sur le surplus	⅛ pour cent
19	Testament.—Inventaire.—Acte respectueux.—Concordat.—Contrat d'union.—Compulsoire.—Et tous autres procès-verbaux du ministère du notariat	Par vacation	18 0
20	Expédition ou grosse de tout acte du ministère du notariat	Par rôle	6 0
	Actes relatifs à la Navigation (12).		
21	Expédition (13) d'un bâtiment qui a opéré son déchargement ou son chargement complet ou partiel	Droit fixe par navire ..	4 0
		Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux (14)	0 20
22	Expédition (13) d'un bâtiment faisant échelle avec opération de commerce, s'il a déjà payé les droits entiers à une chancellerie Consulaire, dans chacun des ports subséquents	Droit fixe par navire ..	4 0
		Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux (14)	0 10
23	Expédition (13) d'un paquebot à vapeur faisant un service régulier dans chaque port de la ligne	Droit fixe par navire ..	5 0
		Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux (14)	0 5

(4) Lorsque la taxe proportionnelle ne pourra être perçue, faute d'un capital énoncé dans l'acte, elle sera remplacée par un droit fixe de 25 francs.

(5) Si le même acte contient plusieurs contrats, il n'est dû de droit que sur le contrat principal.

(6) La taxe proportionnelle sur tout acte accessoire d'un acte précédemment reçu en chancellerie ne sera perçue que pour la partie du capital ajoutée au capital primitif, et, s'il n'y est rien ajouté, il sera prélevé un droit fixe de 25 francs.

(7) Les Consuls ont la faculté de faire délivrer les actes dont il s'agit à demi-droit, lorsque l'état de fortune du redevable lui rendrait trop onéreux le payement du droit entier, et qu'il ne serait cependant pas dans le cas de les recevoir *gratis*.

( ) Si le protêt est fait pour plusieurs lettres de change tirées sur la même personne, il sera perçu 2 francs par chaque lettre en sus de la première.

Pour chaque présentation aux *indications au besoin* ou intervenants quelconques, il sera aussi perçu un droit de 4 francs.

(9) Sur la masse brute, dans laquelle ne sont pas comprises les valeurs fictives.

(10) Sur la valeur d'immeuble le plus important.

(11) Sur l'apport dotal le plus fort.

(12) Les actes concernant la navigation, non dénommés dans le présent chapitre, payeront les droits spécifiés aux autres chapitres du Tarif. Dans les opérations relatives à un naufrage, tout acte fait par le Consul ou le Chancelier comme remplissant à l'étranger les fonctions dont les commissaires des classes sont chargés en France, ne donne lieu à aucune perception (Article 76 de l'Ordonnance du 29 Octobre, 1833).—Est assimilé à un navire naufragé tout navire vendu pour cause d'avarie dont les frais de réparation dépasseraient les trois-quarts de sa valeur.

(13) Comprenant l'ensemble des formalités et actes ordinaires qui peuvent être requis du Consulat à l'arrivée et au départ, savoir: 1. Consulat simple ou rapport à l'arrivée; 2. Certificats d'arrivée et de départ; 3. Rapport concernant la santé; 4. Visa du journal ou registre de bord, du congé, du rôle d'equipage; 5. Visa et enregistrement des manifestes d'entrée et de sortie; 6. Déclaration de simple relâche; 7. Dépôt et procès-verbaux de dépôt de tout acte dressé par le capitaine, pour cause de désertion, à l'occasion d'un crime, d'un délit, d'un naissance, d'un décès; dépôt de testaments, d'inventaires faits en mer, ainsi que des objets inventoriés; 8. Délivrance ou visa d'une patente de santé; 9. Acte de dépôt ou de cautionnement des sommes destinées aux frais de rapatriement, de maladie, d'enterrement de marins laissés à terre; 10. Certificat quelconque exigé par l'autorité locale pour permettre la sortie du navire.

(14) Le droit proportionnel n'est pas dû sur les tonneaux qui excèdent 300.

Numéros d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de perception.	Taxation. Fr. c.
24	Expédition (13) d'un bâtiment à voiles ou à vapeur, en relâche forcée ou volontaire, qui n'a débarqué ou embarqué ni marchandises ni passagers, si la relâche a duré plus de 24 heures (15)	Droit fixe par navire : de 30 à 100 tonneaux (15)	5 0
		Droit fixe par navire : de 100 à 200 tonneaux	10 0
		Droit fixe par navire : au-dessus de 200 tonneaux	15 0
	Expédition (13) d'un bâtiment à voiles ou à vapeur, en relâche forcée ou volontaire, qui n'a débarqué ou embarqué ni marchandises ni passagers, si la relâche a duré moins de 24 heures (16)	.. ..	½ droit
25	Courtage et interprétation, dans les cas prévus par les traités et lorsqu'ils sont requis	Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux (14 et 16)	0 10
26	Rédaction du manifeste de sortie, lorsqu'elle est demandée	Droit fixe par navire : au-dessous de 20 tonneaux	10 0
		Droit fixe par navire : de 20 à 100 tonneaux	20 0
		Droit fixe par navire : au-dessus de 100 tonneaux	30 0
27	Consulat ou rapport extraordinaire avec ou sans audition de l'équipage et des passagers	Premier rôle	10 0
		Chaque rôle en sus ..	6 0
28	Mouvement sur le rôle d'équipage (17 et 18)	Par marin débarqué ou embarqué	1 0
29	Mention sur le rôle d'embarquement ou de débarquement de passagers.—Dépôt en chancellerie de la liste des passagers (18 et 19)	Par passager	2 0
30	Certificat de visite d'un bâtiment	Par certificat .. .	5 0
31	Addition de feuilles au journal de navigation ou au rôle d'équipage.—Remplacement (20), en cas de perte, d'un rôle d'équipage	Par feuille .. .	3 0
32	Remplacement (20), en cas de perte, d'un journal de navigation—d'un congé	Par pièce délivrée	8 0
33	Remplacement (20), en cas de perte, d'un patente de santé	Idem	5 0
34	Délivrance (20) d'un passavant avec rôle d'équipage, dans le même cas	Idem	15 0
35	Visa de la patente de santé et des autres pièces de bord, s'il devient nécessaire après la délivrance des expéditions	Par visa	2 0
36	Armement ou réarmement (21)—désarmement (22) d'un bâtiment	Droit fixe par navire ..	10 0
		Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux (14)	0 30
37	Ordonnance du Consul en matière maritime.—Homologation d'un règlement d'avaries.—Procès-verbal de prestation de serment d'experts (23).—Rapport d'experts dressé par le chancelier.—Dépôt de rapport d'experts dressé par ceux-ci.—Acte de délaissement d'un navire ou de marchandises	Premier rôle	6 0
		Chaque rôle en sus ..	4 0
38	Contrat d'affrètement ou charte-partie	Sur le prix convenu ..	¼ pour cent
39	Police de chargement (Rédaction de) ou connaissement..	Par exemplaire	1 50
40	Police ou contrat d'assurances maritimes	Par acte	20 0
41	Résiliation—modification du dit contrat	Idem	10 0
42	Contrat de prêt à la grosse aventure ou de prêt sur marchandises, prévu par l'Article 231 du Code de Commerce	Sur la valeur du prêt jusqu'à 20,000 fr.	½ pour cent
		Sur le surplus	¼ pour cent

(15) Sont exempts du droit d'expédition, en cas de relâche, les navires jaugeant 30 tonneaux et au-dessous (Décret du 18 Novembre, 1863), et les yachts de plaisance.

Toute relâche ayant pour objet l'acquittement d'une taxe ou l'acomplissement d'une formalité quelconque imposée par l'autorité étrangère et nécessitant l'intervention de la chancellerie, sera considérée comme ayant duré plus de vingt-quatre heures.

(16) Sont comprises dans ce droit la rédaction du manifeste, ainsi que les traductions et copies de cette pièce exigées par les autorités locales.

(17) Les mentions excédant le tiers du nombre des hommes de l'équipage ne donneront lieu à aucune perception.

(18) Pour les marins disgraciés ou autres personnes embarquées ou débarquées, soit en vertu d'ordre des Consuls, soit gratuitement et par humanité de la part du capitaine, le droit n'est pas dû.

(19) Le droit n'est pas applicable aux bâtiments à voiles ou à vapeur n'ayant à bord que des passagers.

Le Consul aura la faculté de faire réduire de moitié le droit pour les personnes peu fortunées, et de ne faire payer qu'un seul droit pour tous les membres d'une même famille qui serait dans le même cas.

Dans tous les cas, le droit ne sera acquitté que jusqu'à concurrence de six passagers par escale.

(20) Sur la déclaration affirmée et signée du capitaine, en tête de la pièce donnée en remplacement.

(21) Comprenant l'ensemble des formalités et actes nécessaires pour l'armement et le réarmement, savoir: 1. Déclaration d'armement ou de réarmement; 2. Délivrance et enregistrement d'un rôle d'équipage, d'un congé provisoire, d'un passavant, d'un journal de navigation coté et parafé; 3. Tous actes ou formalités quelconques compris dans les expéditions (13).

(22) Comprenant l'ensemble des formalités et actes nécessaires pour le désarmement, savoir: 1. Déclaration de désarmement; 2. Rôle de désarmement; 3. Acte de dépôt et visa de l'acte de francisation, du congé, du rôle d'équipage; 4. Apostille et visa du journal de navigation et de l'acte de propriété; 5. Expéditions des actes ci-dessus qui doivent être remises au capitaine.

Nota.—Le droit dit d'expédition (Articles 21, 22, 23 et 24) n'est pas dû pour le navire qui désarme, lorsque le désarmement a lieu immédiatement après l'accomplissement des formalités d'arrivée; il est dû lorsque le désarmement a lieu après l'accomplissement des formalités de départ.

(23) Si l'intervention des experts est suivie de la réception d'un acte en chancellerie, la mention de prestation de serment sera insérée en tête de cet acte et ne donnera lieu à aucun droit spécial.

France.

Numéros d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de perception.	Taxation.
43	Vente aux enchères de marchandises dans le cas prévu par le même Article—d'un bâtiment ou d'une portion de bâtiment, d'embarcation, d'agrès et autres articles d'inventaire	Jusqu'à 1,000 fr.	1 et ½ pour cent
		Sur le surplus	1 pour cent
44	Vente par contrat d'un bâtiment ou d'une portion de bâtiment, d'embarcation, d'agrès et autres articles d'inventaire	Jusqu'à 1,000 fr.	1 pour cent
		Sur le surplus	½ pour cent
			Fr. c.
45	Droit de dépôt sur les sommes provenant de bris, naufrages et prises	Par 100 fr.	0 15
46	Enregistrement littéral ([24]), copie collationnée, expédition, extrait littéral ou analytique, publication, par affiches, de procès-verbaux et autres pièces concernant la navigation	Par rôle	4 0
	Actes Administratifs.		
47	Passeports ([25]) .. { aux Français .. .. / aux étrangers	Par acte	10 0
		Idem	12 0
48	Visa de passeports ([25]) . { de Français .. .. / d'étrangers	Par visa	5 0
		Idem	10 0
49	Patente de santé pour un navire étranger	Par acte	10 0
50	Visa de patente de santé d'un navire étranger	Par visa	10 0
51	Visa de manifeste d'un navire étranger (lorsqu'il est requis)	Idem	10 0
52	Certificat ([25]) d'immatriculation—de nationalité ..	Par certificat	6 0
53	Visa ([25]) de certificat d'immatriculation—de nationalité ..	Par visa	2 0
54	Patente de protection.—Inscription de protégés ([26]) ..	Par acte	10 0
55	Certificat d'origine	Par certificat .. .	5 0
56	Certificat de destination—de débarquement de marchandises	Idem	10 0
57	Décharge d'acquit-à-caution	Par acte	6 0
58	Certificat de vie pour perception de rentes, pensions annuelles ou sommes quelconques ([27])	Au-dessus de 1,000 francs ..	12 0
		De 300 à 1,000 fr.	6 0
		De 50 à 300 fr.	4 0
	Certificat de vie pour perception de pensions sur l'Etat ([27])	.. ..	Le quart du droit
59	Certificat de vie pour motifs non énoncés	Par certificat	12 0
60	Certificat quelconque requis par l'autorité locale ..	Idem	5 0
61	Visa de patente de protection—de certificat d'origine—et tout autre visa non spécifié	Par visa	4 0
62	Visa de contrat de louage d'émigrants.—Embarquement d'émigrants	Par émigrant ([28])	2 0
63	Légalisation ([7]) ([29])	Par légalisation	10 0
	Actes divers.		
64	Déclaration.—Certificat.—Procès-verbal quelconque dans tous les cas non spécifiés	Premier rôle	10 0
		Chaque rôle en sus . ..	6 0
65	Dépôt ([30]) ([31]) de sommes d'argent, valeurs, marchandises ou effets mobiliers	Par acte de dépôt	10 0
		Droit de dépôt sur le montant de la somme ou de la valeur estimée	2 pour cent
66	Recouvrement de créances, de successions ou de sommes quelconques ([31])	Sur le montant de la somme recouvrée	2 pour cent
67	Dépôt, remise, retrait de pièces ou de registres.—Communication de pièces ou de registres en chancellerie.—Remise de pièces aux intéressés	Par acte	6 0

([24]) Cet enregistrement ne s'entend que des actes qui n'ont pas été reçus en chancellerie.

([25]) Les Consuls ont la faculté de faire délivrer les actes dont il s'agit à demi-droit ou même au quart du droit, lorsque l'état de fortune du redevable lui rendrait trop onéreux le payement du droit entier et qu'il ne serait cependant pas dans le cas de les recevoir gratis.

([26]) Il ne sera perçu qu'un seul droit pour l'un et l'autre de ces deux actes.

([27]) Lorsque la rente, pension ou somme quelconque sera perçue annuellement en plusieurs payements dont chacun exigera la production d'un certificat de vie, le droit à acquitter par chaque certificat sera basé sur le chiffre du payement partiel pour lequel cette pièce sera réclamée et non sur le total de la somme à toucher annuellement.

Sont exempts de tout droit les certificats pour rente, pension ou somme quelconque au-dessous de 50 francs.

([28]) Ce droit comprend l'ensemble des formalités à remplir par les Consuls dans le but de vérifier la légalité des contrats et l'aménagement des navires.

([29]) La légalisation, par le Consul, d'un acte reçu par le chancelier, de même que celle d'un acte fait ou légalisé par un agent du Consulat, ne donne lieu à aucune perception.

Lorsque le droit de légalisation d'un acte délivré par l'autorité étrangère excédera le chiffre du droit qui aurait été exigible sur le même acte, s'il eût été passée en chancellerie, ce dernier droit sera perçu.

Si le même acte est présenté, en même temps, à la légalisation en plusieurs expéditions, la première seulement donne lieu au payement du droit entier, et les suivantes au demi-droit.

Le droit est réduit de moitié pour les actes destinés à être transmis au siége des compagnies d'assurances maritimes ou sur la vie établis en France et légalement autorisées. (Ordonnance du 27 Août, 1847.)

([30]) Le droit proportionnel ne se perçoit que lors du retrait du dépôt, et l'acte de retrait ne donne lieu à aucun droit.

Le droit fixe n'est pas dû quand le dépôt est effectué d'office et qu'aucune expédition de l'acte de dépôt n'est délivrée aux ayants-droit.

([31]) Le cumul du droit de recouvrement avec le droit de dépôt est interdit. (Decret du 22 Juin, 1862.)

Numéros d'ordre.	Nature des Actes.	Base de perception.	Taxation.
			Fr. c.
68	Actes énoncés dans l'Article 67, s'il y a inventaire de pièces	Par rôle	6 0
69	Enregistrement littéral ([24])—copie collationnée—expédition—extrait littéral ou analytique, publication, par affiches, de pièces ou actes quelconques, dans tous les cas non spécifiés	Premier rôle	8 0
		Chaque rôle en sus . ..	6 0
70	Copie en langue étrangère	Premier rôle	10 0
		Chaque rôle en sus . ..	6 0
71	Traduction certifiée conforme	Premier rôle	12 0
		Chaque rôle en sus ..	8 0
72	Tenue d'un compte courant de recettes et dépenses en chancellerie	Par article de compte ..	0 50
73	Vacation du Chancelier dans tous les cas non spécifiés ..	Par vacation	12 0
74	Frais de voyage du Consul, de l'Elève Consul ou du Chancelier	.. ..	Le montant des déboursés ([32])
75	Frais de séjour .. du Consul	Par journée d'absence ..	30 0
	de l'Elève Consul ou du Chancelier	Idem	18 0

([32]) Le compte de ces frais, que les agents s'efforceront, d'ailleurs, de renfermer dans les limites les plus étroites, sera affirmé par le Consul, pour les dépenses qui le concernent, et visé par lui, pour celles qui concernent l'Elève ou le Chancelier.

GERMANY.

Mr. Petre to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 15.)

My Lord, *Berlin, January* 11, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Report which I have drawn up in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last, on the principal points connected with the existing regulations of the German Consular service.

The work of B. W. König, a Privy Counsellor of Legation in the German Foreign Office, which is transmitted with my Report, has been recommended to me by M. de Thile, the Secretary of State, as being an exhaustive treatise on the development, the organization, and duties of the late Prussian Consular Service, which, although its contents do not apply in every particular to the Consular Service of the Empire as it is now constituted, continues, nevertheless, to be a perfectly accurate guide as regards all the duties which devolve upon its officers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Inclosure 1.

Report by Mr. Petre upon the Consular Service of Germany.

WHEN the North German Confederation was established in 1866, the Consular Service of Prussia became, as representing the interests of trade and commerce, an exclusively Federal, as it has since the establishment of the German Empire become an Imperial institution. Article 56 of the Constitution of the Empire places the whole Consular organization of Germany under the control of the Emperor, and confers upon His Majesty the exclusive right, on the advice of the Committee of the Federal Council for Trade and Commerce, of appointing Consuls. The Article in question further stipulates, not only that no fresh Consular appointments are to be made by any of the separate States of which the Empire is composed, but also that all existing ones of this nature are to be abolished as soon as the German Consular organization shall have been pronounced by the Federal Council to be such as to ensure the representation of the separate interests of all the Federal States. This condition has now been fulfilled, and, with the exception of a small number of Bavarian Consulates in distant countries, which are in process of abolition, the Consular representation of the separate States has entirely given place to that of the German Empire.

The existing regulations of the German Consular Service are very clearly laid down in the law of November 8th 1867, relating to the organization of the Consular Service of the North German Confederation, and in the general instructions which are annexed to it.

In regard to nomination, no one can be admitted into the Consular Service of Germany as a salaried Consul, or "Consul Envoyé" ("Berufskonsul") who is not a German subject. One of the two following qualifications is also necessary:—

1. The candidate must either have passed the first examination preliminary to entering the legal profession, as required in the separate States of the Empire, and have served for at least three years at home either in the Civil Service, or as an Advocate, and for two years at least in a Consulate of the Empire or of a Federal State; or,

2. He must have passed the special examination prescribed for the "Consuls Envoyés" by Clause 7, No. 2 of the Law of November 8th, 1867, regulating the organization of the German Consular Service.

No regulations, however, have up to the present time been issued for this examination

by the Chancellor of the Empire, to whom the Law in question leaves the duty of framing them.

In the nomination of Trading Consuls preference is given to natives over foreigners.

The Consular Service is divided into two distinct classes, "Consuls Envoyés" ("Berufskonsuln"), and "Consules Electi" ("Wahlkonsuln"), or Trading Consuls. The two classes are composed of Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls; the distinction between them consists in the "Consuls Envoyés" being looked upon as paid officials of the State ("Staatsbeamte"), who have adopted the Consular Service as their permanent profession, whereas the latter are usually merchants who, in addition to their own private business, undertake the duties of a Consulate as an office of honour, without salary.

A Consul-General is usually appointed for an entire country, with jurisdiction over all the Consuls and Vice-Consuls residing within the limits of that country. In some important places Consuls are appointed to act independently, with jurisdiction over Vice-Consuls.

At places of minor importance independent Vice-Consuls are also occasionally appointed.

It is the duty of Consuls-General and of Consuls to direct and superintend the business of the Consulates and Vice-Consulates which are placed under their jurisdiction, and all directions and instructions issued to the latter by the Home Government, more particularly those of a general nature, usually pass through their hands.

German Consuls are not precisely placed under the orders of the Diplomatic Representatives residing in the countries where the Consulates are seated, but they are bound nevertheless to transmit all their Reports of a general nature to their Government through them; or to send copies to them of such Reports; and in cases where any difficulty arises between a Consul and the authorities of the country in matters connected with the exercise of his official functions, it is his duty to communicate with the Diplomatic Representative, and to carry out all the instructions which he may receive from him.

The position of "Consuls Envoyés," and of Trading Consuls, towards their own Government is the same, except that the appointment of a Trading Consul may be cancelled at any moment without his having thereby any claim to indemnity. On the other hand, he is allowed, in lieu of salary, to receive the Consular fees, as specified in the schedule.

The salaries and allowances of German Consular officers are fixed according to their rank. It is only "Consuls Envoyés" ("Berufskonsuln"), as already stated, who receive salaries. Of this class Consuls-General receive usually a fixed salary of 3,000 dollars (450*l.*), Consuls 1,500 dollars (225*l.*), and Vice-Consuls 1,200 dollars (180*l.*), together with allowances, the amount of which depends upon the locality. As a rule, the latter considerably exceed, and in some instances double and triple the amount of the salary.

For instance, the total salaries of the Consuls-General amount to 41,500 dollars (6,225*l.*), and the allowances to 69,700 dollars (10,455*l.*); the salaries of the Consuls amount to 29,300 dollars (4,395*l.*), and the allowances to 63,400 dollars (9,510*l.*). These allowances, moreover, are, in many instances, exclusive of indemnity for office expenses.

Chanceliers, Secretaries, and Dragomans, in the receipt of official salaries and allowances, also form part of the permanent staff of the German Consulates-General.

The total number of Consular officers of all ranks in the Consular Service of the German Empire (Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents, &c.), is at present, or will be shortly, about 560.

A new and complete list of the persons in the German Consular Service is now in course of preparation, and will be ready before the end of the month.

Of salaried officers, "Consuls Envoyés," there are only eight Consuls-General, fourteen Consuls, and three independent and five subordinate Vice-Consuls.

This shows what an enormous share of the protection of the interests of German trade and commerce abroad is in the hands of the Trading Consuls, or what may be termed the "Uncovenanted Service."

It is the intention of the Imperial Government to create seven or eight more "Consuls Envoyés," but Herr von Philipsborn, the able Director of the Commercial Department of the German Foreign Office, has spoken to me in terms of the highest commendation of the way in which the Consular Service of the Empire is performed.

Annexed is a translation of the Consular Estimates for the year 1872, as voted by the Reichstag in its late session. It will be seen by a reference to it that the fixed salary for Consuls-General is 3,000 dollars, and for Consuls 1,500; the maximum of allowances, or local supplementary salary, for the former is 10,500 dollars (1,575*l.*), and the minimum 4,000 dollars (600*l.*). The Consuls-General at New York and in London, and the Consulates in China, Siam, Paris, and St. Petersburg, are the highest paid.

Germany.

In addition to the salary and the allowance which are intended to supplement the salary of the Consular officer by a sum the amount of which is regulated more or less by the relative cost of living and other expenses incident to the locality, it will be seen, on examining the Consular Estimates, that a lump sum is voted for the maintenance of the offices of the Consulates. As regards office expenses, either a fixed sum is allowed for the purpose, or the accounts are sent home and paid by the Government. The expenses of journeys in official duty are also reimbursed to Consuls by the Foreign Department. Some Consuls are lodged at the expense of Government, and others have official residences, for which a moderate amount is deducted from their salaries. This applies, however, only to the "Consuls Envoyés." Trading Consuls are merely reimbursed for expenses which have been approved by the Foreign Department, and which are not covered by the fees which they receive.

No special regulations exist as to retirement and pensions in the Consular Service; they are similar to those for the Diplomatic and Civil Services. It is the intention of the Imperial Government to introduce a new general pension law in the next Session of the German Reichstag.

No distinction has hitherto been made in favour of service in distant countries, or in climates which are considered to be unhealthy; but a law upon the subject is in contemplation.

The widows of Consular officers receive pensions under the same regulations and on the same scale as the widows of all other officials in the service of the State. There is a special "Widows' Pension Fund" for this purpose, to which all married Government officials have to contribute a fixed annual sum, the amount of which is proportioned to the salary which they receive. At present the maximum annual pension under this head is 500 dollars, 75*l.* As regards the children of deceased Consuls, no similar provision is made by law. The only advantage which they enjoy, as such, is that which is conferred upon them by clause 8 of the Law of the 8th of November, referred to previously, viz., that in the event of a Consul dying abroad in active service, the members of his family are brought home at the public expense.

Consuls are not permitted to quit their posts without having previously applied for and obtained leave of absence from the Chancellor of the Empire. This rule does not extend, however, in the same degree to Trading Consuls. Consuls, "Consuls Envoyés," must apply for permission if they wish to leave the seat of their Consulate, even if they do not intend to quit the country in which it is situated, except in cases where the period of their absence would be so short and the distance such as not to preclude their acting at once upon any telegraphic instruction which might be sent to them.

A Consul's application for leave must be accompanied by a proposal for providing for the discharge of his official duties during his absence. In granting leave of absence to Consuls, directions are given at the same time as to the expense to be incurred for providing a substitute, and also whether the Consul is to continue to draw his pay. When the leave does not extend beyond three months, no reduction of salary is made, and, even in the case of a more extensive leave, no abatement of the salary is made when the leave is applied for and granted on grounds of ill-health. Under other circumstances, after the lapse of three months, two-thirds of the personal salary, and one-third of the local allowance, are deducted during the remaining period of absence. Even then, subject to the approval of the Emperor, the full salary may be allowed; and this is more particularly the case as regards those Consuls who reside in distant countries, such as Japan, China, &c., and who require more than three months for their journeys to and fro.

A Trading Consul, in consideration of his private business, is allowed to quit his post without leave, provided it is only for a short time, or when he is called away so suddenly that he has no time to apply previously for leave. The Consul is bound in such case to make all the necessary arrangements for providing a substitute during his absence, for whose official proceedings he is responsible. Although no definite limits of time are fixed to absences of this kind without leave, yet it is expected that they will not be unreasonably prolonged to the detriment of the Service. If a Trading Consul is desirous of leaving his post for any considerable time, he is bound to apply for leave of absence to the Federal Chancellor, stating the arrangements which he has made for providing a substitute, and, if possible, he must defer his departure from his post until he gets his leave. In all cases he is bound to give notice to the Chancellor of the Empire of his departure and return.

Salaried Consuls receive for their outfit a sum of 800 dollars (120*l.*), and Consuls-General 1,000 dollars (150*l.*). Their travelling expenses on appointment, and on all other journeys undertaken by them on the public service (including, of course, journeys on transfer), are paid by Government according to the Regulations of the 29th of June, 1850, entitled "Regulations concerning the reimbursement to Diplomatic and Consular Agents

of their travelling expenses and expenses of transfer, and the payment of allowances for board and lodging ('diäten')." A copy of these Regulations will be found in page 610 of Geheimer Legation's Rath König's work on the Consular Service of Prussia, which is annexed to this Report. For the purpose of the Regulations the Diplomatic and Consular Agents are divided into four classes. Consuls-General are placed in the second class, aud Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the third. On journeys by railway or by steamer, Consular officers in both classes are paid at a fixed rate of 10 silbergroschen, or 1*s.* per German mile, for their travelling expenses, inclusive of luggage, and for their sundry disbursements they receive 20 silbergroschen for each time they go to a railway-station or steamer, and for each time of leaving them. If a Consular officer has a servant with him, he is entitled to 5 silbergroschen per German mile to defray his travelling expenses. For their expenses when travelling within Prussian or German territory otherwise than by rail or steamer, Consul officers receive 1 dollar per German mile; and, when travelling abroad otherwise than by rail or steamer, 1 dollar 20 silbergroschen, or 5*s.*, per German mile.

Apart from these regulations, however, it is allowable to reimburse Consular officers for the actual expenses which they have incurred in journeys on the public service.

In regard to the appointments to junior posts in Consulates, all those who are Government officials ("Staatsheamte"), and are entitled as such to a pension, are appointed directly by the Government; but other officials, who are employed in Consulates, but are not permanently in the service of the State, may be appointed either by the Government or, subject to their approval, by the Chief of the Consulate. They are taken into employment on the condition that they may at any time receive notice that their services are no longer required.

A translation of the German Table of Consular Fees at present in use is annexed herewith. It is to be found, in original, in page 45 of the Consular Instructions. A new Table of Fees is in course of preparation.

An account is kept by all salaried Consuls of the fees received by them and levied on behalf of the Government, according to the form which is given in page 18 of the General Consular Instructions. A similar account is kept also of every item of local expenditure incurred by the Consul, and which is defrayed out of the Consular receipts, but no advances or loans of any kind can be given by the Consul out of such funds without the previous sanction of the Chancellor of the Empire.

At the close of every quarter the Consul must send home an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of his Consulate, according to the form given in page 19 of the Instructions above mentioned, specifying each item of expenditure.

Trading Consuls are entitled to keep the fees received by them as a remuneration for the performance of their Consular duties. If the expenditure of a Consulate of this class exceeds the receipts the difference may be made up by the Imperial Treasury; but in that case the expenditure must have the previous sanction of the Chancellor of the Empire, and proof must be given that it has exceeded the amount realized by the fees. At the close of each year every Trading Consul has to send in an abstract account of the fees received by him during the year.

The German Consular establishment is placed under the Foreign Department; with the Chancellor of the Empire for its head, and Consuls correspond only with that Department. In some exceptional instances they receive direct communication from the Minister of Commerce on matters of no general interest.

The regulations in force as to public accounts, so far as the Consular Service is concerned, have already been explained. All salaried Consuls are obliged to keep an exact register of the receipts of the Consulate, and also of all items of official expenditure. The receipts are entered in a folio volume, the leaves of which are numbered, with a thread passing through them, which is sealed in such a manner as to render it impossible for any single sheet to be extracted without detection.

The Consular salaries, receipts, and expenditure figure in the Budget of the Foreign Department, annually submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

The rules for the guidance of Consuls, with respect to the relief of distressed German subjects, are explained at length in page 26 of the Consular Instructions. They are in substance as follows:—

Distressed German subjects abroad have no legal claim to relief from public funds. Applicants for relief are to be referred in the first instance to the local authorities or charitable associations, on the ground that distressed foreigners in Germany receive the same relief as natives of the country.

Failing relief, however, from these sources, distressed German subjects, on giving proof of their nationality, may be relieved by the Consul. The pressing and immediate wants of other German subjects, who are incapacitated from earning their livelihood in

Germany.

the locality, may also be relieved by the Consul. He is likewise authorized to defray the funeral expenses of any German subject dying without means within his Consular district, if the local authorities refuse to do so. The Consul is bound in all cases to limit his expenditure under the head of relief to the strict necessities of the case. He must take receipts, and endeavour to inform himself whether the person receiving relief has any property, or any claim for support at home. If there is any prospect of the money being repaid he must exact a written promise from the recipient to refund it. Deserters from army, the Royal navy, and the merchant service are precluded from receiving relief.

As regards relief to distressed sailors, in all questions arising out of the obligations of shipowners or captains of vessels towards them, or *vice versâ*, Consuls are to be guided by the rules laid down in Book V, section 4 of the German Commercial Code. As to the manner in which a Consul is reimbursed for the outlay under the head of the relief of distressed German subjects, he may either apply directly for repayment to the families or captains of ships, as the case may be, who may be bound to support them, or he is at liberty to apply at once for repayment to the Chancellor of the Empire, giving the name and domicile of the recipient of relief, and in the case of sailors, of the name and nationality of their ship, and of the port to which it belongs.

The correspondence of Consuls is usually forwarded by the Post, and in places where there is a Diplomatic Representative who is in communication by messenger, this means of conveyance is also utilised for the transmission of the Consular correspondence.

The recent transformation of the Consular Service of Prussia into that of the North German Confederation, and subsequently of the German Empire, has not been attended so far with any change of importance. The organization and internal economy of the Service remains the same, and the only difference is that it now represents the whole of Germany. There is no actual connection between the Diplomatic and Consular Services; they are distinct, and a special examination is required to enter the former. There is nothing, however, to prevent Members of the Diplomatic Service from passing into the Consular Service, and *vice versâ*, and this frequently occurs.

Two copies of the German Consular Instructions ("Allgemeine Deutsche Dienst-Instructionen fur die Konsuln des Deutschen Reichs, von 6 Juni, 1871") are annexed to this Report. They are commentaries upon, and an amplification of the law of November 8, 1867, relating to the organization of the Federal Consulates, and to the rights and duties of Federal Consuls, which immediately precedes them, and which has now become a law of the Empire. Three other laws, also Imperial, are annexed to the Instructions.

1st. The Law of June 1, 1870, relating to the acquisition or loss of German nationality. 2nd. The Law of October 25, 1867, concerning the nationality of merchant-vessels, and their right to carry the national flag. And 3rdly. The Ordinance of October 25, 1867, describing the national flag to be used by German merchant-vessels.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Berlin, January 1872.

Inclosure 2.

(Translation.)

Estimates for the Consular Service of Germany for the Year 1872.

SALARIES and Local Allowance for Consular Employés.

CONSULATES-GENERAL.	Salary.	Representation Money, and Allowances.	Total for 1872.	Increase for 1872.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Alexandria—				
Consul-General .. .. .. (Besides 800 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in tit. 12 of the Budget.)	3,000	6,000	9,000	1,000
Vice-Consul	1,000	1,000	2,000	..
Chancelier	800	700	1,500	..
Dragoman	800	400	1,200	..
2. Belgrade—				
Consul-General .. .. .. (Besides official residence, for which 400 thalers are deducted from salary.)	3,000	4,000	7,000	1,000
Chancelier	800	300	1,100	..

	Salary.	Representation Money and Allowances.	Total for 1872.	Increase for 1872.
	halers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
3. Bucharest—				
Consul-General	3,000	6,000	9,000	1,000
(Besides 1,500 thalers indemnity for office expenses, included in chap. 10 of the Budget.)				
Vice-Consul	1,000	1,000	2,000	..
Dragoman	800	1,200	2,000	500
Chancellier	800	200	1,000	..
4 Japan—				
Consul-General	3,000	7,000	10,000	..
(Besides official residence, with 1,000 ths. deducted from salary.)				
5. London—				
Consul-General	3,000	9,000	12,000	3,000
Vice-Consul	1,000	1,000	2,000	..
Chancelier	800	800	1,600	400
6. New York—				
Consul-General	3,000	10,500	13,500	..
Consul	1,500	3,500	5,000	5,000
Vice-Consul	1,000	2,000	3,000	..
Chancelier	800	1,700	2,500	..
First Secretary	800	900	1,700	100
Second Secretary	800	700	1,500	150
Third Secretary	800	600	1,400	500
Cashier	1,000	1,200	2,200	2,200
7. Pesth—				
Consul-General	3,000	4,000	7,000	7,000
(Besides 1,000 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
Secretary	800	400	1,200	1,200
8. Warsaw—				
Consul-General	3,000	5,000	8,000	..
(Besides 600 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
Chancelier	1,200	400	1,600	..
Clerk	1,000	200	1,200	..
CONSULATES.				
9. Beyrout—				
Consul	1,500	2,500	4,000	..
(Besides 300 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
Chancelier	800	700	1,500	1,500
10. Bosnia—				
Consul	1,500	2,500	4,000	..
(Besides 700 thalers indemnity for office expenses, included in ch. 10 of the Budget.)				
Dragoman	800	200	1,000	..
11. Canton—				
Consul	1,500	6,500	8,000	..
12. Constantinople—				
Consul	1,500	3,500	5,000	..
(Besides official residence, for which 500 thalers are deducted from salary.)				
Vice-Consul	1,000	1,000	2,000	..
Dragoman	800	800	1,600	..
Clerk	800	400	1,200	..
13. Galatz—				
Consul	1,500	2,500	4,000	..
(Besides official residence, for which 400 thalers are deducted from salary.)				
Chancelier	800	700	1,500	..
Dragomon	800	400	1,200	..
14. Jerusalem—				
Consul	1,500	2,500	4,000	..
(House found.)				
Chancelier	800	700	1,500	1,500
15. Paris—				
Consul	1,500	4,500	6,000	..
(Besides 1,000 thalers indemnity for office expenses, included in ch. 10 of the Budget.)				

	Salary.	Representation Money, and Allowances.	Total for 1872.	Increase for 1872.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
16. St. Petersburgh—				
Consul	1,500	4,500	6,000	..
(Besides 1,000 thalers indemnity for office expenses, included in ch. 10 of the Budget.)				
Dragoman	800	400	1,200	1,200
17. Shanghae—				
Consul	1,500	8,500	10,000	2,000
(House found besides.)				
Clerk	800	1,200	2,000	..
18. Siam—				
Consul	1,500	6,500	8,000	2,000
Clerk	800	1,200	2,000	500
19. Smyrna—				
Consul	1,500	2,500	4,000	..
(Besides 300 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
Chancelier	800	700	1,500	500
20. Tien-tsin—				
Consul	1,500	6,500	8,000	..
(House found besides.)				
21. Trebizond—				
Consul	1,500	2,000	3,500	..
(Besides 300 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
VICE-CONSULATES.				
22. Cairo—				
Vice-Consul	1,200	1,300	2,500	..
(Besides 600 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
Chancelier	800	400	1,200	..
Dragoman	800	..	800	..
23. Dardanelles—				
Vice-Consul	1,200	800	2,000	2,000
(Besides 400 thalers rent allowance for the Chancery, included in ch. 12 of the Budget.)				
24. Jassy—				
Vice-Consul	1,200	1,300	2,500	..
(Besides indemnity for official expenses, included in ch. 10 of the Budget.)				
Dragoman	800	400	1,200	..
Clerk	800	200	1,000	..

SALARIES of Officials and Under Servants temporarily employed at Consulates-General, Consulates, and Vice-Consulates.

CONSULATES-GENERAL.

	Thalers.
1. Alexandria—	
Janissary	480
Cavass	360
Assistant Cavass	240
Doorkeeper	260
2. Belgrade—	
Dragoman	700
Under servant	300
3. Bucharest—	
Office Assistant	700
3 Under servants	1,200
Consular Agent at Krajowa	400
4. Japan—	
1 Interpreter	2,000
Student Interpreter	1,920
Assistant employé and under servant, about	3,600
5. London—	
Clerk	1,500
1 Sub-employé	800
Assistant Clerk	2,400
6. New York—	
Chancery and sub-employé, about ..	5.000
7. Warsaw—	
First Assistant Clerk ..	960
Second Assistant Clerk	480
Chancery Messenger	500

CONSULATES.

	Thalers.
8. Beyrout—	
Dragoman	600
2 Cavasses	500
Assistant Cavass	133⅓
9. Bosnia—	
2 Under servants	600
10. Constantinople—	
Harbour-Master	1,500
Harbour-Master's Assistant	700
Chancelier	900
3 Cavasses	1,100
1 Chancery servant	150
11. Galatz—	
Office Assistant	600
Under servant	400
12. Jerusalem—	
Dragoman	600
2 Under servants	300
Consular Agent at Jaffa	500
13. Paris—	
Office Assistant	500
14. St. Petersburgh—	
Under servant	400
15. Shanghae—	
Interpreter	2,900
Assistant employés and under servants, about	4,800
16. Smyrna—	
Dragoman	600
2 Under servants	400
17. Tien-tsin—	
Interpreter	2,600
Under servants, about	1,400
18. Trebizond—	
Dragoman	600
2 Under servants	300

VICE-CONSULATES.

	Thalers.
19. Cairo—	
3 Under servants	800
20. Dardanelles—	
Cavass	200
21. Jassy—	
3 Under servants	400

	Thalers.
Total salaries of officials and under servants temporarily employed at Consulates-General, Consulates, and Vice-Consulates	48,323⅓
Left at the disposal of the Minister	1,676⅔
Sum total	50,000

Inclosure 3.

STATEMENT of Fees levied in the Consular Service of Germany.

(Translation.)

	Th.	Sgr.
1. Entering in the (roll)	1	0
For a patent given on the ground of the entry besides	1	0
2. Attesting of signatures or copies	1	0
3. Granting of certification (attestation)	2	0
4. Making a notarial act, hearing witnesses, affixing a seal, making public sales, drawing up an inventory	3	0
If the transaction lasts more than an hour, for every hour, if only begun	1	0
5. Bringing about an agreement (compromise), arbitrating provisional decision of controversies between shipmaker and crew	4	0
Add 4 and 5 for the making out of the act (the transaction) no fee is to be taken if the same is not more than a page, for every new page, even if only begun, a writing fee is to be paid of	1/10	0
6. Granting a passport	1	0
7. Visé of a passport	½	0
1, 6, and 7 gratis for the destitute.		
8. Granting a provisional certificate of vessel	4	0
9. Dispatching a vessel	3	0

But never more than $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler for every ship load ("Last") of 4,000 pounds (Zollpfund), or $\frac{1}{20}$ thaler for the commercial load, with vessels of 50 loads or less, never more than $\frac{1}{60}$ thaler for every ship load of 4,000 pounds, or $\frac{1}{40}$ thaler for the commercial load. This includes all the official duties regularly occurring, such as receiving or attesting the "Meldung" and "Abmeldung" (arrival and departure), certifying the ship's papers, giving information, &c.

When the vessel arrives in the harbour only in ballast, and leaves it again also in ballast, or if the vessel arrives freighted for the purposes of unloading, but sails on account of other destination received, without having unloaded, or if she runs into the harbour, as harbour of refuge, on account of a tempest or damage, average by sea, only half of the above fees are to be paid.

If the ship only touches the harbour for the purpose of receiving orders, the fee is not to be paid.

	Th.	Sgr.
10. Granting a new muster-roll	4	0
11. Alteration of the muster-roll altogether, under Part 10 and 11	2	0
For the drawing up of the preceding charter party no extra fee is to be taken.		
12. Assisting at the prosecution of a seaman for desertion	4	0
13. Making note of protest..	4	0
What is said under 4 and 5 again appplies to these.		
14. Making up an adjustment of averages, according to the extent of the work ..	4	10
15. Stipulating the necessity of selling a vessel, or a bottomry business (including the drawing up of the certificate)..	4	0
16. Drawing up of an act not mentioned in this Tariff (for instance, noting a protest, &c.)	1	0

GREECE.

Mr. Stuart to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 30.)

My Lord, *Athens, November* 13, 1871.

ON my receiving your Lordship's Circular of the 28th of August last, by which I was instructed to report to you before the end of this year, in as concise a form as the subject would admit, on the principal points connected with the existing regulations of the Consular Service of Greece, I directed that the necessary inquiries should be made, and I have now the honour to submit to your Lordship the following information which Mr. Watson has succeeded in obtaining from the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs. To save repetition, I shall omit quoting the twenty questions specified in the Circular above referred to, but shall reply to them, severally, in the order in which they stand.

1. Vice-Consuls and Consuls are appointed by Royal Decree, on the nomination of the Minister, for the time being, of Foreign Affairs. Consular Agents are appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the suggestion of the Consul under whose jurisdiction they would serve. Vice-Consuls and Consuls must, before being nominated to such rank, have taken the degree of Bachelor, or that of Doctor, of Arts, at the University of Athens; but this test is not required of Consular Agents: no further examination is imposed in any instance. Ten years' service, without having incurred censure during such period, is required in order to confer a claim for promotion from any one grade of the service to a higher one.

2. Throughout the Levant, including in that term Egypt and the Danubian Principalities, Hellenic Consuls must be Hellenic subjects; but in other countries this rule is not enforced.

3. The Hellenic Consular Service is, at present, divided into three distinct classes, namely:—

1st. Consuls paid wholly by the Hellenic Government;

2nd. Consuls receiving assistance from the Government;

3rd. Consuls receiving no allowance. In the two latter instances the Consuls are allowed to appropriate any fees they may levy.

These distinctions do not imply any difference in corresponding rank. The principle on which they are made is the necessity, for political reasons, of sometimes appointing a Consul to a place where few or no fees are levied, whilst at other places the fees may be estimated to meet the Consul's expenditure.

4. The classification of Consular officers is regulated by the supposed importance of the locality; their salary is regulated according to the supposed cost of living at their place of residence.

5. The following are the Hellenic Consular officers of each rank, namely—

1 Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria.
1 Paid Consul-General at Constantinople.
1 Consul-General at Belgrade, with subvention.
15 Unpaid Consuls-General.
54 Consuls.
74 Vice-Consuls.
74 Consular Agents.
10 Paid Consuls.
4 Consuls with subvention.
40 Unpaid Consuls.
3 Paid Vice-Consuls.
15 Vice-Consuls with subvention.
56 Unpaid Vice-Consuls.

6. The maximum salary and allowance given to any Hellenic Consular officer is that accorded to the Consul-General at Alexandria, who receives dr. 1,500 per month, as well as 6,000 dr. a year as office allowance (643*l.* + 214*l.* = 857*l.* a-year).

Greece.

The minimum is that given to the Hellenic Consul at Schio, being dr. 400 a-month, with dr. 1,000 allowance (171*l.* 10*s.* + 35*l.* 14*s.* = 207*l.* 4*s.* a-year).

The Hellenic Consul at Smyrna receives 900 dr. a-month, with 4,200 dr. a-year as office allowance (385*l.* 14*s.* + 150*l.* = 535*l.* 14*s.* a-year).

The average Hellenic Consular salaries and allowance, exclusive of Consuls-General, may be put down at 400*l.* a-year for Consuls, and 240*l.* for Vice-Consuls.

7. All Hellenic Consular salaries and allowances are intended to defray solely the Consul's personal or family expenditure.

8. The Hellenic Consuls are classified in the general list of the members of the civil service, and their pensions are regulated accordingly. For instance, a Consul has the grade of Chief of Section of the Second Class. After twenty years' service he becomes entitled, if put on the retired list, to a pension equal to twenty-fiftieths of his salary, or rather of the medium of his salary, during his last four years' service. After this term he becomes entitled, on retiring, to one-fiftieth of such salary for each further year of service; but he cannot claim any pension, if retiring at his own request, before he has attained the age of sixty years.

9. There is no distinction made as to service in one or other climate or country.

10. Widows become entitled to receive, during their widowhood, one-fourth of the pension paid to their late husband, or that would have been due to him. In case of children being left orphans, they receive, if girls, a similar proportion until their marriage; and if boys until their majority.

11. An Hellenic Consul may obtain leave of absence from his post for three months at a time, on medical certificate (which period may be prolonged) but a Consul may only absent himself from his post, on ordinary leave, for fifteen days at a time without forfeiting all his salary. The person acting in the absence of a Consul receives, for such period, one fourth of his salary. All leaves of absence with salary must be "gazetted."

12. If an Hellenic Consul be transferred from one post to another, at his own request, he receives no transfer allowance. In the event of his transfer for public reasons, each case is considered separately as to travelling allowance, &c. All payments in such and similar cases are effected by means of an Agent at Athens, to whom the Consul gives a Power of Attorney.

13. Throughout the Levant, including in that term Egypt and the Rouman Principalities, appointments to all subordinate posts in Hellenic Consulates and Vice-Consulates are made by the Hellenic Government. With respect to Hellenic Consular subordinate appointments elsewhere, there is no invariable rule.

14. With respect to the Table of Hellenic Consular Fees (a copy of which I herewith inclose), I have appended thereto some explanatory observations. These are expressed more concisely, because the Hellenic Consular Rules on this point are now under reconsideration, with a view to their being remodified.

15. Fees levied at Hellenic Consulates are, as has been stated, applied in some instances to defray the expenditure of the establishment; if not, they are remitted to the credit of the Hellenic Government, through the Consul's Agent at Athens.

Throughout the Ottoman Empire the higher Hellenic Consular Establishments possess a character similar to that of Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Constantinople. The decisions of the Greek Consular Tribunal at that capital are considered as being equivalent in Greece to those of a Court of First Instance. Beyond the Levant the Consul's functions are, for the most part, restricted to legalizing documents, &c.

17. The Hellenic Consular Establishment is placed under the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but a Consul may correspond with the Minister of Marine, and, in case of urgency, he may address himself to the Monarch or Civil Governor of a Greek Province in his vicinity.

18. The accounts relating to the Hellenic Consular service are supervised by the Departments of Foreign Affairs and of Finance. Distressed Greek subjects abroad may be relieved from a fund raised at each Consulate; a certain per-centage on the fees being set aside for this end.

19. Public correspondence is forwarded to Consuls at the public cost; private letters and newspapers are so forwarded, likewise, but this is not according to rule.

20. The Consular service in Greece is entirely distinct from the Hellenic Diplomatic Establishment; the only Semi-Consular, Semi-Diplomatic, officer in it being the Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I have applied for two copies of the Book of Hellenic Consular Regulations, but I am informed that only one copy exists in the Consular Department of the Athenian Foreign Office. Should another be obtainable, it will be forwarded to your Lordship, although it is exclusively published in the Greek language.

I may observe, in conclusion, that there is a general conviction here that the Hellenic Consular salaries are not adequate to the demands on the officers who receive them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. STUART.

Inclosure.

Translation.)

TABLE of Hellenic Consular Fees.

	Dr. l.	£	s.	d.
Per ton, up to 300 tons, on sailing-vessels taking in or discharging cargo, in the first port from that of sailing	0 14 =	0	0	1·204
Ditto, in other ports during voyage	0 7	0	0	0·602
Per ton, if not loading or discharging, and not remaining over twenty-four hours	0 2	0	0	0·162
On steamers, per ton, up to 300 tons, if loading or discharging	0 10	0	0	0·86
If not taking in or discharging cargo, if remaining over twenty-four hours	0 4	0	0	0·324
If not remaining twenty-four hours	0 2	0	0	0·162
Fee for manifest—				
On vessels from 1 to 10 tons	1 0	0	8	6
„ 10 to 20 tons	2 0	0	17	2
„ 20 to 100 tons	4 0	0	2	10·4
On vessels over 100 tons	16 0	0	11	5
For surveying damaged cargoes, per ton, to 300 tons	0 5	0	0	0·43
Report on ditto, per ton	0 2	0	0	0·162
On taking or discharging seamen	0 75	0	0	6·45
Alteration in ship's papers, on landing or discharging passengers	1 0	0	8	6
Adding pages to log-book—				
On vessels from 1 to 100 tons, per ton	0 50	0	0	4·3
„ 100 to 200 „	1 0	0	8	6
„ above 200 tons „	2 0	0	17	2
Replacing log-book—				
On vessels from 1 to 100 tons, per ton	1 0	0	8	6
„ 100 to 200 „	3 0	0	17	2
„ above 200 tons „	4 0	0	2	10·4
Replacing ship's papers provisionally, if lost—				
For vessels from 1 to 100 tons, per ton	15 0	0	10	9
„ 100 to 200 „	25 0	0	17	11
„ above 200 tons	40 0	1	8	8
Visa on bill of health—				
For vessels from 1 to 100 tons	1 0	0	8	6
„ 100 to 200 „	2 0	0	17	2
„ above 200 tons	3 0	0	2	1·8

1*d.* = 11·61 lepta; 1 lepta = ·086 of a penny.

It is considered that some of the above-stated fees are excessive, and press unduly on shipping interests and on trade. A Committee, composed of several members of the Greek Foreign Office and others, with M. Tricoupi as President, has made inquiries on the subject, and will propose modifications of the above Tariff. M. Tricoupi is now engaged in framing a Report on the subject.

Athens, November 13, 1871.

Hayti.

HAYTI.

Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 11, 1872.)

My Lord, *Port au Prince, December* 15, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular of the 28th August last, calling for a concise Report on the Consular Service of the Republic of Hayti.

Hayti has, strictly speaking, no Consular Service; the Government appoints certain merchants in different European and American ports to superintend the trade with this country, and to act as Consuls, but they are unpaid except by fees, and are often changed.

They are simply Commercial Agents with no claims whatever on this Government; they are generally foreigners.

In the West Indies, however, the Government of Hayti have paid Agents, called Consuls, who are employed to look after the enemies of the State; that is, Haytian refugees who are supposed to be constantly conspiring against whatever Government may exist in Hayti. It is a bad system, as these agents, to persuade the authorities here that they are doing their duty, warn them continually of conspiracies, which probably are without importance, or exist only in their imaginations.

I inclose the answers which I have received in reply to the questions contained in the Circular. They are unimportant, and will show that it is not necessary to extend this Report.

I inclose also two copies of Instructions to Consuls, which are equally without importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SPENSER ST. JOHN.

Inclosure.

Answers to Queries respecting the Consular Service of Hayti.

1. LES Consuls sont choisis selon le haut degré de confiance et de moralité qu'ils inspirent au Gouvernement.

2. Il n'y a pas de distinction.

3. Il existe des Consuls et des Consuls-Généraux. Ces derniers, au nombre de trois, résident à Marseille, France; à Hambourg, Allemagne; et à Monrovia, Liberia. Ils ne sont généralement que des agents commerciaux.

4. Il n'y a pas de classification.

5. Trente.

6. Il n'y a que cinq Consuls qui perçoivent des émoluments par an et régulièrement payés par trimestre en raison des services incessants qu'ils rendent au Gouvernement, quant à la surveillance active qu'ils exercent sur les ennemis de l'état actuel des choses refugiés dans le lieu de leurs résidences.

Ce sont: les Consuls de—

	$
St. Thomas	1,200
Kingston	1,200
Curaçoa	600
D'Inague et de Nassau	600
Iles Turques et Caiques	1,000

7. Ils perçoivent, en outre, indistinctement, une valeur de 50$ par an; cette valeur leur étant accordée aux fins de couvrir leurs frais de bureau.

8. Il n'en existe pas.

9. Il n'y a pas de distinction.

10. Aucun.

11. A défaut d'un Vice-Consul il (le Consul) délègue son mandat à une personne revêtue de sa confiance, en en avisant le Gouvernement.

12. Le Gouvernement ne règle que la moitié des frais de passage pour des personnes qui, étant en Haïti, peuvent être appelées à l'exercice de la charge de Consul.

13. Ce soin est exclusivement laissée au Gouvernement.

14. Les Consuls n'expédient pas la note des frais de leurs Consulats au Département dont ils relèvent : il n'y a aucune nécessité pour eux.

15. Ne recevant point d'émoluments, les frais perçus servent aux dépenses personnelles des Consuls, à l'exception de ceux résidant aux Antilles.

16. Nous n'en avons pas encore.

17. Les Consulats relèvent directement du Département des Relations Extérieures, et les Consuls correspondent aussi avec celui des Finances et du Commerce pour l'envoi des documents commerciaux, tels que factures et manifestes des cargaisons sorties de leurs ports respectifs.

18. Point. Le Gouvernement rembourse aux Consuls les dépenses qu'ils peuvent faire à cet egard.

19. Il n'en existe pas.

20. Pas encore.

21. Ces copies accompagnent la présente.

22. Aucune Convention n'a encore été signée par le Gouvernement relativement à notre service Consulaire.

Italy.

ITALY.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 17.)

My Lord, *Rome, February* 13, 1872.

I RECEIVED yesterday M. Visconti Venosta's reply to the note dated 2nd September, in which I requested from the Italian Government the information on the subject of their Consular Service required by your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last.

I have the honour to inclose the reply, together with a translation, and the different papers annexed to it as authorities for the full replies to each query contained in the note itself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure 1.

Signor Visconti Venosta to Sir A. Paget.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Rome, January* 10, 1872.

IN reply to your note of the 2nd of September last, in which you requested some information on the subject of the organization of the Italian Consular Service, I beg to transmit to you two copies of the different Laws and Regulations which refer to the subject in Italy, consisting of,—

(*a.*) The Consular Law of January 28, 1866.

(*b.*) Regulations for carrying out the above law, June 7, 1866.

(*c.*) The Consular Tariff, approved by law, June 16, 1871.

(*d.*) Instructions to His Majesty's Consuls.

(*e.*) Regulation of April 15, 1869, for appointments to the career dependent upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I also inclose a copy of the Law of Pension, of the Tables of Local Allowances, and of the List of Consuls of first and second class.

All the questions contained in your note will easily find replies in this collection of laws and Regulations, and the dispositions contained in them.

I think it better, nevertheless, in order that they may be more easily understood, to reply separately to each question, pointing out the particular legal dispositions regulating the various points referred to.

1. The conditions and qualities required for admission to the Consular Service of His Majesty are precisely laid down by the 3rd Article of the Consular Regulations and the 1st Article of the Regulation of the 15th of April, 1869.

The latter states that candidates must be Italian citizens, must have completed certain studies, be within certain limits of age, and of good reputation. They must also undergo a competitive examination according to the programme and provisions contained in the subsequent Articles of the same Regulation.

The examinations do not take place at fixed periods, but only at such times as new appointments are made to the office of Foreign Affairs and the services dependent upon it, these being fixed by a Ministerial Decree published in the "Official Gazette" of the kingdom, stating how many posts are to be competed for.

Candidates have not the power of determining for themselves to which Branch they shall belong, that is, whether to the Home Service of the office, the Diplomatic, or the Consular career, but can only represent their own wishes in this respect. The successful competitors are afterwards appointed by the Minister, according to the results of the

examination, the aptitudes of the candidates, and their position with regard to family and fortune, to the different careers of service, the Minister being guided in the task of selection by the 3rd and 5th Articles of the Regulation of April 15, 1869, and the 3rd Article of the Consular Regulation, which prescribe that the possession of an annual income of not less than 8,000 francs shall be indispensable for the Diplomatic, and 3,000 francs for the Consular career.

Candidates admitted to the Consular career, after a period of employment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are sent to some Consulate of His Majesty abroad, generally in the East, with the title and grade of voluntary assistants ("applicato volontario"), and serve there under the immediate orders and responsibility of the Consul.

The destination of voluntary assistants abroad is determined by Ministerial Decree (Article 7 of the Consular Regulations), and in this rank they do not yet receive any personal pay, but only a local allowance, varying from 1,200 to 3,000 francs a year, according to the different economical conditions of the posts to which they are appointed.

Advancement in the Consular career is regulated by the disposition of the 4th and 5th Articles of the Consular Regulation. When a vacancy occurs in the Consular Lists, the voluntary assistant is named by Royal Decree Vice-Consul of the 3rd class, with a personal annual salary of 2,000 francs and a local allowance calculated in the manner above described, but on a higher scale for Vice-Consuls than for Voluntary Assistants.

The officials of Italian Consulates being divided into two distinct categories, the first comprising agents sent to their posts, and the second local agents. Italian citizenship is only indispensable in the first, as has already been said with reference to appointments to the Consular career, whilst the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of the second category may be foreigners, provided they fulfil certain conditions required by the Consular Regulations, to be indicated hereafter.

3. The 1st Article of the Consular Law of the 28th of January determined that His Majesty's Consular Officials shall be divided into two categories.

The first comprises sent agents, or officials of the career.

The second, local or honorary agents.

The conditions of admission to the first category have been stated in reply to the first query, and the rules which govern it will be successively disclosed.

The agents of the second category are chosen, if possible, from amongst the most notable, for wealth or culture, amongst the natives of the country living at the place where it is intended to institute a Consulate, but in default of these they may be chosen from foreign subjects, provided they be of honest reputation and well instructed, and in circumstances of fortune sufficiently easy and independent to be able to support their position and defray the casual expenses of their office.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is guided in appointing to the different Consulates officials of the first or the second category by the importance of the post in regard to its commercial relations with Italy; by the numerical or individual importance of the National Colonies; by the greater or less frequency of the arrivals of national vessels, or by the expediency of inaugurating or establishing new commercial relations with any country, by the development and growth of foreign localities, and, finally, by considerations of the advisability of possessing national Representative establishments of regular service, with a staff of officials appointed for its especial duties, conversant with affairs in all those places where the sphere of Consular functions is extensive or difficult, or where increasing commercial relations with Italy require active protection, and effective measures for their development.

As regards the difference of rank and position towards the Royal Government of the officials of the two categories, it will suffice to say that sent agents are functionaries of State belonging to a regular service, and subject to the rules and discipline which govern all the employés of the Kingdom; that they are absolutely forbidden to engage in commerce or any other profession or employment whatever; that they are paid by the State, receiving a personal salary and allowance, and have right to a retiring pension according to the law in force affecting all employés of the Government.

On the other hand, Consular Agents of the second category are only invested with honorary and temporary functions, from which they may be relieved whenever it may seem expedient, and they never acquire the right of promotion, indemnity, or any other retribution on the part of the State, (Articles 64, 65, 66, of the Consular Regulations); they may carry on commerce, or exercise any other profession or employment, they are not paid by the Government, nor have they any right to pensions, and, finally, they may not be moved from the place of their habitual residence.

It is certain, however, that in the exercise of their functions, they are equivalent in every respect to Consuls of the first category, and they enjoy, as a general rule, the same

Italy. prerogatives and privileges, with some exceptions, stipulated in the different Consular Conventions.

4. The Italian Consular *personnel* of the first category is composed as follows;—

	Italian lire.
1st. Consuls-General of the first class with a salary of	8,000
2nd. Ditto, second class	6,000
3rd. Consuls of the first class	4,500
4th. Ditto, second class	4,000
5th. Vice-Consuls of the first class	3,000
6th. Ditto, second class	2,500
7th. Ditto, third class	2,000

Besides the personal salaries in the above scale, all Consular officers of the first category whilst they are abroad enjoy a local allowance, but this allowance is calculated on the expensiveness of their posts, and is proportioned to the charges which fall upon the person holding the office. The *personnel* of the first category enjoys, moreover, a slight share of the Consular fees, and is reimbursed the expenses of removal or of first establishment, as will be shown further on.

Consular officers of the regular service are all nominated by the King, on the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also appointments to posts or transfers from the same are effected by Royal Decree where Consuls-General or Consuls are concerned, though, as regards Vice-Consuls and unpaid Agents, this latter formality is performed by Ministerial Decree. (Article 4, Consular Law, and Article 7 of Consular Regulations.)

The Consular *personnel* of the second category is composed as follows of,

Consuls-General;

Consuls;

Vice-Consuls;

Consular Agents, without distinction of class.

They receive no personal salary or local allowance, and acquire no right to a pension or compensation of any kind; they retain, however, for their own enjoyment, the principal part of the Consular fees collected by them in the proportion fixed by Article 3 of the Law of the 16th of June, 1871.

Consuls-General and Consuls are nominated by the King upon the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents are nominated by the Consuls-General and Consuls, with the approval of the Ministry (Article 5 Consular Law, and Articles 64, 66, Consular Regulations).

Consuls of the first category, when there is no regular Vice-Consul attached to their Consulate, may, with the approval of the Ministry, employ a Vice-Consul of the second category, who does not, however, acquire thereby any professional rank or right, and must be compensated by the Consul who employs him.

Consular Agencies are generally established in those places which are dependencies of Consulates, either of the first or of the second category, and where the want of them is felt either by reason of the number of Italian subjects, or on account of the frequency of ship arrivals.

Consular Agents are nominated by the Consuls, but their appointment must be approved of by Ministerial Decree; they exercise the duties assigned to them by the law (Article 64, Consular Law), under the responsibility and immediate direction of the Consuls upon whom they depend, and who alone maintain the office and regulate disbursements.

5. For more accurate information a list is annexed of Consulates directed by Officers of the regular career and of those belonging to the *personnel* of the second category.

From this it results that Italy has at present abroad 60 Consulates and 20 Vice-Consulates, presided over by officers of the first category; 83 Consulates and 293 Consular Agencies, with a *personnel* of the second category. On the last Budget a sum was placed for the establishment of a paid *personnel* at the Consulates in St. Petersburgh, Tiflis, and Singapore, so that the number of Italian Consular Offices appertaining to officers of the first category is raised to 83.

As to the difference of rank between different Consular offices, it should be observed that they are divided only into Consulates, Vice-Consulates, and Consular Agencies, there existing no difference in so far as are concerned the attributions of a Consulate-General and a simple Consulate.

The difference in denomination has no relation with the post or office, but only with the rank and grade of the Consular officer who fills the post, and for this reason Italian Consulates-General are established only there where the head of the Consulate really holds

that rank in the service, or where, for public reasons, he is furnished with such a commission.

It being required sometimes, by reason of particular relations with foreign Authorities, to furnish a Consular officer of the first category with a commission of a higher rank than that he really holds in the service, he assumes that rank *vis à vis* with the Authorities to whom he is accredited, but his position on the list of the *personnel* is not thereby altered, nor his salary—which continues to be that of his actual grade—changed. (Article 6, Consular Regulations.) It must, moreover, be observed that the Vice-Consulates depend directly upon the Consulate in whose district they are established, and that their heads discharge, under the direction of the Consul, all the functions attributed to the Consuls without distinction, excepting only the power to convoke a Consular Tribunal. (Articles 63, 170, Consular Law.)

6. The emolument of Consular officers of the 1st Class consist of—

(*a.*) Fixed personal salary.

(*b.*) An allowance which varies according to the place of residence.

The fixed salary is in proportion to the rank of the officer, and varies from a maximum of 8,000 francs a-year for the Consul-General of the 1st Class, to a minimum of 2,000 francs a-year for the Vice-Consul of the 3rd Class.

The local allowance is, on the other hand, assigned in proportion to the cost of living at the different Consular residences, and to the obligations imposed on the Consul in the regular discharge of his duties; such allowances having been created in order to allow the Consuls to live suitably in the places assigned to them as residences, and to meet the office expenses which they have to defray, for which a uniform rate could not be established. The enclosed list shows the rate of local allowances at present granted to Italian Consulates occupied by officers of the 1st Class, and it appears that looking to what has been stated above, and setting aside the greater or less importance of individual posts, the maximum of allowance is given in countries in the extreme East; then follow North and South America; then the Levant, and lastly, Europe.

Besides the personal salary and the local allowance, the regular Consular officers receive a small portion of the Consular fees, as is laid down by Article 3 of the Law of June 16, 1871, which allows the Consul 10 per cent. of the fees levied at the Consulate, and at the offices attached to it, and 85 per cent. on fees levied for copying.

The Vice-Consul is allowed 5 per cent. on all the fees levied without distinction.

Acting Vice-Consuls are allowed 80 per cent. of the fees levied for copying, and 5 per cent. on all other fees levied in their own offices.

7. The office expenses which are defrayed by the Consuls by means of the local allowances, and the share of the fees, are exactly pointed out in Article 13 of the Consular Law.

The entire carrying on of business and different requirements of the service are included in these expenses, which are:—

(*a.*) The hire of a place for the Chancery.

(*b.*) The printing of passports, certificates, forms, and office registers.

(*c.*) The salaries of clerks, copyists, porters, and servants.

(*d.*) Chancery expenses.

(*e.*) And, lastly, whatever may be necessary for the repairs of the flag and national arms.

Expenses not included in the above, and which are mentioned in Article 14 of the aforesaid Law, are paid by the State.

8. The right of retirement, on pension, of Consular officers of the 1st class is regulated by the same general rules as are in force for all the servants of the State, without any distinction whatsoever; these rules are contained in the Law respecting Pensions of April 14, 1864, a copy of which is inclosed.

The right of demanding to be placed on the retired list is acquired after 40 years' service, or at the age of 65 after 25 years' service, and the pension is fixed according to the salaries drawn by the employé during the last 3 years of effective service; there are, however, exceptions and special rules provided for by the above-mentioned Law.

9. Italian Consular legislation does not exactly make any difference between climates which are more or less unhealthy, but the service of Consular officers in the Ottoman States and out of Europe is taken into consideration.

Likewise, in determining seniority for promotion from one grade to another, service rendered in the Ottoman States and out of Europe is calculated at an increase of a fourth (Article 5 of the Consular Regulations); and the period granted as leave of absence is increased by a third for Consular officers residing in transatlantic countries, and by a fifth

Italy.

for those residing in Africa, the Levant, and on the Black Sea. (Article 23 of Consular Regulations.)

10. As Consular officers, as has been stated above, are subject to the same general rules respecting pensions as are in force with regard to the other employés of the Crown, so the position and rights of their widows and children are regulated in the same way as those of the widows and children of other employés, in accordance with Cap. IV of the Law on Pensions mentioned above.

It is to be observed, however, that the widow and children of an employé have only a right to part of the pension enjoyed by the deceased, in those cases which are provided for in Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the above-mentioned law, except in the special cases then provided for.

The only special advantage which the State grants to the widow and children of Consular officers, is to provide for their return home, when the Consul dies abroad in active service. (Article 9 Consular Law.)

11. Consular officers of the 1st class have, as a rule, the right to ask for leave from six years to six years, at the rate of one month for every year; but the Minister can grant them leave oftener, always, however, at the same ratio, provided the exigencies of the service permit it.

The rules relating to the leave of absence of Consular officers of the regular service, and the manner of regulating their share of the allowances due to their office during the same, as well as the rules for the carrying on of the Consular duties, being treated of at length from Article 23 to Article 43 of the Consular Regulations, I think it superfluous to enter into further explanations on the subject than are furnished by the aforesaid laws.

12. The journeys undertaken by Consular officers on the occasion of their appointment or transfer, are paid for by the State, according to a fixed and invariable rate, established by Table B, annexed to the Consular Regulations, which comprises all the localities to which officers of the 1st class are sent.

The sums fixed by the Tariff are paid in full to Consuls-General and Consuls, with a reduction of a third in the case of Vice-Consuls and Volunteer Assistants (applicati volontari); and in the payment of these travelling expenses the other rules laid down by Articles 16, 17, 18, and 19, of the Consular Regulations are followed.

As regards journeys on service which Consuls have to undertake in the territory under their jurisdiction or outside it, the payment due to them is fixed by Article 98 and 99 of the Consular Tariff, and is made by the parties interested when the journey is undertaken for private individuals; and by the State when, on the other hand, it is undertaken for the purpose of enquiring into a crime committed, or to draw up a Procès Verbal, or generally for matters concerning public order, and when the Consul has received special intructions to undertake it.

Besides travelling expenses, Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, at the head of offices, have an allowance, when first establishing themselves at a port, in all cases of first appointment or transfer; this allowance is paid according to the rules and rates laid down by Articles 10, 11, and 12, of the Consular Law, and Articles 20, 21, and 22, of the Regulations.

Article 316 of the Consular Regulations prescribes that, for the payment of sums due to Consular officers by the State, either for travelling expenses or allowance for first establishment, for salary, allowances or repayment of expenses, a person empowered to receive the same, and residing in the kingdom, must be appointed by the Consul to take the cheques issued by the Ministry for the Consul, and to pay into the State Treasury the sums which the Consul may owe for matters connected with his office.

13. As was said above in speaking about the expenses which Consuls have to defray, the latter, besides the regular subordinates who may be attached to his office (such as the Vice-Consul, assistant, or interpreter,) must take into his service such clerks, copyists, and porters, as the importance of the post and the office work render necessary for the dignity of the Consulate and for quick dispatch of business. These subordinate employés are appointed and paid directly by the Consul, and depend entirely on him, and they acquire no right as regards the service nor any sure or recognized position.

The Consul appoints them, fixes their salary as he may think fit, and dispenses with their services, being dependent only on his own convenience and without being obliged to obtain the authorization of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In those Consulates, however, in which legal jurisdiction is conceded, and where there is no Interpreter of the first class, the State pay a local Interpreter, who can be chosen by the Consul, but his appointment must be approved by the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

and should his services be dispensed with, the Minister must be informed of the motives which led to this step. Italy.

Moreover, in countries where Consuls have legal jurisdiction, the State pays the wages of such guards as they may have, but their appointments, although made by the Consul, must be made known to and authorized by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The State does not allow the expenses of interpreters and guards except in Consulates held by regular Consuls.

14. Article 3 of the Law of June 16, 1871, which approves the new Consular tariff, fixes the proportion in which the fees levied in Consulates are to be divided between the Treasury and the Consular officers, and allots to the Treasury, in Consulates held by officers of the first class, 85 per cent. on ordinary fees, and 10 per cent. on fees levied for copying.

As Italian Consular legislation does not admit of the salary and allowances being paid by the office receipts, as they must be paid in the State to the persons holding the Consul's powers of attorney, so the sums which the Consuls owe to the Treasury for fees levied in accordance to the Consular tariff, less the amounts due to them or to Vice-Consuls (Article 3 of the above-mentioned Law) must be paid into the Treasury by the holders of the powers of attorney; these payments must be made quarterly, and the Consul must at the same periods transmit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the accounts, both debit and credit, of their offices and dependencies (Articles 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, of the Consular Regulations).

It is right to add that, by a rule only recently published, Consuls are authorized to repay themselves by means of the fees for those expenses which by law are payable by the State, and which are specified in Article 14 of the Consular Law.

The same rules are applied for the payment into the Treasury of the small sums due to Government on account of offices entrusted to Consuls of the second class, which sums are by the said law limited to 15 per cent.

15. His Majesty's Consuls only have the character and attributes of judicial authorities, and can only exercise civil, commercial, or penal jurisdiction in those countries when they are allowed to do so by Treaties or by usage, as in the Ottoman Empire, in that of Morocco, Asia, the Danubian Principalities, the Vice-Regency of Egypt, and the Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis.

In all these countries His Majesty's Consuls are guided in the exercise of their judicial functions by the same general legislation rules as are in force in the kingdom, but more especially by the ordinances of the laws on Consular matters, contained in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Cap. II, Tit. II of the Consular Act, and in Cap. IV, Tit. II of the Consular Regulations.

The jurisdiction, however, accorded by Treaties or by usage to His Majesty's Consuls can only be exercised by them within the limits of the said Treaties or usage, and by account being held of all those various circumstances of place and person which may render advisable a modification in the enactments of the Italian legislation, or which may render impossible as strict and exact an application of them as might take place in Italy.

The King's Government, then, deeply impressed by the importance and by the development which the exercise of this portion of Consular attributions was assuming in certain localities largely frequented by Italians, has decided to associate with the Consul, in the administration of justice, a Magistrate chosen from the Judicial Bench of the Kingdom.

This Magistrate is to assume, during his stay abroad, the title of "Consul Adjoint," or perhaps of Judicial Consul; is to enjoy the same privileges as the Consul, and is to be paid, besides the salary belonging to his rank on the Judicial Bench, which he is always to have, a local allowance, varying according to the residence (see scale of local allowances), and an outfit in the cases of first appointment or of transfer (Article 16, Consular Law).

So far as concerns the attributions of this functionary, they are to be directly referred to him by the Consul, who will still preserve the responsibility and the direction of the business, but delegates, as it were, to the Judicial Consul the exercise of the judiciary functions, such as the Presidency of the Consular Court, jurisdiction as to the issue of writs (as "Juge de Paix"), preparation of penal prosecution, &c.

These Magistrates up to the present time, have been established only in the Consulates at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Tunis, and the results of this institution have fully corresponded to the object aimed at when it was created, having ensured, in the most satisfactory manner, the regular administration of justice in these thickly populated communities.

16. The Italian Consular Service depends exclusively, both as regards the offices and the *personnel*, on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and more especially on the General Direction of Consulates and Commerce which is attached to that Ministry. From this it results

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that the official correspondence of the Consuls with the authorities of the country where they are established should be, as a rule, carried on only with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

They may nevertheless correspond directly with—

(*a.*) The Ministry of the Marine in all matters regarding Italian maritime interests.

(*b.*) With maritime Departmental offices, so far as concerns deeds of transfer of Italian vessels, engagements, or contracts of maritime exchange entered into abroad.

(*c.*) With the Ministry of the Interior in matters of information or notification relating to public health.

(*d.*) With the "Procureur du Roi" of the Court of Appeal of Genoa and Ancona concerning any matter relating to the exercise of judiciary functions; appeals from decisions of Consular Courts, and judgment for crimes committed abroad, being within the province alone of these Courts (Articles 105-114, Consular Law).

The other rules regulating the correspondence of Italian Consuls are contained in Cap. V, Tit. II, of the Consular Regulations.

17. What has been said in answer to questions 6, 7, 12, and 14, furnishes sufficient explanations as to the mode followed in His Majesty's Consulates for keeping and regulating the public accounts.

The subject, however, being a very large and important one, you will be able to obtain more extensive information from the Regulations affecting this portion of the Consular business, and which are to be found under the 3rd Title of the Consular Law, Cap. I and II, Tit. III, of the Consular Regulations, and in paragraphs from 108 to 125 of Consular Instructions, with the exception of the modifications introduced into these last by the new law and tariff.

Equally in regard to all that concerns sending home or relieving distressed Italian subjects, the rules and regulations on the subject are abundantly set forth in Articles 80 and 89 of the Consular Regulations rendering unnecessary any further explanation.

18. As said above, the rules regulating Consular correspondence are contained in Cap. V, Tit. II, of the Consular Regulations, but they are more specially laid down by the Circular of the 26th of December, 1867, No. 22, and by the Instruction annexed thereto, of which I beg to inclose a copy.

As to forwarding correspondence which is official, it is usually done through the Post Office; when, however, it is a question of voluminous Reports, to which documents or articles of great bulk and volume are annexed, such as statements of accounts, statistical tables, legal documents, &c., then only the Reports are sent by the post, and a private opportunity, or the most economical manner, is waited for, in order to dispatch the annexes; or they are confided, when the opportunity occurs, to the captains of Italian ships, or to trustworthy persons in the public employ, and *vice versâ*.

The Government publications, which are transmitted to Consuls from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are:—The official Gazette, Governmental records, Consular Reports, commercial statistics as to the state of trade, &c. The first is sent regularly to each office through the Post Office; and for the dispatch of the others, it is customary to await the private opportunity, or they are sent as parcels to those Consulates where local and postal conditions are such that they can be easily forwarded to their destination.

19. The Italian Consular Service being ruled by a Law and a Regulation, which sufficiently answer all the exigencies of this branch of the public administration, and its organization having hitherto given very satisfactory results, the King's Government has not for many years been in the necessity of introducing innovations of any consequence, and merely introduced such modifications as were necessary, in order to bring the Consular legislation into harmony with the changed political and legislative circumstances of the country.

This was done, in 1865, by the appointment of a Commission, which proceeded to revise the Consular Law of 1858, and the Consular Regulation of 1859, in order to bring them into uniformity with the new codes then promulgated in Italy. By effect of the new legislative dispositions introduced into the Kingdom with regard to the civil status of individuals, Consuls became invested with the quality of status officials (Registrars of notarial acts, marriages, &c.); for their countrymen residing in their Consular districts. (Article 29, and subsequent Acts of the Consular Law, and Cap. II, Tit. II, of the Consular Regulations.).

Latterly, the Consular Tariff, which dated from many years back, has been carefully revised and modified, having been maintained in its original terms under Law of 1858, and but slightly modified by the Commission of 1865.

In this revision of the Consular Tariff, the chief aim has been to bring it into proportion with the increased requirements of the service, to conform the scale of Consular fees

to that of the financial regulations of the Kingdom, and to obviate the inconveniences that had appeared to arise from its application. The Consular Tariff is also used by His Majesty's Legations, but with such modifications and exceptions as the law itself admits.

Another change has been made in the Consular Orders by the Royal Decrees of the 11th of March, 1867, and 17th of June, 1868, and by the Regulation of the 20th of April, 1867, of which I beg to inclose a copy, by which some of His Majesty's Consulates abroad were authorized to draw on the Italian Post Office for a sum not exceeding 500 francs.

This institution of Consular Bills was prompted by the desire of facilitating the transmission to Italy of the money saved by emigrants for the support of their families, relieving them from the serious difficulties, and often from the disastrous speculations, into which previously they used to fall; and the results have been most satisfactory.

On all matters relating to the Consular Bills, His Majesty' Consuls correspond directly with the general direction of His Majesty's Posts, with which they arrange their accounts.

These are the only modifications introduced in the last years into the Italian Consular Regulations; and His Majesty's Government think that, when the Service shall have been extended, and the number of Consular officials of the first category increased, the existing Regulations will not only meet all the requirements of the increased commercial relations of Italy, but also admit of their further development in extent and importance.

With regard to the position of the Consular and Diplomatic Services towards one another, the two careers are entirely distinct and independent of one another, their relative position being determined by Articles 75, 76, 77 of the Consular Regulations.

Trusting, that in transmitting the Laws and Regulations which govern the Italian Consular Service, and by the explanations accompanying them, I shall have satisfied the requirements of your letter.

I have, &c,
For the Minister,
(Signed) A. PEIROLERI.

Inclosure 2.

TABLE of Italian Consular Fees.

No. d'Ordine.	Natura dell'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di Prima Classe.	Diritti di Seconda Classe.
	SEZIONE I. *Atto dello Stato Civile.*		Lire c.	Lire c.
1	Copie (1) degli atti di stato civile seguiti negli Uffizi Consolari	Per ogni foglietto ..	4 0	2 50
2	Copie di atti e documenti inseriti nei volumi degli allegati	Idem	3 0	2 0
3	Affissione d'atto di pubblicazione di matrimonio ..	Per caduna ..	1 50	1 0
4	Certificato di seguita pubblicazione di matrimonio e di niuna opposizione.	Per ogni atto ..	3 0	2 0
5	Decreti di dispensa dalle pubblicazioni di matrimonio ..	Dalla 2a pubblicazione	8 0	5 0
		Da ambedue le pubblicazioni	15 0	10 0
6	Per qualsiasi altro certificato o dichiarazione d'ufficio concernente lo stato civile	Per ogni atto ..	5 0	3 0
	SEZIONE II. *Atti della Giurisdizione Civile e Commerciale* (2).			
7	Istanze, citazioni, memoriali, dichiarazoni, atti di precetto, opposizioni, riconoscimento di scritture, atti di notorietà, deposizioni di testimoni (3), decreti del Console (4), mandati esecutivi per ispese, nomina di periti,	Pel 1o foglietto ..	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0

(1) Gli originali degli atti dello stato civile non danno luogo a riscossione di tassa.

(2) I diritti fissati dai §§ 7, 12, e 14 saranno ridotti al quarto ogniqualvolta si tratti di cause il cui valore non ecceda lire 200, ed alla metà quando non ecceda lire 500. I diritti stabiliti dai §§ 8 e 10, e il diritto fisso di che al § 9 verranno ridotti alla metà per tutte le cause di un valore non eccedente le lire 500.

(3) Non s'intendono qui comprese le deposizioni orali che si fanno alle udienze.

(4) I decreti che non hanno altro oggetto che la notificazione, trasmissione od affissione di atti non vanno soggetti a tasso, fermo però il disposto del § 12 e del paragrafo 17.

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No. d'Ordine.	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di Prima Classe.	Diritti di Seconda Classe.
			Lire c.	Lire c.
	deposito di processi verbali di perizia, di relazioni di periti ed interpreti, nomina e revocazione d'arbitri fatta dalle parti, deposito di sentenze arbitrali, processi verbali di conciliazione e convenzione giudiziali (5), atti di appello, di cauzione, di consenso, di emancipazione, di abandono d'un bastimento o di mercanzie, ed ogni altro atto o provvedimento relativo alla giurisdizione civile o commerciale, contenziosa o volontaria, qui non ispecificato e non compreso nei paragrafi seguenti della presente sezione (6)			
8	Sentenze ed ordinanze interlocutorie, nomina d'arbitri fatta dall'autorità giudiziaria	Per 1o foglietto ..	12 0	
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
9	Sentenze definitive e decreti di omologazione di sentenze arbitramentali, quando contengono condanne di somme o rilascio di cose o di oggetti valutabili	Diritto fisso ..	15 0	10 0
		Diritto proporzionale sull'ammontare della condanna in capitale ed interessi, o sul valore della cosa rilasciata o attribuita	1 per cento	1 per cento
10	Sentenze definitive e decreti di omologazione di sentenze arbitramentali nei casi non specificati nel paragrafo precedente, omologazione di concordati nei giudizii di fallimento e degli stati di collocazione nei giudizii di graduazione (7), omologazione di un regolamento di avarie quando non contenga aggiudicazione di somme controverse	Pel 1o foglietto ..	15 0	10 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
11	Inchieste ed esami eseguiti fuori d'ufficio, accessi giudiziari, apposizioni, rimozioni o ricognizioni di sigilli, inventarii giudiziarii, sequestri o pignoramenti, riunioni di creditori, assistenza ad incanti ed altri simili atti di procedura	Per 1a ora di vacazione	12 0	8 0
		Per ogni ora success.	6 0	4 0
12	Notificazione, trasmissione, rimessione od affissione degli atti contemplati in questa sezione (8)	Pel 1o foglietto ...	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
13	Per qualsiasi certificato o dichiarazione d'ufficio relativo alla giurisdizione civile e commerciale non ispecificato	Per ogni atto ..	6 0	4 0
14	Copie degli atti contemplati nella presente sezione ..	Per ogni foglietto ..	4 50	3 0
	Sezione III. *Atti della Giurisdizione Penale.*			
15	Querele, denuncie, citazioni, interrogatorii, processi verbali di esami di testimoni, decreti (4), ordinanze, sentenze, atti di deposito di documenti, atti di cauzione, deposito di somme versate a tale titolo o dell'ammontare di pene pecuniarie, liberazioni e quietanze, decreti di tassazione per ispese processuali, atti d'appello ed ogni altro atto relativo alla giurisdizione penale non ispecificato (6)	Pel 1o foglietto ..	3 0	2 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	2 0	1 50
16	Accessi giudiziarii, perizie ed esami fuori dell'Ufficio Consolare	Per la 1a ora di vacazione	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni ora success.	4 50	3 0
17	Notificazione, intimazione, trasmissione, affissione degli atti contemplati in questa sezione (8)	Pel 1o foglietto ..	3 0	2 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	2 0	1 50
18	Per qualsiasi certificato o dichiarazione d'ufficio relativa alla giurisdizione penale non specificato	Per ogni atto ..	3 0	2 0
19	Copie, estratto letterale od analitico di qualunque atto della giurisdizione penale	Per ogni foglietto ..	1 50	1 0
	Sezione IV. *Atti Notarili.*			
20	Vendita d'immobili e di mobili in genere, di un bastimento, o di una sola porzione del medesimo, di attrezzi, di mercanzie, nel caso previsto dall'Articolo 331 del Codice di Commercio, e di altri oggetti descritti nell'inventario della nave, tanto all'asta pubblica che altrimenti, costituzione di rendita, di usu-	Diritto fisso ..	15 0	10 0
		Diritto proporzionale sino a lire 20,000	1 per cento	1 per cento
		Sulle somme eccedenti oltre ai diritti fisso e proporzio-	½ per cento	½ per cento

(5) Si riscuoterà inoltre il diritto proporzionale portato dal § 9, ridotto alla metà.
(6) Il diritto di originale non sarà riscosso per gli atti che le parti depongono o compilano esse stesse quando vi sono autorizzate.
(7) Si riscuoteranno inoltre lire 2 per ogni creditore inscritto.
(8) La notificazione di un atto, ancorche fatta a più persone distinte, non dà luogo che al pagamento di un solo diritto d'original quando possa essere fatta con una sola relazione.

No. d'Ordine	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di	
			Prima Classe.	Seconda Classe.
			Lire c.	Lire c.
	frutto, usu o servitù, di enfiteusi (9), permuta (10), cessione di ragione qualunque, donazione fra vivi (11)	nale, sulle prime lire 20,000 se percepirà (12)		
21	Locazione (13), cessione, proroga, modificazione o risoluzione di locazione, contratti di società (14), proroga, modificazione o scioglimento di società, con liquidazione, atti di divisione o liquidazione di comunione (15), contratto di matrimonio con costituzione di dote; semplice costituzione di dote fatta da altri che dagli sposi o dai loro genitori, transazioni (16), ricognizione di debito, mutuo, apertura di crediti, fideiussione e costituzione di pegno od ipoteca in atto separato (11)	Diritto fisso Diritti proporzionali come al § precedente, ridotti alla metà (12)	15 0	10 0
22	Quietanza e liberazione; convenzione e concordati fra i creditori e il loro debitore, tanto prima che dopo la dichiarazione di fallimento (11)	Diritto fisso Diritti proporzionali come al § 20, ridotti al quarto (12)	15 0	10 0
23	Contratto di nolo di navi, contratto di pegno sopra navi e contratto di prestito a cambio marittimo e di prestito sopra mercanzie, preveduto dall'Articolo 331 del Codice di Commercio, contratto di assicurazione marittima, risoluzione degli stessi contratti (11)	Diritto fisso Diritto proporzionale sino a lire 100,000 e non oltre	15 0 ¼ per cento	10 0 ¼ per cento
24	Rendiconto e liberazione di gestione di tutela	Per ogni atto non eccedente due foglietti	12 0	
		Per ogni fogl. in più	4 50	3 0
25	Convenzioni matrimoniali senza costituzione di dote e promessa di matrimonio, quando sia fatta separatamente dalle convenzioni matrimoniali, scioglimento di società senza liquidazione, compromesso, nomina e revoca d'arbitri ed ogni altro atto bilaterale non ispecificato nella presente sezione	Per ogni atto non eccedente due foglietti	18 0	12 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
26	Testamento pubblico, atto di presentazione o apertura di testamento segreto, processo verbale di deposito di testamento olografo	Per ogni atto non eccedente due foglietti	30 0	20 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
27	Processo verbale di ritiro di testamento segreto o di testamento olografo	Per ogni atto	15 0	10 0
28	Mandato generale (17)	Idem	18 0	12 0
29	Mandato speciale, revoca, proroga, ratifica, liberazione, conferma di mandato generale o speciale (17)	Idem	9 0	6 0
30	Mandato generale o speciale alle liti (17); se per comparire davanti alle Corti o Tribunali	Per ogni atto	9 0	6 0
	Se davanti ai pretori	Idem	6 0	4 0
	Se davanti ai conciliatori	Idem	3 0	2 0
31	Mandato speciale relativo ad atti dello stato civile; consenso a matrimonio	Idem	4 50	3 0
32	Atti di consenso od autorizzazione dei genitori ed ascendenti a favore dei discendenti, e del marito in favore della moglie	Idem	9 0	6 0
33	Protesto d'una lettera di cambio, di un biglietto all'ordine (18)	Se il valore della cambiale o cambiali non eccede le lire 1,000	9 0	9 0
		Se eccede	12 0	12 0

(9) Sulla rendita moltiplicata per 20 se è perpetua, e per 10 se è vitalizia od eccedente gli anni dieci, e sopra un capitale uguale alla rendita accumulata se dessa è costituita per 10 anni o meno.

(10) Sul valore dell'immobile più importante.

(11) Il diritto proporzionale per ogni atto accessorio di un atto precedentemente stipulato davanti un Regio Consolato non sarà dovuto che per la parte del capitale in accrescimento del capitale primitivo, e se non vi è accrescimento si riscuoterà soltanto il diritto fisso stabilito per tale atto nella presente sezione. Nel caso di risoluzione il diritto si pagherà sul corrispettivo della risoluzione e non essendovi corrispettivo si pagherà soltanto il diritto fisso.

(12) Per gli atti contemplati nel § 20 il diritto proporzionale non potrà mai eccedere in complesso lire 800, per quelli mentovati nel § 21 lire 400, e per quelli indicati nel § 22 lire 200.

(13) Sul valore complessivo della locazione per la intera durata.

(14) Sul capitale o sul valore delle cose conferite in società o poste in comunione.

(15) Sul valore della massa senza detrazione dei debiti.

(16) Sui valori che formano oggetto della transazione.

(17) Quando sono parecchi i mandanti che non siano soci, coeredi o comproprietarii degli oggetti cui il mandato si riferisce, il diritto viene aumentato d'una metà se essi non sono più di tre, e viene radoppiato se sono in numero maggiore. Il diritto non è aumentato, qualunque sia il numero dei mandatarii.

(18) Se il protesto è fatto per più lettere di cambio tratte sulla stessa persona, si riscuoterà lire 1·50 per ogni lettera, oltre il diritto della prima. Per ogni altra presentazione e per le indicazioni per pagarla al bisogno sarà eziandio riscosso il diritto lire 3.

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No. d'Ordine.	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di	
			Prima Classe.	Seconda Classe.
			Lire c.	Lire c.
34	Consenso a radiazione o riduzione di ipoteca, o toglimento di sequestri, ratifica o ricognizione di contratti(19) ed ogni altro atto unilaterale non ispecificato nella presente sezione	Per ogni atto non eccedente due foglietti	15 0	10 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
35	Inventario ed ogni altro processo verbale del ministero notariale, non ispecificato	Per la prima ora di vacazione	12 0	8 0
		Per ogni ora successiva	6 0	4 0
36	Processo verbale di deposito di scrittura privata (20) o di qualsiasi altro atto o documento	Pel 1o foglietto ..	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
37	Autenticazione di sottoscrizioni apposte a scritture private (21)	Per ogni atto ..	9 0	6 0
38	Certificato di proprietà	Diritto fisso ..	12 0	8 0
		Diritto proporzionale sino a lire 100,000 e non oltre	0.10 per cent.	0.10 per cent.
39	Per qualsiasi altro certificato o dichiarazione d'ufficio del ministero notariale	Per ogni certificato.	5 0	3 0
40	Copia, estratto letterale od analitico di qualsiasi atto notariale	Per ogni foglietto ..	4 50	3 0
	SEZIONE V. *Atti relativi alla Navigazione* (22).			
41	Spedizione (23) di un bastimento a vela od a vapore che ha operato il suo scaricamento ed il suo caricamento nello stesso porto, o l'uno o l'altro soltanto, sia completo che parziale, salvi i casi preveduti nei paragrafi seguenti (24)	Diritto proporzionale per ogni tonnell. (25)	0 20	0 20
42	Spedizioni (23) di un bastimento faciente scalo con operazioni di commercio: (*a*) Se fu già pagato il diritto intiero in un Ufficio Consolare, si pagherà in caduno degli altri porti dello stesso distretto Consolare la metà del diritto portato dal paragrafo precedente; (*b*) La stessa riduzione sarà fatta in tutti i casi in cui ha luogo uno scaricamento ed un caricamento parziali, o l'uno o l'altro soltanto, in un porto intermedio del viaggio in corso. Lo scaricamento o caricamento non saranno considerati parziali, per gli effetti della presente disposizione, se non quando saranno inferiori alla metà del carico totale.			
43	Spedizioni (23) di un piroscafo che fa un servizio regolare: Pagherà in caduno dei due punti estremi della linea percorsa	Per ogni tonnell. (25)	0 08	0 08
	Nei porti intermedi: Se vi risiede un Console ed un Vice-Console ..	Per ogni tonnell. (25)	0 4	0 4
	Se vi è una semplice Agenzia Consolare	Idem	0 2	0 2
44	Spedizioni (23) di bastimenti a vela od vapore addetti al commercio di cabotaggio sulle coste estere	Per ogni approdo sino a 50 tonnellate	1 0	1 0
		Per ogni tonn. in più	0 5	0 5

(19) La ratifica di contratti fatti per iscrittura privata o davanti Autorità estere, dà luogo al pagamento della stessa tassa che sarebbe dovuta pel contratto stesso, quando però la tassa medesima non sia già stata pagata per altro motivo.

(20) Se la scrittura privata che si deposita racchiude alcuno de' contratti contemplati nei §§ 20, 21, 22 e 23 della presente tariffa, si esigeranno invece i diritti dai medesimi paragrafi rispettivamente fissati.

(21) Quando la scrittura privata che si presenta all'autenticazione contiene alcuno de' contratti enunziati ai §§ 20, 21 e 22, oltre al diritto d'autenticazione, si riscuoteranno pure le tasse proporzionali rispettivamente fissate pei contratti stessi, ridotte alla metà. Se la scrittura privata è fatta in più originali, il diritto di autenticazione è aumentato di un terzo per ogni esemplare oltre al primo.

(22) Gli atti relativi alla navigazione, non specificati in questo sezione, pagheranno i diritti enunciati nelle altre sezioni della tariffa.

(23) Sotto a questa denominazione è compreso l'insieme delle formalità e degli atti ordinarii che possono essere richiesti agli Uffizii Consolari in occasione dell'arrivo e della partenza di un bastimento, cioè:—1. Relazione del capitano all'arrivo quando non ha per oggetto di appuntare o stabilire avarie temute o sofferte; 2. Certificato d'arrivo e di partenza; 3. Rapporto intorno allo stato sanitario; 4. Vidimazione del giornale nautico o del ruolo di equipaggio; 5. Vidimazione o legalizzazione dei manifesti d'entrata o di uscita; 6. Dichiarazione di semplice approdo; 7. Deposito e processi verbali di deposito di ogni atto compilato dal capitano per causa di diserzione in occasione di crimine o di delitto, di una nascita, di un decesso, deposito di testamento di inventario fatto in mare, non che degli oggetti descritti nell'inventario; 8. Rilascio o vidimazione di una patente di sanità; 9. Atto di deposito e di cauzione di somme destinate alle spese di arresto, di rimpatrio, di malattia, di sepoltura di marinai lasciati a terra; 10. Deposito di paghe di marinai; 11. Copia od estratto del ruolo o di altra carta di bordo e certificato qualunque, richiesti dall'autorità locale per concedere lo scaricamento, il caricamento o la permissione di uscita ad un bastimento.

(24) Non sono considerate operazioni di commercio, per gli effetti della presente tariffa, lo sbarco e rimbarco di merci ed il loro trasbordo sopra un'altra nave per il passaggio di bassi fondi, per la riparazione del bastimento o per la sua innavigabilità; la vendita delle merci avariate; lo sbarco ed imbarco dei passeggieri (salvo il disposto dell'avvertenza 29) e dei loro effetti, di lettere, di gruppi e della pacottiglia.

(25) Le tasse proporzionali fissate in questa sezione non potranno mai essere minori di una lira.

No. d'Ordine.	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di Prima Classe.	Diritti di Seconda Classe.
			Lire c.	Lire c.
45	Battelli addetti esclusivamente alla pesca del corallo o del pesce ([26]) :			
	Se di portata non eccedente 20 tonnellate ..	Diritto fisso per ogni mese incominciato	1 0	1 0
	Se di portata superiore pagheranno inoltre ..	Per ogni tonnell. eccedente le 20 e per ogni mese incominciato	0 5	0 5
46	Spedizioni (23) di un bastimento a vela od a vapore in approdo volontario, il quale non abbia sbarcato nè imbarcato veruna mercanzia ([27])	Diritto fisso per ogni bastimento sino a 30 tonnellate	2 50	2 50
		Dalle tonn. 31 a 100	4 0	4 0
		Dalle tonn. 101 a 200	6 0	6 0
		Dalle tonn. 201 a 500	10 0	10 0
		Oltre le 500 tonnell.	15 0	15 0
47	Disarmo, armamento o riarmamento di un bastimento a vela od a vapore ([28])	Per ogni tonn. ([25]) ..	0 20	0 20
48	Menzione sul ruolo d'equipaggio dell'imbarco e sbarco di passeggieri	Per ogni passeggiero imbarcato o sbarcato ([29] e [30])	1 0	1 0
49	Menzione dell'imbarco o sbarco di passeggieri quando ha luogo sui piroscafi facienti un servizio regolare, ovvero su bastimenti addetti esclusivamente al commercio di cabottaggio sulle coste estere	Per ogni passeggiero imbarcato o sbarcato ([29] e [30])	0 50	0 50
50	Menzione sul ruolo d'equipaggio dell'imbarco, sbarco o diserzione di marinai ed altre persone addette a servizio del bastimento ([31])	Per ogni marinaro imbarcato o sbarcato ([30])	1 0	1 0
51	Sostituzione di un capitano o padrone di bastimento ([32])	Per un bastimento non eccedente le 100 tonnellate	5 0	5 0
		Oltre le 100 tonn...	10 0	10 0
52	Addizione di fogli:			
	Al ruolo d'equipaggio	Per ogni foglio ..	3 0	3 0
	Al giornale di navigazione, al registro di disciplina od al registro dei passeggieri	Idem .. .	1 0	1 0
53	Rilascio o surrogazione di un *passavanti*, compreso il ruolo d'equipaggio:			
	Se il bastimento non eccede 30 tonnellate ..	Diritto fisso ..	10 0	10 0
	Se è di portata maggiore	Idem	15 0	15 0
54	Surrogazione di un ruolo di equipaggio	Per ogni ruolo ..	6 0	6 0
55	Rilascio o surrogazione di un giornale nautico, di un registro di disciplina o di un registro di passeggieri	Per caduno ..	7 50	7 50
56	Vidimazione o rettificazione della patente di sanità, delle carte di bordo o di altri documenti, quando ne sia il caso, dopo la rimessione delle spedizioni ([31])	Diritto fisso ..	2 0	2 0
57	Permesso ai capitani o marinai nazionali di assumere il comando o di arruolarsi sui bastimenti esteri	Ai capitani ..	10 0	10 0
		Ai marinai ..	2 0	2 0
58	Certificato di approdo forzato e della sua durata ([31] e [33])	Per ogni certificato .	3 0	2 0
59	Relazione straordinaria ([34]) del capitano con o senza esami di marinari o di passeggieri ([31])	Pel 1o foglietto ..	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
60	Convenzione di arruolamento dell'equipaggio ([31]) .	Per ogni atto ..	9 0	6 0

([26]) Tali battelli non sono soggetti alla vidimazione delle carte di bordo fuorchè nei casi di primo approdo e di partenza definitiva da un porto, e sono esenti per tale titolo dal pagamento di qualsiasi diritto all'infuori della tassa contronotata.

([27]) Il diritto portato da questo paragrafo non potrà però mai eccedere quelle che sarebbe dovuto quando il legno facesse operazioni di commercio.

([28]) Il diritto portato da questo paragrafo è applicabile soltanto al caso di disarmo per dismissione della bandiera nazionale, o per effetto di dichiarata innavigabilità del bastimento, ed al caso di primo armamento o riarmamento fatto all'estero di una nave che vi riceva le carte di bordo provvisorie o definitive. Questo diritto non potrà mai cumularsi con quello di spedizioni, ed in esso sono comprese le seguenti formalità; dichiarazione di disarmo; deposito e vidimazione delle carte di bordo; dichiarazione di armamento e di elezione del rappresentante di che agli Articoli 53 e 54 del Codice per la Marina Mercantile; copia degli atti summentovati da rimettersi al capitano; qualunque altro atto o formalità compresa nelle spedizioni.

([29]) Questo diritto non sarà riscosso che fino a concorrenza di venti passeggieri quando il bastimento a vela o a vapore va già soggetto alle tasse proporzionali stabilite nei §§ 41, 42, 43 e 44. Quando poi il bastimento si trovi nel caso previsto dal § 46, il diritto d'imbarco e sbarco di passeggieri, cumulato con quello di approdo, non potrà mai eccedere quello che sarebbe dovuto a tenore dei §§ 41, 42, 43 e 44 su citati.

([30]) Per i marinai colpiti da infortunio e per altre persone imbarcate o sbarcate, sia in virtù d'ordine del Console, sia gratuitamente e per umanità del capitano, il diritto non è dovuto.

([31]) I diritti fissati dai §§ 50, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63 e 67, saranno ridotti alla metà, semprechè si tratti di bastimenti non eccedenti 30 tonellate.

([32]) Compresa l'annotazione sul ruolo d'equipaggio e gli atti che occorressero per tale sostituzione.

([33]) È considerato in approdo forzato il bastimento che entra in un porto per iscontarvi la contumacia.

([34]) La relazione del capitano all'arrivo è considerata come straordinaria sempre quando ha per oggetto di appuntare o stabilire avarie temute o seguite.

Italy.

No. d'Ordine.	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di Prima Classe.	Diritti di Seconda Classe.
			Lire c.	Lire c.
61	Compilazione del manifesto di entrata o di uscita, quando venga richiesto	Per un bastimento non eccedente le 30 tonnellate	4 50	3 0
		Dalle 31 alle 100 .	9 0	6 0
		Dalle 101 alle 500..	15 0	10 0
		Oltre le 500 ..	20 0	15 0
62	Compilazione di una polizza di carico	Per ogni esemplare..	1 50	1 0
63	Processo verbale di visita d'un bastimento nei casi previsti dall'Articolo 82 del Codice per la Marina Mercantile ([31])	Diritto fisso per l'unica o per le due visite, secondo i casi, e per i due originali dell'atto	6 0	4 0
64	Visita sanitaria d'un bastimento nei casi preveduti dalle leggi e regolamenti sul trasporto dei passeggieri, compresa la redazione dei relativi processi verbali	Per la 1a ora di vacazione	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni ora success.	4 50	3 0
65	Trascrizione di atti di vendita di una nave o di porzione di essa, di contratti di pegno o di prestito a cambio marittimo, a senso del Regio Decreto 23 Dic. 1865 ([35])	Diritto fisso ..	5 0	3 0
66	Certificato di dismissione della bandiera nazionale, pubblicazione d'avvisi e qualunque altro certificato o dichiarazione d'ufficio, relativi alla navigazione, non enunciati	Caduno	5 0	3 0
67	Copia-estratto letterale od analitico di qualunque atto o documento relativo alla navigazione ([31])	Per ogni foglietto ..	4 50	3 0
	SEZIONE VI. *Atti Amministrativi.*			
68	Passaporti a persone agiate	Per caduno ..	10 0	10 0
68	Idem a persone non agiate	Idem	2 0	2 0
69	Vidimazione ([36]) di passaporti a stranieri:			
	Se richiesta da persone agiate	Per ogni vidimazione	5 0	5 0
	Se richiesta da persone non agiate	Idem	1 0	1 0
70	Iscrizione nel registro dei nazionali:			
	Se richiesta nel termine portato dall'Articolo 24 della Legge Consolare, e compreso il certificato di iscrizione, quando venga domandato	Gratis.		
	Se richiesta dopo il detto termine..	Per ogni iscrizione e relativo certificato, tassa uguale a quella del passaporto.		
71	Certificato di nazionalità, certificato d'iscrizione a registro, ad eccezione di quelli che vengono rilasciati a richiesta degli iscritti contemporaneamente alla iscrizione di cui è cenno nel paragrafo precedente ([37])	Per ogni certificato, tassa eguale a quella del passaporto.		
72	Patente di protezione ([37]):			
	A persone agiate	Per caduna ..	30 0	30 0
	A persone non agiate	Idem	6 0	6 0
73	Iscrizione dei protetti nel relativo elenco, compreso il certificato d'iscrizione, quando venga domandato contemporaneamente alla iscrizione, certificato d'iscrizione nell'elenco dei protetti fuori del caso suaccennato ([37]):			
	Di persone agiate	Idem	20 0	20 0
	Di persone non agiate	Idem	4 0	4 0
74	Rilascio o vidimazione di una patente di sanità, vidimazione di un manifesto o di qualsiasi altro documento di un bastimento estero	Idem	10 0	10 0
75	Certificato di sanità par passeggieri	Idem	3 0	2 0
76	Certificato di sanità per merci	Idem	8 0	5 0
77	Certificato di origine, di destinazione o di sbarco:			
	Per merci di un valore non superiore a lire 300 ..	Idem	3 0	3 0
	Per merci di un valore superiore	Idem	5 0	5 0
78	Scarico di bollette a cauzione e di transito	Idem	10 0	6 0
79	Certificato di vita per motivi non enunciati nel paragrafo seguente	Idem	10 0	6 0

([35]) Comprese le occorrenti annotazioni sui titoli e sull'atto di nazionalità della nave.

([36]) La tassa per la vidimazione dei passaporti non potrà riscuotersi più d'una volta nel periodo di un anno, cioè, dal 1o di Gennaio al 31 Dicembre.

([37]) I certificati di nazionalità e di iscrizione nel registro dei nazionali, come pure i certificati di protezione e di iscrizione nell'elenco dei protetti, non sono valevoli che per un anno. Nel diritto per la patente di protezione è compreso il diritto di prima iscrizione nell'elenco dei protetti.

No. d'Ordine.	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di	
			Prima Classe.	Seconda Classe.
			Lire c.	Lire c.
80	Certificato di vita per riscossione di rendite, di pensioni annue o di somme qualsiansi ([38])	Sull'ammontare della somma o pensione annua a riscuotersi:		
		Sino a lire 200 ..	Gratis.	Gratis.
		Dalle lire 201 alle 600	3 0	3 0
		Dalle lire 601 alle 1,200	6 0	6 0
		Oltre lire 1,200 ..	9 0	9 0
81	Legalizzazione di certificati di vita rilasciati da Autorità estere per motivi enunciati nel paragrafo precedente ([38] e [39])	Sull'ammontare della somma o pensione annua a riscuotersi:		
		Sino a lire 200 ..	Gratis.	Gratis.
		Dalle lire 201 alle 600	3 0	3 0
		Dalle lire 601 alle 1,200	6 0	6 0
		Oltre lire 1,200 ..	9 0	9 0
82	Legalizzazione di atti dello stato civile di nazionali ([39]) ..	Per ogni legalizzaz.	3 0	3 0
83	Legalizzazione di qualsiasi atto o documento non enunciati nei paragrafi 81 e 82 della presente tariffa ([39])	Idem	10 0	6 0
84	Certificato concernente le leggi e consuetudini nazionali o quelle del luogo di residenza del Console	Per ogni certificato..	12 0	8 0
85	Certificato, dichiarazioni, vidimazioni, pubblicazione per affisso di qualunque atto o documento d'ordine amministrativo non ispecificato nella presente sezione	Idem	5 0	3 0
	SEZIONE VII. *Atti diversi.*			
86	Liquidazione di successioni in assenza o per mandato degli aventi diritto: ricupero di crediti o somme qualsiansi ([40])	Fino a lire 100 ..	Gratis.	Gratis.
		Oltre lire 100 ..	2 per cento	2 per cento
87	Deposito volontario o necessario di somme di danaro, valori, mercanzie ed altri oggetti mobili di privata proprietà, compreso l'atto di ritiro ([41])	Sulla somma di danaro o sul valore:		
		Se non eccede lire 100	Gratis.	Gratis.
		Se eccede ..	2 per cento	2 per cento
88	Deposito volontario o necessario, consegna, ritiro di registri, documenti, piani e qualsiasi altra carta o scritto	Pel 1o foglietto ..	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
89	Traduzione in lingua Italiana di atti dello stato civile ..	Pel 1o foglietto ..	6 0	4 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	4 0	3 0
	Traduzione in lingua estera degli stessi atti.. ..	La metà in più.		
90	Traduzione di ogni altro atto in qualsiasi lingua, e semplice dichiarazione di conformità per traduzioni fatte fuori del Consolato	Pel 1o foglietto ..	12 0	8 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	8 0	6 0
91	Copie in lingua straniera	Pel 1o foglietto ..	7 50	5 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
92	Processi verbali qualunque nei casi non ispecificati nella presente tariffa	Pel 1o foglietto ..	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	6 0	4 0
93	Decreti, certificati, dichiarazioni ed autorizzazioni non preveduti come sopra	Per caduno ..	7 50	5 0
94	Copia-estratto letterale od analitico di atti Consolari non comprese nelle sezioni I, II, III, IV e V	Per ogni foglietto ..	4 50	3 0
95	Copia-estratto letterale od analitico di documenti od atti qualunque non preveduti nella presente tariffa	Pel 1o foglietto ..	7 50	5 0
		Per ogni fogl. in più	4 50	3 0

([38]) Pei certificati richiesti per la riscossione di pensioni sull'erario dello Stato, delle Provincie e dei Comuni, non eccedenti lire 500, non si farà luogo a percezione di tassa, e al di là di detta somma si riscuoterà soltanto la metà della tassa fissata nei §§ 80 e 81. La tassa intera, o la metà come sopra, è dovuta una sola volta all'anno, ancorchè il certificato o la legalizzazione venga richiesta a semestri od a trimestri, e quantunque in Uffizii Consolari diversi.

([39]) La legalizzazione fatta dal Console di un atto ricevuto nel proprio Ufficio Consolare, o quella di un atto fatto o legalizzato da un Agente Consolare da lui dipendente, non dà luogo a riscossioni di tassa.

([40]) La percezione del diritto portata da questo paragrafo ha luogo soltanto sulle successioni liquidate o sui crediti recuperati mercè l'opera od il diretto appoggio del Consolato. In nessun caso poi si può cumulare il diritto stesso con quello di deposito stabilito nel paragrafo seguente.

([41]) Sono esenti dal diritto stabilito in questo paragrafo le somme provenienti da avanzi di naufragio, quelle depositate a titolo di anticipazione o di garanzia pel pagamento di diritti Consolari ed altre tasse, quelle depositate a titolo di paghe di marinai o spese d'arresto nei casi di diserzione o di sbarco per malattia come all'avvertenza 23, e quelle depositate a titolo di cauzione nei giudizii penali. Sono pure esenti le somme depositate per poter concorrere ad incanti aperti per conto delle Amministrazioni dello Stato, ma in tal caso si percepirà un diritto fisso di lire 10 se l'ammontare del deposito non eccede lire 5,000, e di lire 20 se è superiore.

Italy.

No. d'Ordine.	Natura dall'Atto.	Base della Riscossione.	Diritti di Prima Classe. Lire c.	Diritti di Seconda Classe. Lire c.
96	Assistenza di ufficiali Consolari o di interpreti alle udienze, interrogatorii, visite giudiziarie, apposizione o rimozione di sigilli, sequestri, incanti ed altri simili atti della giurisdizione civile, del ministero notariale o di ordine amministrativo, che si compiono davanti o col ministero dei tribunali locali, ovvero di altre autorità estere, nell'interesse dei privati	Per la 1a ora di vacazione	12 0	8 0
		Per ogni ora successiva	6 0	4 0
97	Assistenza agli atti enunciati nel paragrafo precedente ed altri simili della giurisdizione penale	Per la 1a ora di vacazione	9 0	6 0
		Per ogni ora successiva	4 50	3 0
	APPENDICE.			
	Indennità e diritti spettanti esclusivamente agli Ufficiali Consolari, Interpreti, impiegati subalterni e guardie dei Consolati.			
98	Indennità di trasferimento del Console-Generale, del Console, del Vice-Console, di un Giudice del Tribunale Consolare, degli Interpreti, dei fungenti le veci di cancelliere, di altri impiegati Consolari subalterni o delle guardie del Consolati (42)	L'ammontare delle spese incontrate.		
99	Indennità di soggiorno:			
	Al Console-Generale, Console o Console Aggiunto ..	Per ogni giorno ..	30 0	25 0
	Al Vice-Console o ad un Giudice del Tribunale Consolare	Idem	25 0	20 0
	Al fungente funzioni di Cancelliere, ad un Interprete, od Agente Consolare	Idem	20 0	16 0
	Ad un impiegato subalterno del Consolato	Idem	15 0	12 0
	Alle guardie od inservienti dipendenti dal Consolato ..	Idem	10 0	8 0
100	Diritti agli impiegati subalterni del Consolato incaricati delle funzioni di usciere, ed alle guardie, nei paesi ove i trattati o gli usi consentono ai Consoli l'esercizio della giurisdizione contenziosa (43):			
	a. Citazioni nelle cause civili o commerciali, fatte con semplice biglietto ed anche verbalmente	Per ogni citazione ..	0 40	0 25
	Se a distanza maggiore di un chilometro	Per ogni chilometro	0 40	0 25
	b. Per ogni significazione, consegna od affissione di atti formali e di provvedimenti nelle dette cause e per ogni esemplare consegnato od affisso	.. .. ..	0 75	0 50
	Se a distanza maggiore di un chilometro	Per ogni chilometro	0 75	0 50
	c. Per ogni chiamata di causa ed assistenza alle udienze:			
	Del Console	.. .. ..	0 40	0 25
	Del Tribunale Consolare	.. .. ..	0 75	0 50
	d. Per ogni accesso e per ogni ora consunta fuori del Consolato:			
	Se d'impiegati subalterni della cancelleria, specialmente incaricati delle funzioni d'usciere	.. .. ..	3 0	2 0
	Se delle guardie	.. .. ..	1 50	1 0
	e. Per ogni assistenza ad incanti nel Consolato ..	Diritti come alla lettera *d.*		
	f. Per l'arresto di un debitore	Il triplo del diritto di che alla lettera *d.*		

Visto:
Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri,
(Firmato) VISCONTI VENOSTA.
Il Ministro delle Finanze,
QUINTINO SELLA.

(42) La nota di tali spese, che gli Uffiziali Consolari dovranno mantenere nei più stretti limiti, sarà asseverata dal Console quando le spese lo riguardano personalmente, e sarà da esso Console vidimata ogni qualvolta le spese sono relative ai suoi dipendenti.

(43) La distanza si riferisce al luogo di residenza del Consolato. Nei diritti fissati dal § 100 non sono comprese le spese di trasferimento, quando sieno necessarie. I diritti fissati dalle lettere *d*, *e*, potranno mai essere maggiori di lire 10 per gli uscieri e di lire 5 per le guardie; e i diritti fissati dalla lettera *f*, di lire 20 per gli uscieri e di lire 10 per le guardie.

MOROCCO.

Sir J. D. Hay to Earl Granville.— (Received January 1, 1872.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 13, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th August.

The only Consular officer appointed by the Moorish Government is a Consul at Gibraltar. He receives a small stipend of about 200*l.* a year, the rent of some property belonging to the Moorish Government in Gibraltar. Under these circumstances, and as the Moorish Government has not formed any Consular Regulations, I have no further information to impart to Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Netherlands.

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-Admiral Harris to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 15.)

My Lord, *The Hague, December* 14, 1871.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August, instructing me to report to your Lordship before the end of the year on the existing Regulations of the Consular Service in this country, I addressed a Note to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining in detail the several heads on which your Lordship required information, and requesting his Excellency's kind assistance to enable me to report to your Lordship on the matter.

I have now the honour to transmit a copy of the answer, and its inclosures, which I have received from the Minister, who promises to reply more fully to my note on a subsequent occasion, so soon as the organization of the Consular Service has received those modifications which the Government are at present engaged in preparing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. A. J. HARRIS.

Inclosure 1.

Baron Gericke to Vice-Admiral Harris.

M. le Vice-Admiral, *La Haye, le 9 Décembre*, 1871.

PAR votre office du 13 Septembre dernier vous avez bien voulu, dans l'intérêt d'une enquête à instituer par la Chambre des Communes, me demander des renseignements et la communication de quelques pièces par rapport à l'organisation du service Consulaire du Pays-Bas.

Cette organisation paraissant incomplète vient de faire l'objet d'une révision complète qui approche de son terme. Cependant, comme vous désirez obtenir une réponse avant la fin du présent mois, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser sous ce pli un exemplaire du Réglement et des Tarifs Consulaires jusqu'ici en vigueur.

Je crois pouvoir me borner pour le moment à la transmission de ces documents, me réservant une réponse ultérieure aussitôt que les changements importants actuellement encore à l'état de projet auront été arrêtés.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) L. GERICKE.

Inclosure 2.

(Traduction.)
(Extrait.)

No. 60, du 2 Juin, 1816.

GUILLAUME, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi des Pays-Bas, Prince d'Orange-Nassau, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, &c., &c.

Entendu le rapport du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et du Conseiller d'Etat Directeur-Général pour le Département du Commerce et des Colonies, du 27 Mai dernier

Et, &c.

Vu le Réglement arrêté le 22 Janvier, 1814, No. 25, pour les Consuls dans les ports et villes de commerce dans l'étranger;

Vu l'avis du Conseil de Commerce et des Colonies du 16 Mai, 1815;

Avons trouvé bon et entendu:

Premièrement, &c.

Troisièmement, d'arrêter, ainsi que nous le faisons par les présentes, le Tarif suivant

d'après lequel les Consuls dans les ports et villes de commerce, dans l'étranger (à l'exception des ports et villes de commerce du Levant et de la Méditerranée, y compris Cadiz) pourront percevoir des droits de Consulat.

	Fl.	c.
Pour production et visa des lettres de mer et autres papiers de bord à l'arrivée ou au départ des navires, par last de deux tonneaux	0	5
Pour passeport à des gens de mer des Pays Bas, excepté a ceux i digents ..	2	0
Pour légalisation, coupure, et expédition des lettres de mer, par pièce .. .	2	10
Pour un rôle de montre de navire de 25 à 50 lasts	2	0
" " 50 à 100 "	3	0
" " 100 à 150 "	6	0
" " 150 à 200 "	9	0
" " 200 et au-delà	12	0
(Le last évalué à deux tonneaux, et à calculer le port du navire d'après les certificats de jaugeage.)		
Pour les certificats d'origine ou tels autres déclaratoires de ce genre, pour autant que les intéressés en désireraient	6	0
Pour assermentation des actes, les procès-verbaux, &c., pour la première page à 20 lignes d'écriture	1	0
Pour les autres pages, chacune de 20 lignes	0	10
De telle sort néanmoins que tout n'excède jamais la somme de 15 fl.		

La Haye, le 2 *Juin,* 1816.

(Signé) GUILLAUME.

Par le Roi,
(Signé) A. R. FALCK.

(Traduction.)
(Extrait.)

L^a. P^3., du 30 Janvier, 1817.

NOUS Guillaume, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi des Pays-Bas, Prince d'Orange-Nassau, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, &c., &c.

Vu le rapport de notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du 30 Janvier, 1817, et les considérations recueillies des Départements, tant des Convois et Licences, que du Commerce et des Colonies;

Vu le Tarif des droits Consulaires, établi par notre Arrêté du 2 Juin, 1816;

Avons trouvé bon et entendu:

Article 1. A, &c.

Quant aux navires qui, soit pour l'acquit des droits de passage, soit pour d'autres causes, viendront à relâcher dans un port, sans y charger, décharger, rompre, ou compléter charge; le Consul ne jouira, pour les visa des papiers de mer et autres documents de bord, que d'un florin par navire, au lieu du droit fixé de cinq sols par last.

Art. 2. Nous, &c.

Bruxelles, le 30 *Janvier,* 1817.

(Signé) GUILLAUME.

De par le Roi,
(Signé) A. R. FALCK.

(Traduction.)
(Extrait.)

L^a. Y^6., du 31 Juillet, 1817.

GUILLAUME, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi des Pays-Bas, Prince d'Orange-Nassau, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, &c., &c.

Vu le rapport de notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, du 31 Juillet, No. 189;

Avons trouvé bon et entendu:

Article 1. Que par ampliation du Tarif sur les droits Consulaires, établi par notre Arrêté du 2 Juin, 1816, No. 60, les Consuls dans les ports et villes de commerce, à l'étranger (à l'exception des ports et villes de commerce du Levant et de la Méditerranée, y compris Cadiz) en pourront réclamer dorénavant des navires qui déchargent dans un port et prennent un chargement dans un autre, que la moitié du droit de cinq sols par last, accordé pour le visa des lettres de mer et autres papiers de bord, et que la même détermi-

Netherlands. — nation aura lieu à l'égard des bâtiments qui sont obligés de rélâcher dans différents ports, soit pour y décharger ou pour y compléter charge.

Art. 2. Nous, &c.

Bruxelles, le 31 *Juillet*, 1817.

(Signé) GUILLAUME.

Par le Roi,
(Signé) A. R. FALCK.

(Traduction.)
(Extrait.)

No. 89.

NOUS Guillaume, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi des Pays-Bas, Prince d'Orange-Nassau, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, &c., &c.

Sur le rapport, &c.;

Avons résolu et résolvons:

1. Que le Tarif des droits de Consulat arrêté par notre résolution du 2 Juin, 1816, No. 60, pour les ports et villes de commerce dans l'étranger (à l'exception des ports et villes du commerce du Levant et de la Méditerranée, y compris Cadiz), sera modifiée de manière qu'un navire qui touche plus d'une fois par an au même port, compris dans ce tarif, ne sera obligé de payer le droit de Consulat qu'une seule fois; tandis qu'à l'égard de Norvège ce payement annuel ne se bornera pas au même port, mais l'acquit des droits susdits dans l'un ou l'autre port de ce Royaume, en libérera le patron dans tous les autres ports d'icelui.

2. De déclarer, en explication de notre Arrêté du 31 Juillet, 1817, No. $\frac{163}{Y6}$, indiquant les cas dans lesquels la navigation est exempte du payement de la moitié des droits de Consulat, que les déterminations y contenues seront généralement applicables à tous les navires qui, soit en last, soit chargés en partie, arriveront dans l'un ou l'autre port, ou en retourneront en lest ou chargés en partie, sans distinction d'où ils viennent, ni quel est l'endroit de leur destination.

Nos, &c.

Bruxelles, le 3 *Mars*, 1821.

(Signé) GUILLAUME.

De par le Roi,
(Signé) J. G. DE MEY VAN STREEFKERK.

(Traduction.)

No. 93.

NOUS Guillaume III, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi des Pays-Bas, Prince d'Orange-Nassau, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, &c., &c.

Vu le Rapport de notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du 24 Janvier, 1857, No. 20;

Avons trouvé bon et entendu:

Article 1. Par ampliation du Tarif des Droits Consulaires pour les Consuls des Pays-Bas dans les ports et villes de commerce de la Méditerranée (y compris Cadiz, Séville, St. Lucar, et les côtes de Mogador), établi par l'Arrêté du 3 Avril, 1818, No. 121, ces Consuls ne réclament dorénavant que la moitié du droit de 25 cents par last, accordé pour le visum des lettres de mer et autres papiers de bord, des navires qui déchargent dans un port et prennent un chargement dans un autre.

Art. 2. Le même détermination se rapporte:—

(*a.*) Aux navires qui sont obligés de rélâcher dans différents ports, pour y décharger ou pour y compléter charge;

(*b.*) Aux navires qui, soit en lest, soit chargés en partie, arrivent dans un port, ou en retournent en lest, ou chargés en partie.

Art. 3. Un navire qui touche plus d'une fois par an au même port n'est obligé de payer le droit du Consulat qu'une seule fois, en entier, lorsqu'il arrive avec plein chargement et repart avec plein chargement, et pour la moitié dans les cas indiqués aux Articles 1 et 2 du présent Arrêté.

Art. 4. Les bâtiments-à-vapeur payent en tout cas, une fois par an, le droit de Consulat en entier.

La Haye, le 25 Janvier, 1857.

(Signé) GUILLAUME.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) GEVERS D'ENDEGEEST.

(Traduction.)
(Extrait.)

Tarif des Droits Consulaires, que les Consuls des Pays-Bas, dans les ports et villes de commerce de la Méditerranée (y compris Cadiz, Séville, St. Lucar, et les côtes de Mogador) pourront percevoir et porter en compte.

	Fl.	c.
Pour production et visa des lettres de mer, et autres papiers de bord à l'arrivée ou au départ des navires, par last de deux tonneaux	0	25
Pour passeport à des gens de mer des Pays Bas, excepté à ceux indigens	2	0
Pour légalisation, coupure et expédition des lettres de mer, par pièce	2	50
Pour un rôle de montre d'un navire de 25 à 50 lasts	2	0
„ „ 50 à 100 „	3	0
„ „ 100 à 150 „	6	0
„ „ 150 à 200 „	9	0
„ „ 200 et au delà	12	0
(Le last evalué à deux tonneaux, et le port du navire à calculer d'après les certificats de jaugeage.)		
Pour les certificats d'origine et autres déclarations de ce genre, pour autant que les intéressés en désireraient—		
Si la valeur est au-dessous de 600 fl.	3	0
Et si elle est de 600 fl. et au delà, Sans plus.	6	0
Pour les actes assermentés, procès-verbaux, &c., pour la première page de 20 lignes.	1	0
Pour chacune des autres pages de 20 lignes	0	50
De telle sorte néanmoins que le tout n'excède jamais la somme de	15	0
Pour le visa des lettres de mer et autres papiers de bord de navires, qui, soit pour l'acquit des droits de péage, soit pour autres causes, viendront à relâcher dans un port, sans y charger, décharger, rompre, ou compléter charge, le Consul ne jouira que de	2	50

De, &c.

Approuvé par Résolution Royale du 3 Avril, 1818, No. 121.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, chargé de la Direction de la Secrétairerie d'Etat,
(Signé) J. G. DE MEIJ VAN STREEFKERK.

Vice-Admiral Harris to Earl Granville.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord, *The Hague, February 9*, 1872.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th ultimo, informing me that you will be glad to receive, as soon as I am able to furnish it, information regarding the contemplated changes in the organization of the Netherlands Consular Service, I have the honour to state that I have been informed that there is little chance of the Regulations referred to being issued for some time to come.

I have already had the honour to furnish your Lordship in my despatch of 14th of December detailed information kindly supplied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Netherlands Consular Service, such as it at present exists. Such information must necessarily, however, be of a somewhat meagre description.

It may also be doubted whether any information derived from a study of the constitution of the Consular Service of this country would prove of any value in determining what improvements may be effected in our own. It is avowedly in an unsatisfactory condition. The men who perform the functions of Dutch Consuls or Consular Agents abroad are almost without exception unpaid, while in numerous instances they are not even subjects of the Crown which they serve. They are entitled to no pensions, and are not considered to have any claims on the State. They are naturally all, or nearly all, engaged in trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. A. J. HARRIS.

Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

Sir C. Murray to Earl Granville.—(Received December 30.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, December 16, 1871.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report drawn up by Mr. Doria, on the the existing Regulations of the Portuguese Consular Service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

Inclosure 1.

Report by Mr. Doria respecting the Consular Service of Portugal.

Lisbon, December 14, 1871.

1. THE last law organizing the Consular Service is the Decree dated December 1869. The Consular Body consist of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents. Consuls-General and Consuls are divided into first and second classes. Second class Consuls-General and Consuls of the second class are freely appointed and dismissed; the law establishes no rule for their nomination, promotion, and dismissal.

Government can appoint any person to be Consul-General of the second class who has not been in the Service.

The post of Consul of the first class may be filled by a person of known honesty and intelligence who possesses some of the following qualifications, viz., a course of study at the University of Coimbra, or at some national or foreign superior school, in law and in political economy; or having published a work on international law or political economy; or five years' effective service as Attaché in some Legation or in some Department of the Foreign Office.

The conditions of such qualifications and the subjects on which the candidates must give proof of practical knowledge are laid down in the Decree of December 1869, viz., in international law, common law, maritime law, and a knowledge of the Consular duties.

The post of first class Consul-General can only be filled by a person promoted from a first class Consulship, and from the rank of a second class Clerk in the Consular and Commercial Department in the Foreign Office.

2. Consuls of the second class may be selected from foreigners but no one not a Portuguese subject can hold the office of Consul of first class.

3. The only distinction which the law makes between Consuls of first and second class is the following: first class Consuls are generally sent to their posts, second class are chosen from subjects or foreigners resident in the locality.

Rules for the salary of Consuls of the first class do not apply to Consuls of second class. The former enjoy the advantages of functionaries for life, the latter exercise only a temporary authority, and are subject to be dismissed from office.

4. Consuls of the first class are paid by Government. Those of second class only receive the fees paid to their Consulate, and half those paid to the Vice-Consul within their Consular district.

5. Portugal has five Consuls-General of first class, viz., London, Cape of Good Hope, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, and Tangier; seven Consuls of first class, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, and Maranhão.

It is difficult to enumerate all those of the third class.

6. Consuls-General of first class and Consuls of first class have fixed salaries.

The former receive 200*l.*, the latter 111*l.* per annum. They also receive a sum for expenses of representation, material expenses, Chancery, and stationery; these vary

according to circumstances. See Tables (C) and (D) of Annex to Decree of December 1869.

7. The salary and office expenses of the different Consulates are specified in the above-named Table (C) and (D).

8. The retirement and placing *en disponibilité* of Consuls is provided for by the Decree of 1869, as follows:—

Servants of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as well as Clerks in the Foreign Office, who are duly proved to be longer unable to continue in the service, retire on their full salary, with the rank they hold.

If their services count less than five years the retiring pension will be calculated with reference to their former rank or office.

9. No distinction is made between service in healthy or unhealthy climates, nor is any period fixed with regard to such climate.

10. The law allows no pension to widows and children of Consuls under any circumstances.

11. With regard to leave of absence of Consuls-General of first class and Consuls of first class, a third of the expenses of representation is deducted and paid to the Chancelier, who takes charge of the Consulate. If the absence of the Consul-General exceeds thirty days, the remaining two-thirds of his allowance, called representation, ceases altogether. In cases of absence on public service Government makes special provision.

If Consuls-General of first class and Consuls of first class remain absent more than three months they receive half of their ordinary salary; if their absence exceeds six months their pay ceases entirely.

When Consuls-General of first class and Consuls of first class have no Chancelier they appoint the person to take charge of the Consulate in their absence, subject to the approval of the Head of the Mission resident in the country. This person is never paid by Government. The responsibility falls on the Consul as to his nomination. No regulations are laid down for the absence of Consuls-General and Consuls of second class. They apply for leave to the Mission or to Government.

12. An allowance as outfit, not exceeding a fourth of annual salary, can be granted to Consuls-General and Consuls of first class, on first nomination to post, if circumstances require it. No advance is paid to them. Their salary commences from the day they set out for their post. The outfit is paid in Lisbon, at the rate of 4,500 reis per 1*l.* sterling.

13. Article 44 of 1869 allows Chanceliers to be appointed, if service requires it. The salaries are paid from an annual fixed sum of "material expenses" of the Consulate.

Vice-Consuls are nominated by Consuls, and confirmed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Government does not interfere with the appointment of servants who do not come under the category of Consul.

14. The Regulations for the Consular Service of 26th November, 1851, contain Tables of Fees, which the Consul is bound to charge.

15. The fees of Consuls-General of first class and Consuls of first class are levied for the Government by Article 50 of the Decree of December, 1869.

These fees are applied to payment of the Consular Service, Any surplus is retained in deposit till disposed of by Government. The fees arising from Consulates-General of second class and Consulates of second class belong to the officers holding those offices.

Consuls of second class are not required to give an account of the fees received, although a book should be kept for their registration.

16. Article No. 3 of the Mercantile Marine Penal Code accords to Consuls the power to try offenders. This authority can be exercised where there is no ship of war. In the Levant the Consul exercises judicial authority.

17. Consuls are all under the authority of the Foreign Office. In matters relating to commerce and industry Consuls correspond with the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office.

The political correspondence is carried on with the Political Department.

In matters of health Consuls may correspond with the Minister for the Home Department.

In urgent cases they may communicate with any Department, but must inform the Foreign Office of it.

18. Consuls-General of first class and Consuls of first class, by whom the fees are paid to Government, draw up their accounts according to prescribed forms. Their accounts are sent every three months to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and are submitted to the Audit Office.

By Article 41 of the Consular Regulations Consuls are required to protect all Portuguese subjects, widows, the shipwrecked, prisoners, and the distressed.

Portugal. — If a Portuguese subject is destitute the Consul can afford him subsistence and money to return to Portugal. The Minister for Foreign Affairs repays these sums, on exhibition of proper receipts.

19. The correspondence of the Consuls is carried by post. The transmission of documents and papers is effected by same means.

20. The instructions recently issued tend to improve the service in the interests of commerce and navigation. The relations between the Diplomatic and Consular Services are regulated by the Decree of 18th December, 1869, of which two copies are inclosed.

Experience proves the advantages which has accrued from the present system, and the expediency of increasing the number of first-class Consuls.

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

Lisbon, December 14, 1871.

Inclosure 2.

TABLE of Fees in Portuguese Consular Service.

NATURE DES DOCUMENTS.	Reis.*
Certificat pour les différents Ministères	920
Billet de santé	1$600
Visa ou légalisation de la lettre de santé	920
Certificat de vente des marchandises vendues à l'enchère, contenant une seule page régulière	1$200
Pour chaque page en plus	480
(La page commencée doit être payée comme page entière.)	
Certificat d'origine de marchandises	1$200
„ d'un document quelconque des registres de la Chancellerie, pour chaque page	800
„ de vie ou de résidence	1$200
„ non spécifiés dans ce tableau	1$200
Concours du Consul pour des actes hors du lieu de sa résidence, par jour, outre ses frais de route, et tout ce qui lui appartiendra légalement	2$400
Droits Consulaires sur les navires, savoir—	
Bâtiments non pontés	800
Navires de 100 tonneaux et au-dessous	3$200
„ 101 à 200	6$400
„ 201 à 250	8$000
„ 251 à 300	9$600
„ 301 à 350	11$200
„ 351 et au-dessus	12$800
Contrat d'assurance pour les risques de mer	2$000
„ ou lettre d'affrétement	
„ d'achat ou de vente	
„ de compromis	
Contrat d'intérêts	2$000
„ de formation de société	
„ de dissolution de société	
„ d'hypothèque	
„ de donation	4$000
„ de mariage, dots, et arrhes	4$000
Inventaire d'un navire	4$000
„ de biens par suite de décès, sur une seule page	960
Pour chaque page en plus	480
Manifeste du chargement d'un navire, par double expédition et enregistrement	4$800
Déclaration additionnelle, par page	800
Pour réunir, sceller les connaissements d'un navire, les parapher, et les réunir au manifeste	2$400
Manifeste ou declaration d'un navire sur lest	1$200
Matricule et enregistrement	2$400
Visa ou légalisation de la matricule	920
Passeport provisoire d'un navire	2$400
Visa ou légalisation du passèport Royal	1$200
Passeport délivré à un sujet Portugais	800
Visa ou légalisation de ce passeport	480
Idem d'un passeport étranger	720
Certificat afin d'obtenir de la Légation ou du Consulat-Général de Portugal un passeport extraordinaire pour un navire étranger acheté par un sujet Portugais	1$600
Idem, afin d'obtenir le laissez-passe de la Douane	920
Procuration générale ou particulière	1$600
Substitution de cette même procuration à une autre personne	920

* 160 reis corresponden a 1 franc 3 centimes d'argent de France.

	Reis.
Quittance de somme provenant d'inventaire	1$200
Reconnaissance de signature	960
Enregistrement d'un document quelconque sur les livres de la Chancellerie Consulaire, pour chaque page	480
Journal de bord, son approbation et sa légalisation	1$200
Visa du rôle de l'équipage	920
Sentence ou jugement prononcé en qualité d'arbitre	2$000
Procès-verbal d'adjudication	2$000
„ de composition à l'aimable	2$000
„ de dépôt	2$000
„ de caution en général	2$000
„ idem, d'une somme au-dessus de 2,000$000	3$200
„ idem, d'une somme arrivant à 8,000$000	4$000
„ idem, au-dessus de cette somme	4$800
„ pour annuler la caution	1$200
„ de responsabilité	2$000
„ de visite à bord	4$800
„ de marchandises à terre	3$200
„ de serment ou de déclaration	1$200
„ de changement de capitaine	2$000
Acte de naissance	920
„ de nomination d'expert pour expertise de marchandises avariées	2$000
„ de décès	920
Protestation contre retards, &c.	1$600
„ et ratification d'autre dressée en mer	2$400
Testament et approbation, lorsque l'Agent Consulaire se rendra à la demeure du testateur	4$800
Testament et approbation, présenté à la Chancellerie Consulaire	2$400
„ procès-verbal d'ouverture de testament et contre-seing	3$200
Interrogatoire de témoins, par chaque témoin	800
Titre de nationalité et enregistrement, ou habilitation de sujet Portugais	1$840
Traduction d'un document quelconque en Portugais, et *vice versa*, faite par l'Agent Consulaire, pour chaque page	800
Légalisation de la copie ou collationnement d'une traduction faite hors de la Chancellerie, par page	480
Visa apposé sur le journal de bord	920

EMOLUMENTS *ad valorem*.

Conservation et administration des biens des Portugais morts *ab intestat*, sur la valeur, au jour de la remise	2½ pour cent.
Conservation d'objets appartenant au chargement et à la coque du navire naufragé, sur la valeur	2½ „
Dépôt d'argent ou des marchandises	2 „
Liquidation d'héritage	2½ „

Pour avances de fonds faites par l'Agent Consulaire, pour fournitures aux navires de guerre, une commission de 3 pour cent, payée par le Ministère de la Marine.

Pour assister à une vente à l'enchère, 1 pour cent sur le produit brut, ou ce qui sera en usage sur la place.

Les émoluments non spécifiés dans ce Tarif seront réglés d'après ceux qui sont perçus en Portugal par les Agents Consulaires des différentes nations, sur le territoire desquelles résideront les Agents Consulaires Portugais.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, le 26 Novembre, 1851.

(Signé) ANTONIO ALUIZIO JERVIS D'ATOUGUIA.

Russia.

RUSSIA.

Sir A. Buchanan to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 6.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, November* 1, 1871.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August, instructing me to obtain information on the principal points connected with the existing regulations of the Russian Consular Service, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a paper, together with its annexes, that has been communicated to me by M. de Westmann, embodying answers to the queries contained in your Lordship's despatch.

I have also been verbally informed that the organization of the Russian Consular Service is undergoing revision, and that the new regulations have been already drafted, with a view to their being submitted to the Council of the Empire. It has not been considered possible to communicate a copy of the draft to me at present.

The new regulations are not likely to come into force for at least a year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Inclosure 1.

Answers to Queries respecting the Consular Service of Russia.

Ad Nos. 1—4. Les Consulats Impériaux de Russie se divisent en deux catégories :—

(1.) Les Consulats qui sont gérés par des employés de l'Etat ; et

(2.) Ceux qui sont gérés par des personnes qui ne jouissent d'aucuns droits au service de l'Etat.

Chacun des Consulats de la première catégorie est institué en vertu d'une loi publiée spécialement à cette occasion, et les titulaires en sont choisis et nommés par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères principalement parmi les fonctionnaires centrales du Ministère où parmi les Secrétaires d'Ambassades ou de Légations.

Ceux qui désirent obtenir un poste de Consul sont tenus de subir, préalablement, ou d'avoir subi précédemment, un examen spécial dit diplomatique, d'après les réglements contenus dans l'imprimé ci-joint. (Annexe A, No. 1, page 101.)

Les personnes qui occupent les places de cette catégorie sont rémunérées par l'Etat. Leur avancement à des postes supérieurs dans la carrière Consulaire est déterminé par les capacités et les qualités personnelles de chacun, ainsi que par les besoins du service.

Les postes Consulaires du seconde catégorie sont institués et supprimés d'ordre du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères quand cela est jugé necessaire, et sur la présentation des Ambassades et des Légations.

La plupart de ces postes sont occupés par des étrangers, et principalement par des négociants de la localité qui ne sont pas rémunérés par l'Etat et qui ne jouissent d'aucun droit au service quant aux récompenses et à l'avancement en rangs. Sous le rapport hiérarchique les postes Consulaires se subdivisent en Consulats-Généraux, Consulats, Vice-Consulats, et Agences Consulaires. Les Consulats-Généraux sont subordonnés aux Missions ; les Consulats relèvent directement des Missions ou des Consulats-Généraux, là où il en existe ; quant aux Vice-Consulats et aux Agences ils relèvent des Consulats ou des Consulats-Généraux.

Ad No. 5.—Il y a actuellement—

28 Consuls-Généraux, tous rémunérés par l'Etat ;
45 Consuls salariés ;
25 Consuls remplissant leurs fonctions gratuitement ;
14 Vice-Consuls salariés ;
201 Vice-Consuls non payés ; et enfin,
51 Agents Consulaires, également non payés.

Ad Nos. 6 et 7. Traitement alloué aux postes Consulaires Russes, en roubles. (N.B.—Les traitements sont payés au cours de 37 pence pour 1 rouble.)

1. Appointements.

	Consuls-Généraux.			Consuls.			Vice-Consuls.		
	Max.	Min.	Moyen.	Max.	Min.	Moyen.	Max.	Min.	Moyen.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Europe	4,729 48	2,333 61	3,365 60	2,940 0	1,244 60	2,041 30	1,960 0	1,470 0	1,568 0
	£729	359	508	453	192	314	302	226	241
Turquie	6,370 0*	2,940 0	4,981 66	2,940 0	2,940 0	2,940 0	2,450 0	1,470 0	1,960 0
	£925	453	767	453	453	453	377	226	302
Perse	3,737 6	3,737 6	3,737 6	3,305 86	3,305 86	3,305 86	..	..	..
	£576	576	576	509	509	509	..	..	..
Chine et Japon ..	11,760 0†	6,860 0	9,310 0	4,960 0	2,940 0	3,552 50	..	..	..
	£1,813	1,057	1,425	755	453	547	..	..	..
Amérique ..	5,600 70	5,600 70	5,600 70	980 0	980 0	980 0	..	..	..
	£863	863	863	151	151	151	..	..	..

2. Frais de Correspondance, de Chancellerie, et de Logement.

	Consuls-Généraux.			Consuls.			Vice-Consuls.		
	Max.	Min.	Moyen.	Max.	Min.	Moyen.	Max.	Min.	Moyen.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Europe	2,890 0	250 0	654 50	500 0	127 0	306 50	..	..	..
	£445	38	100	77	19	47	..	..	..
Turquie	1,050 0	600 0	810 0	500 0	500 0	500 0	300 0	300 0	300 0
	£161	92	124	77	77	77	46	46	46
Perse	293 33	293 33	293 33	293 33	293 33	293 33	..	..	..
	£45	45	45	45	45	45	..	..	..
Chine et Japon ..	3,700 0	1,900 0	2,800 0	1,700 0	300 0	650 0	..	..	..
	£570	292	431	262	46	100	..	..	..
Amérique ..	1,571 50	1,571 50	1,571 50	400 0	400 0	400 0	..	..	..
	£242	242	242	61	61	61	..	..	..

Ad No. 8. Les lois en vigueur dans l'Empire relatives aux pensions ne s'étendent pas aux fonctionnaires des Consulats, et il n'existe pas de réglements spéciaux à ce sujet.

Quant au chiffre de la pension accordée à ces fonctionnaires ou à leurs familles, il est fixé pour chaque cas spécial en considération du nombre des années de service, du mérite et de l'état de fortune de l'individu.

En général le chiffre des pensions accordées aux Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, et Vice-Consuls est plus élevé que celui des pensions des fonctionnaires à l'intérieur de l'Empire qui se trouvent dans les mêmes conditions hiérarchiques.

Dans le courant de ces dernières années le chiffre des pensions accordées représentaient les chiffres suivants :—

Aux Consuls-Généraux, de 2,500 à 1,000 r.
Aux Consuls, de 1,200 à 800 r.
Aux Vice-Consuls, de 1,000 à 500 r.

Aux familles :—

Des Consuls-Généraux, de 1,000 à 500 r.
Des Consuls, de 750 à 300 r.

Ad No. 9. Il n'existe pas de règlements spéciaux concernant les prérogatives du service dans les localités où le climat est malsain.

Ad No. 10. Voir la réponse à la question 8.

Ad No. 11. Les réglements relatifs aux congés des fonctionnaires des Consulats se trouvent ci-joints. (Annexe A, No. 2, page 106.)

Ad No. 12. Lors de la nomination aux postes Consulaires il est alloué pour frais de rente et d'installation—aux Consuls-Généraux de 2,000 à 3,000 r.; aux Consuls et aux Vice-Consuls de 1,000 à 2,000 r., en prenant en considération le chiffre du traitement.

* Egypte.

† Chargé d'Affaires et Consul-Général.

Russia. — *Ad* No. 13. Dans quelques Consulats, particulierèment en Orient, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères nomme, pour gérer la Chancellerie, des fonctionnaires spéciaux ayant titre de Secrétaires et rémunérés par l'Etat. Il y a également dans quelques Consulats des Drogmans nommés par le Gouvernement Impérial. Là où il n'y a pas de Secrétaires, le Consul gère lui-même sa chancellerie, ou bien il confie ce soin, non-officiellement, à un Secrétaire nommé par lui, en assumant la responsabilité des actes de ce dernier dans l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Des Secrétaires de cette categorie ne comptent pas au service de l'Etat et sont rémunérés par le Consul qui les a choisis; le chiffre de la rémunération est déterminé de commun accord.

Ad Nos. 14 et 15. Le Tarif des droits perçus par les Consuls Russes et les réglements concernant la destination de la somme formant ces droits sont contenus dans l'Annexe au Section 18 du Réglement Consulaire (Annexe B).

Ad No. 16. En vertu des Traités existants les Consuls en Orient sont investis des pouvoirs judiciaire et de police à l'égard des sujets Russes qui se tronvent dans la juridiction du Consulat. Dans les autres pays les Consuls Russes ont le droit de condamner aux peines correctionnelles (dans l'ordre pénal) les gens de l'équipage d'un navire marchand Russe pour des délits peu graves commis à bord de ce navire; en cas de délit grave commis à bord d'un navire Russe en pleine mer, le Consul remplit les fonctions de juge d'instruction. En procédure civile les pouvoirs judiciaires du Consul se bornent à la juridiction arbitrale. Les réglements en vigueur concernant les pouvoirs judiciaires des Consuls se trouvent actuellement soumis à un examen, en vue d'accorder ces instructions avec les nouveaux réglements judiciaires de l'Empire.

Ad No. 17. Les Consulats ne relèvent que du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères; toutefois ils sont tenus de remplir les commissions dont ils pourraient être chargés par d'autres Administrations, soit directement, soit par l'entremise du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Il leur est réservé également, en vue de simplifier la marche des affaires, de correspondre directement avec les autorités centrales et locales compétentes de l'Empire; ainsi, par exemple, avec le Ministère des Finances pour tout ce qui concerne la marine marchande Russe, et avec celui de la Marine au sujet des bâtiments de guerre naviguant dans les mers etrangères. Les Consuls sont tenus aussi de communiquer directement au Ministère des Finances les données financières et commerciales qu'ils auront receuillies conformément aux dispositions des sections 88 et 91-93 du Réglement Consulaire. (Annexe C).

Ad No. 18. Les Consuls adressent directement au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, trois fois par an, des comptes-rendus des sommes qu'ils ont à leur disposition. Ces comptes-rendus, révision faite, sont confirmés par le Ministre.

Les Consuls n'ont pas de fonds à leur disposition pour distribuer, à titre de secours, aux nécessiteux, mais dans certains cas ils sont autorisés à faire des débours à cet effet, en se conformant aux Articles 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 69, 71, 72 et 82 du Réglement Consulaire. (Annexe C.)

Ad No. 19. Les correspondances adressées aux Consuls par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères sont expediées soit par courriers, soit par poste sous plis affranchis. Quant aux correspondances adressées par les Consuls au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, elles sont expediées sous plis non-affranchis, et les frais de port sont remboursés à la poste par le Ministère.

Enfin les frais de port des correspondances échangées entre les Consulats, et les Consulats et les Missions Impériales, sont déboursés aux bureaux de poste locaux par les Consuls sur les sommes qui leur sont alloués pour l'entretien et les dépenses de leurs chancellerie. (Comparer avec les réponses aux Questions 6 et 7.)

Ad No. 20. Le Réglement Consulaire actuellement en vigueur est soumis à un examen. Le projet de nouveau réglement, déjà élaboré au Ministère par une Commission à laquelle ont pris part des délégués de toutes les Administrations supérieures compétentes, ne sera probablement pas mis en vigueur avant l'année 1872, après avoir été examiné et confirmé par voie législative.

Inclosure 2.

Table of Fees in Russian Consular Service.

Tarif des Droits à percevoir par les Consuls Russes en Europe et en Amérique.

	Rs. c.	B.M.* s.†
1. Passeport pour tout voyageur ou passager, excepté les marins Russes et les indigents; ces derniers gratis	2 0	4 4
2. Visa d'un passeport	0 50	1 1
3. Bulletins ou permis de chargement, requis dans certaines localités par les autorités du lieu, chaque	0 50	1 1
4. Certificat de chargement pour un navire étranger à destination d'un port Russe	3 0	6 6
5. Certificat d'origine de marchandises	3 0	6 6
6. Certificat de santé	1 0	2 2
7. Visa du précédent	0 50	1 1
8. Un nouveau rôle d'équipage fait et signé en Chancellerie par tous les intéressés	2 0	4 4
9. Changement dans le rôle d'équipage, y compris la déclaration des Capitaines; l'annotation et la mise sur le rôle; chaque	0 50	1 1
10. Certificat de vie, acte de naissance, de mariage, ou de décès	1 0	2 2
11. Procès-verbal d'apposition ou de levée de scellés	2 0	4 4
12. Inventaire	3 0	6 6
13. Acte de donation	3 0	6 6
14. Procuration faite en Chancellerie	2 0	4 4
15. Acte de dépôt des documents	2 50	5 5
16. Acte de société ou de dissolution	3 0	6 6
17. Acte de protêt	1 0	2 2
18. Légalisation de copies et de signatures en général, chaque	1 0	2 2
19. Pour tout acte d'arbitrage ou acte constatant un arrangement à l'amiable	3 0	6 6
20. Citation, sommation, ou réquisition quelconque	1 0	2 2
21. Pour toute acte, document, ou certificat non spécifié plus haut	1 0	2 2
22. Légalisation d'actions, de fonds publics, billets de banque, et autres avec endossements	0 50	1 1
23. Droits pour vente de marchandises aux enchères publiques avec assistance du Consul ou de son Agent	2 pour cent.	
24. Droits pour vente de navire	1 pour cent.	
25. Pour les courses du Consul, absolument nécessaires, à la demande d'un Capitaine naufragé dans un endroit éloigné, par mille géographique	3 0	6 6
26. Là où il y a des chemins de fer, dans des cas semblables, par mille géographique	1 0	2 2
27. Droits pour dépôt de valeurs monnayées, or, argent, billets de banque au porteur, bijoux, et marchandises—		
De 1 à 3 mois, $\frac{1}{4}$ pour cent.		
3 à 6 mois, $\frac{1}{2}$ „		
6 à 9 mois, $\frac{3}{4}$ „		
9 à 12 mois et au delà, 1 pour cent.		

* Banco-marks. † Shellings.

Droits Consulaires à prélever sur la Marine Marchande Russe dans les Ports Etrangers.

Capacité du Navire.	Venant de la même Mer.		Venant d'une Mer Voisine.		Venant d'une Mer Lointaine.		Taux par Last.
	Chargé.	Sur lest.	Chargé.	Sur lest.	Chargé.	Sur lest.	
							Cop. ar
25 à 80 lasts .. .. }	3	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1	..
81 à 120 „ .. .. } Tant à	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	..
121 à 160 „ .. .. } l'arrivée	4	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	..
16 à 200 „ .. .. } qu'au	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	..
201 à 240 „ .. .. } départ.	5	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	1	..
241 à 280 „ et au delà .. }	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	..

Remarque 1.—Les droits susmentionnés prélevés d'après le nombre des lasts remplacent tous les droit payés jusqu'à présent pour la légalisation des différents papiers de bord.

Remarque 2.—En cas de relâche forcée le Capitaine ne paye que la moitié du droit de Consulat.

Russia.

Tarif de Plombage.

Par Colis.	R.	c.	Pour le Certificat en Duplicata. R.	c.
De 1 à 5 colis	1	0	0	70
6 à 10 „	0	95	0	75
11 à 20 „	0	90	1	0
21 à 30 „	0	85	1	25
31 à 40 „	0	80	1	50
41 à 50 „	0	75	1	75
51 à 60 „	0	70	2	0
61 à 70 „	0	65	2	25
71 à 80 „	0	60	2	50
81 à 90 „	0	55	2	75
91 à 100 „	0	50	3	0

Et ainsi de suite pour chaque opération dépassant le nombre de 100 colis, et en outre 5 c. pour chaque plomb apposé, et 1 c. pour chaque timbre.

Tarif des Droits que les Consuls de Russie en Suède et en Norvège ont à percevoir sur des Bâtiments Russes, Suédois, Norvégiens et Finlandais.

	En Suède. Riksdaler de Banque.	En Norvège. Sp. sch.
Sur tout bâtiment ponté ou non ponté, cravel ou klink, de moins de 25 lasts	3	1 15
Ditto de 25 à 80 lasts	5	1 105
Ditto de 80 à 120 lasts	10	3 90
Ditto de plus de 120 lasts	20	7 60

Observation.—Le Tarif indiqué ci-dessus demeure invariable, quel que soit la quantité et la teneur des divers actes et documents qui seront légalisés pour chaque navire. Pour prévenir tout malentendu la somme totale perçue sur chaque navire sera indiquée sur le document principal délivré au navire à son départ.

SAXONY.

Mr. Burnley to Earl Granville.—(Received December 25.)

My Lord, *Dresden, December 20, 1871.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th August, I have the honour to inclose, in translation, the information required by Her Majesty's Government relative to the Consular service of Saxony.

I would observe that the Saxon Consular Instructions refer more to the past than the present, as all Consular representation is now entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Inclosure 1.

Baron Friesen to Mr. Burnley.

Dresden, October 7, 1871.

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, M. J. Hume Burnley, dated the 2nd instant, and to state in reply to it, that the Consular representation of the different Federal States in foreign countries belongs, indeed, to the prerogatives of the Imperial Government, and that Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Berlin will therefore receive all information relating to this subject from the Imperial authorities of that place.

The Kingdom of Saxony maintains Consulates, out of Germany, only at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, United States of America, and in Vienna, as the Imperial Government has not yet appointed Consuls at these two places; in Germany there are Saxon Consulates at Munich, Bremen, Bremerhafen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stettin, and Stuttgart.

The Undersigned incloses two copies of the Instructions for Saxon Consuls, which were, however, compiled a good many years ago.

Saxony has entered into no Consular Conventions with foreign Governments.

In returning the schedule of questions addressed to him, along with the answers which belong to them, the Undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed) FRIESEN.

Inclosure 2.

Answers to Queries respecting the Consular Service of Saxony.

1. THE conditions of appointment are:—An unblemished reputation, a respectable social position, and the requisite capacity for the duties to be performed. If a man can prove that he possesses these qualities, or if he is recommended to Government as possessing them, he may be appointed Consul without any previous examination being necessary.

2. Consular posts are conferred upon inhabitants of the places where Consulates are to be created, no difference being made between native Saxons and foreigners.

3. The Saxon Consular agents all belong to the class of "Consules Electi," not to that of "Consules Missi;" they are Commercial Consuls.

4. There are Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls. They receive no salary,

Saxony.

and as far as the Consular fees are concerned, the aforesaid difference of rank has no influence upon their higher or lower amount.

5. Saxony keeps Consuls-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main and Cologne; Consuls at Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Vienna, Stettin, Stuttgart, and Manitowoc; and a Vice-Consul at Bremerhafen; none of whom receive any salary.

6. Consuls are allowed to carry on trade; their remuneration consists solely in the fees which they are allowed to charge for services rendered to the public, and which have to be paid by the parties concerned. It would be impossible to calculate the yearly amount of these fees, even on an average.

7. The aforesaid emoluments serve to indemnify the Consuls for the discharge of their official duties, for which they are not paid in any other manner.

8. If a Consular agent wishes to resign, the commission which had been given to him is simply withdrawn. Consuls are not public officers in the full sense of the word ("Staatsdiener"); they receive, therefore, no pensions, and are altogether treated in a different way from the Diplomatic Agents and other public officers.

9. The fact that the Saxon Consuls are "Consules Electi" is in itself an answer to these questions.

10. No.

11. If a Consul applies for leave of absence, he has to present a substitute (generally a partner or a clerk of his house). The latter takes in the fees in behalf of the absent Consul; he is considered as an employé of the Consul, not of the Government.

12. *Vide* the answer given at 9.

13. The appointment of junior employés is left to the Consuls, as whose servants they are to be considered.

14. Vacat.

15. Vide the answer given at 7.

16. The Saxon Consuls have no right of jurisdiction.

17. The Consuls are solely dependent on the Foreign Office.

18. In making his Report, the Consul specifies each case of expenditure.

Concerning the relief given to persons in need, *vide* section 10 of the Instructions.

19. *Vide* the Imperial legislation.

20. No changes have recently been introduced in the Consular service, which is, in Saxony, entirely distinct from the Diplomatic Service.

SPAIN.

Mr. Layard to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 15.)

My Lord, *Madrid, January* 11, 1872.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular despatch of 28th August, 1871, I have the honour to inclose a communication addressed to me by Mr. Ffrench, together with that gentleman's Report on the Spanish Consular Service, and the Regulations concerning Consular fees, copy of which is annexed to the said Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Ffrench to Mr. Layard.

Sir, *Madrid, January* 10, 1872.

WITH reference to Earl Granville's Circular despatch of August 28, 1871, I have the honour to inclose for transmission a Report upon the existing Regulations of the Consular Service in this country.

If there has been considerable delay in compiling the same, I can but state that during the last three months I have repeatedly urged the head of the Consular Department in the Spanish Foreign Office to furnish me with the necessary data, and it was not until Saturday last, the 6th instant, that he was enabled to do so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PERCY FFRENCH.

Inclosure 2.

Report by Mr. Ffrench on the existing Regulations of the Consular Service in Spain.

1. QUALIFICATIONS for entrance :—

A perfect knowledge of Spanish grammar, of arithmetic, geography, Spanish, and general history ; the elements of mercantile law, a knowledge of French or of some one other language, clear and legible handwriting.

An examination has to be passed before a Committee presided over by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and composed of two Chiefs of Departments in the said office, and two matriculated members of the Central University.

An examination has to be passed before the Committee previous to being named Vice-Consul, and is twofold—theoretical and practical.

The theoretical examination comprises the following points :—

The political history of Europe and America, and the general Treaties of Peace and Commerce, from the Peace of Paris (1815) to the present day.

Principles of natural law.

Principles of international and maritime law.

Elements of political economy and administration.

Elements of industrial statistics.

French and some other language.

The practical examination comprises all the laws and rules in vigour in the Consular Service, the Commercial Code of Laws, the metri-decimal system, the laws and rules of the Customs, the rules of the Merchant Service, and general accounts.

Spain.

Candidates are also required to make a report upon the commerce of the country in which they have resided, and, in order to prove their capacity, they must be further prepared to answer any questions or criticisms made upon it by the Committee.

The number of candidates is limited to 20, and they are chosen and named by the Government according to merit.

2. Those who aspire to entering the Special Consular Service require the following qualifications:—

(1.) That of being a Spaniard and over 18 years of age.

(2.) Of unimpeachable morality and good conduct.

(3.) Of having passed the examination enjoined by law.

To be named Vice-Consul it is necessary—

(1.) To be of age.

(2.) To have served two years at least as "aspirant."

(3.) To have passed an examination.

To be named Consul of the second class it is necessary to have served six years, at least, as Vice-Consul, and with "commendation," or certificate of good service.

Consul of the first class—to have served four years as Consul of the second class.

Consul-General—four years' service as Consul of the first class, to be chosen according to their special capacities and qualifications.

The Consular "aspirants" are not paid by the State, but their years of service are counted when they rise in the profession.

When a Consulate becomes vacant, it is filled up by order of precedence, or in the following manner: Two out of three by order of precedence, and the third by election, the reasons being published for the choice of the individual in question.

An exception is made in favour of any special case of good conduct or distinction, when the candidate may be promoted without having to undergo the second examination.

The scale determining the number of Consular officers of each rank has not yet been fixed.

6. The following are the salaries fixed by the Consular Law:—

	Escudos.	£	s.	d.
Consul-General	4,000 =	416	13	4
Consul of the First Class	3,000 =	312	10	0
Consul of the Second Class	2,000 =	208	6	3
Vice-Consul	1,200 =	125	16	8

The Spanish Escudo = 2*s.* 1*d.* of British money.

The entire sum demanded in the Budget (not yet voted) for the Consular Body amounts to 645,500 pesetas (25,820*l.*). The increase or difference between their nominal salary and the sum which they may receive in places where living is known to be expensive beyond average, is made up to them under the head of "House-rent," but no average Returns exist fixing the expenses in different parts of the world.

Not only are Spanish Consuls forbidden to trade, but they are severely punished if it be known that they do so. The fees arising from passports, legalization of documents, are duly received and registered by the Vice-Consul, the money being deposited in an iron safe, with which every Consulate is supplied. These, or part of these sums may be applied to any extraordinary expenses incurred by the Consul for his Government. He is also obliged to send in his accounts to the Foreign Office at the end of every six months, signed by the Vice-Consul, and countersigned by himself, accompanying these by the original vouchers or inscriptions of sums received.

The expenses allowed to Consuls in addition to their salary are those of house-rent, (for the Consulate), firing, light, registers and printing, stationery, official postage, and any supernumerary expenses attendant on extra employés not salaried by the State.

I herewith annex a printed form of Consulate expenses and obligations copied from the registers of the Spanish Consulate at Marseilles.

8. The Consular Agents or employés can be forced by the State to withdraw from the Service when they have attained the age of 60 years, or if they should be deemed useless. Twenty years' service gives a right to receiving a pension, and an increased pension is given to all Consuls who have served their time in Asia, Oceania, Veracruz, La Guiara, Sierra Leone, New Orleans, and Guayaquil.

(N.B.—The law for diplomatic and other pensions is being changed and remodelled, therefore no satisfactory comparison can be made at the present.)

10. In the case of a Consul dying while on service, the expenses attendant on their return to Spain are paid to his widow and family, but no pension or other indemnity is allotted to them by the State.

11. The regulations respecting the leave of absence granted to Consular Agents are as follow:—

Leave is granted either for motives of health or of private affairs.

Consuls serving in Europe, Morocco, or Tunis retain their entire pay during the first two months of their absence from their posts, half their pay during the third month, and beyond that date they lose all their salary.

Those serving in Tripoli, Egypt, Odessa, Turkey, and Asia Minor, have three months leave with entire pay, and one with half-pay.

Those serving in the United States, Mexico, Vehezuela, the Antilles, and the Gulf of Guinea, have four months with entire pay, and one with half-pay.

Those serving in California, and the other South American Republics, are entitled to six months with full pay, one with half-pay; and those who are stationed at the furthermost points of Asia and Oceania have ten months with full pay, one with half-pay.

Leave of absence for the term of fifteen days can be granted to Consuls by the Chief of the Legation or Consul-General on whom they depend; but any longer period requires a formal application to be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In Consulates where fees are taken for the service of the State, the Vice-Consul has the enjoyment, during the Consul's absence, of the half of the extra allowances, such as those for house-rent, it being also incumbent upon him to pay a "Chancelier," charged with the financial matters of the Consulate.

12. All Consuls are required to join their posts within a month of their being named to them. Any exception must be duly justified, under pain of dismissal.

Their journeys, and that of their family, are paid when going to their post, and when finally leaving it.

The expenses of these journeys are fixed by the following tariff:—

Consuls-General and Consuls of the first class are allowed 200 milesimas for each kilometre of railroad, 1,500 milesimas for every league by land (posting), 200 milesimas per maritime mile.

Consuls of the second class and Vice-Consuls are allowed 100 milesimas per kilometre of railroad, 1,500 milesimas for every league (posting), 100 milesimas per maritime mile.

If a Consul absent himself from his post on account of the public service, his expenses are paid according to the above tariff.

A Consul can be transferred from any one post to another at the will of the Government, but not before he has resided three years, at least, at his post, and never to one of inferior rank to the one he occupies.

Those who have passed four years in the Consulates of South America, Mexico, New Orleans, China, Japan, and Sierra Leone, may, at the end of that period, demand a transfer to a European post, and cannot be sent again to those transmaritime posts against their wishes.

Consuls do not receive their salary until they have taken possession of their post; the sum allotted to them as outfit or travelling expenses being supposed to cover all their expenses; but they count for their pension from the date of their appointment.

When a new Consulate is created the Agent receives the sum considered to be necessary for his instalment, and that of his office, office furniture, books, registers, &c.

The seals, flag, and shield of each Consulate are the property of the State, and have to be transmitted by each Consul to his successor.

A certain sum for extra expenses is given to Consuls in the following manner:—

On the first sums received for fees he is allowed to keep 2,000 reals (20*l.*); on the second, over and above 2,000 reals and up to 4,000 reals, he keeps one-half (*i.e.*, 2,000 reals); and on receipts over and above 4,000 reals he may employ one-third: thus, on a sum total of 6,000 reals (120*l.*) he would keep one-half, or 60*l.*

The Consular Agents are paid by the Treasury, through the medium of the Ministry of State (Foreign Office), who transmit the sums, or rather the orders for them, to their bankers or commissioners. Their account, however, is solely with the Ministry of State, and is paid every quarter.

Should any Consul find himself under the necessary of disembursing a large sum for his Government, or for any servants of the State, in the intervening periods, he is authorized to send in his account at once, without waiting for the end of the quarter.

13. All Consular Agents are named by the State.

Foreigners are sometimes admitted to minor appointments in the Consular body, but the preference is always given to natives; and it is required that any foreigner recommended for office shall have a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language.

14. The Table of Consular Fees is undergoing complete revision and alteration; and I

Spain.

am advised by the Director of the Consular Department not to give the old one, which will soon become obsolete. It is in itself a work of considerable volume.

15. The surplus of the Consular fees, after deducting the 50 per cent. (*mentioned* and explained in paragraph 12) reserved for the extra expenses of the Consul, is paid into the Treasury through the Minister of State.

16. In accordance with the recognized Treaties, general law, and as their Government shall order, Consuls are bound—

(1.) To watch over the rights and interests of their nation.

(2.) To maintain their privileges and prerogatives, as also those of every other agent or employé in the national service.

(3.) To protect the rights and interests of all Spanish subjects within the limits of their jurisdiction, whether residents or travellers.

(4.) To give all assistance in their power to the Commanders of ships of war, and to furnish them with any information or help that they may require.

(5.) In time of war to guard and watch over the prizes made by Spanish cruizers.

(6.) To watch over and inspect the merchant-ships, and prevent any fraud or abuses from being committed under the Spanish flag.

(7.) To authorize the traffic and legal navigation of merchant-vessels.

(8.) To see that any indigent Spaniards are received on board of these merchant-ships, and given a free passage back to their native land; as also any deserters or delinquents, these being previously inscribed in the registers, and looked after during the voyage.

(9.) To superintend the buying and selling of national ships, and to put those destined for home under the protection of the national flag.

(10.) To prevent the departure of any (Spanish) merchant-vessel in the case of disputes arising which may compromise the interests of its proprietors.

(11.) To place under sequester all ships not licensed for navigation.

(12.) To certify as to the state of the public health of the country in which the Consul is living, and to give a certificate of the same to every merchant or other vessel leaving the port.

(13.) To dictate the measures that should be taken for the prevention of contagion, in case of an epidemic among Spanish subjects and Spanish ships, at the place where he resides.

(14.) To preserve order and discipline among sailors when they are on shore.

14. To nominate the captains of merchant-vessels, when a vacancy shall occur accidentally, and to authorize the embarcation and landing of sailors for justifiable causes.

A Consul, being charged with the supervision and protection of the Spanish subjects within their district, is enjoined—

(1.) To make a list of all the Spanish subjects within his Consular limits, to give them tickets of permits of residence, according to local usage, and to give and visa their passports, where no motive exists for not doing so.

(2.) To give them all the help, advice, and good offices in his power.

(3.) To counsel and forwarn them to his utmost, as regards their personal safety, their interest, and to assist them in their speculations.

(4.) To make them acquainted with all the laws and rules published in Spain, which may interest or concern them, and to see that they observe and maintain the same.

(5.) To see that all their negotiations and Treaties are carried on with justice and good faith, in order to preserve the credit and reputation of the nation to which they belong.

(6.) To report on their general conduct and fashion of living, and send home certificates as to the origin, quality, and quantity of merchandize that they export, and all cases and circumstances connected with civil and commercial order.

(7.) To legalize all agreements or contracts made in his office, and those sent by the authorities of the district in which he resides.

(8.) To accept the responsibility of any "deposits" (such as money, papers, effects, &c.) made in his office, so long as they do not come under the judicial action of the country in which he resides.

(9.) To succour and assist all Spanish subjects who, from other causes, such as illness, shipwreck, or other fortuitous reasons, be destitute and vagrant.

(10.) To communicate to the State any news or warning that may interest its safety and prosperity.

With regard to Consular jurisdiction the Consuls are enjoined—

(1.) To administer justice in civil and criminal causes (in the first instance) between Spanish subjects and against Spanish subjects.

(2.) To take cognizance of the wills and successions without wills to the property of Spaniards dying within their jurisdiction.

(3.) To send home detailed accounts of all accidents or disasters at sea, and to legislate in matters of division of property, damages, when the parties interested are Spaniards.

In all countries where Consular legislation is not legally recognized, Consuls are enjoined—

(1.) To protest against and prevent any abuses attempted by the local authorities in cases of shipwrecks and salvage, wills, successions, and all cases of interest to their countrymen, whether absent or present.

(2.) To act as arbiters in any cases of disagreement between Spanish subjects or between Spaniards and foreigners.

(3) To solve and judge all questions that may arise between captains and sailors in the Spanish merchant service, and to impose a penalty upon those in fault, when the cause is not serious enough to be referred to the Ministry of Marine.

(4.) To draw up a summary (the details being furnished by the captains and patrons of the vessel) of every crime that may be committed on the high seas or on board of any Spanish vessel within port, to be remitted to the authorities, together with the accused persons.

Vice-Consuls not attached to a Consulate, and independent of such, enjoy the same privileges as Consuls, except in cases of civil or criminal justice, which they must refer to the Tribunal of the "First Instance," limiting their functions to notarial ones.

Vice-Consuls in a Consular district exercise the functions of public notaries and Secretaries to Courts of Justice.

They replace the Consul when on leave of absence, or in cases of illness, death, &c.

They assist him in his administrative duties and privileges, and represent him whenever the public service may require it.

They receive and make entry of all fees received for the State, kept in the Consulate at the disposal of the Government, and under the joint responsibility of the Consul and Vice-Consul.

As receivers of the public money they are made subject to the laws of audit and other rules concerning this special branch of the Service.

17. The Consular establishment is placed under the exclusive direction of the Minister of State.

All Consuls and Vice-Consuls are under the supreme direction of the Consul-General of the zone or State in which they reside. They are under his care and direction, and he is held to give them instruction on all points in order that all superior orders be properly executed, and to maintain perfect unity in all administrative action.

18. Every Spanish subject, of no matter what class or province, finding himself in distress in a foreign country by involuntary causes, has a right to shelter and protection, and all Spanish Government Agents are bound to assist him materially by means of money.

The Consul must previously assure himself of the identity and circumstances of the individuals who present themselves, and of the reasons which cause their penury; if satisfied as to their validity he is to advance the sum required as a loan, should the supplicant possess funds or property in Spain, or as a gift from the State if he or they be indigent.

In cases where but a small sum in the shape of charity is expected, the Consul is to give it out of his own resources; if such be considerable, or beyond his means, he may claim reimbursement from the Spanish Legation from which he depends.

He is bound to assist all soldiers, sailors, persons employed by his Government, Cabinet couriers, captains of vessels, whether in the Royal or merchant service, the sums advanced to be in proportion with the necessities of the individuals.

A normal sum has been fixed for distressed sailors and workmen of 4 reals per diem when an isolated case presents itself, and 3 reals a day when in groups who can live together; but in such points as exist in America, Asia, and parts of Europe, where this sum would be insufficient, the Consul is to use his discretion with respect to the sum necessary, as in such points where the necessaries of life are exceedingly cheap the standard may be lowered.

Patrons and masters of vessels are allowed 6 reals per diem, and captains and pilots 8 reals, such, however, being made subject to the rule just mentioned.

Shipwrecked mariners, who have lost all their effects, can also claim clothing, linen, &c., from the Consuls, who are also instructed to procure a passage (gratis) for such individuals on board the first vessels leaving their port for Spain. Spanish ships are always preferred, but, should there be none at the time, (they are to make arrangements with any foreign

Spain.

vessel to take the men as supercargo, paying in the proportion of one man to fifty tons.

Should any Spanish Captain refuse to take them on board without showing good reasons for declining to do so, he is liable to a severe penalty.

If the Captain of a Spanish vessel be obliged to leave one of his sailors on shore at starting, on account of illness, he is obliged to leave a sum of money in the Consul's hands sufficient to pay his expenses home, as well as to advance the pay that may be owing to him.

In cases where a considerable period of time may elapse before any ship may be found to take sailors or other distressed Spaniards, the Consul is to pay their expenses for an overland voyage, sending them from one Consulate to another, and allowing them at the rate of 2 reals per league, or, if they be so inclined, he is bound to find them temporary employment in the country, in order that the State be not too heavily burdened by supporting them in idleness.

Should any minor or minors be left in a foreign country without natural protectors, the Consul is obliged to take them into his house and provide for them until an opportunity presents itself for sending them back to Spain.

The same rule is applicable with regard to persons who become afflicted by insanity, with the difference that if they be violent the Consul is obliged to have them placed under proper treatment and care, and to see that they are properly cared for, also to inform their friends and relatives of their state.

All documents, details of expenses in the above-mentioned cases, must be immediately sent home to the Minister of State.

In places where there is a Spanish Colony of sufficient number or importance, the Consul is required to form an association among them for mutual help, and to provide thereby against accidental misfortunes, to excite their charitable feelings, and collect funds; and, if possible, to found some sort of asylum for poor and sick countrymen. He is also to propose to the Minister of State that he may be furnished with proper resources according to his experience and idea, in order that Spanish subjects may always find help and succour in the hour of need in a foreign land.

19. A certain sum is allowed to each Consul, and Vice-Consul (where there be no Consul) for the ordinary expenses of the Service, such as official postage, printing, books, registers, office furniture, advertisements and announcements in local newspapers, translations, employment of extra clerks, illuminations on fête-days and Royal birthdays, presents, and customary presents.

An exception is made in favour of the Consuls resident in the East, who are authorized to charge their extraordinary account with the annual pay of a cavass, and, every two years, to charge for the uniform of a pair of Janissaries.

20. The new Consular reforms in the Spanish Service not being as yet completed, it is impossible at present to give any information or opinion upon the matter.

I hope to be able to procure a list of the Consular Conventions shortly, and to report upon them; but all documentary evidence of this nature is most difficult of access in the present state of the public offices.

(Signed) T. PERCY FFRENCH.

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* A real is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ of English money.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Mr. Jerningham to Earl Granville.—(*Received January* 4, 1872.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, December* 27, 1871.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Jocelyn of the 28th August last I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report which he has drawn up in reply to the queries which it contained on the Consular Service of Sweden and Norway.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. S. S. JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure.

Report by Mr. Jocelyn on the Consular Service of Sweden and Norway.

THE information contained in the following replies to the queries of Lord Granville's Circular despatch of August 28, 1871, has been obtained from the "Official Regulations for the Swedish Consular Service," published at Stockholm on the 20th April, 1858, which are still in force, and in part also from a Manual for Consuls, published at Christiania in 1865 by Mr. Hambro, actually a clerk in the Foreign Office at Stockholm.

1. Consuls-General and Consuls are appointed by the King; but the appointment is made in the following manner, when it does not include Diplomatic functions, or is not held by a Diplomatic Agent:—

When a Consular post is vacant, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gives public notice of the vacancy in the Swedish and Norwegian official newspapers, and generally also in the foreign newspapers of the district where the Consul is to reside.

This notice comprises, also, the emoluments attached to the post, and the rules which will have to be observed by any candidate who obtains it.

Within a certain period, to be fixed by the Minister of State, candidates are required to send in their applications in duplicate to the Foreign Department, one copy of which is then forwarded to the Swedish Board of Trade, and the other to the Norwegian Home Department, for their approbation and selection.

These two Departments then inform the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country of the applications, and having received their reports thereupon, the whole is submitted to the consideration of the King; after which the appointment is made.

No examination whatever is required of candidates; the approval of the two Boards of Trade being considered sufficient evidence of their qualification for their duties.

Although the two ranks of Consuls-General and Consul exist, promotion in the Service is not regular, the former title being independent of advancement, and generally conferred rather with regard to the importance of the post than to the length of service of the person who fills it.

As before stated, each nomination to a vacancy requires a new Royal decision, subject to the approval of the two Boards of Trade, and seniority, consequently, is not considered in the matter.

When Diplomatic functions are included in an appointment to a Consular post, the King can signify his pleasure as to the vacancy being publicly notified, or not.

When a fixed salary is attached to the appointment, only Swedish or Norwegian subjects can be proposed.

Should, on the vacancy being advertised, no person of these nationalities present himself, the two Departments of State before mentioned, submit to the King whether such vacancy shall be re-advertized, and whether, in such a case, the emoluments of it shall be changed.

Sweden and Norway.

It is doubtless the wish of the Government that all their Consular officers should be natives of the United Kingdoms, even at posts where they are allowed to trade, and this for obvious reasons, but it may be easily imagined that in many cases an influential mercantile resident at a port, although not a Swede, will more fitly represent and promote Swedish and Norwegian interests than a native possessing comparatively little standing or regard in the community.

The Service consists of Consuls-General and Consuls, who are paid, and of trading Consuls-General and Consuls, who receive from the Government only a sufficient sum to cover their office expenses and other disbursements made on its behalf.

"Consuls Envoyés" are appointed at ports enjoying sufficient trade with the United Kingdoms to give them full employment, while at places where trade is not so largely developed, and not likely to increase, and where a merchant of standing can be found to undertake the duty in consideration of the fees accruing to him, there a Trading Consul will be named. The latter, naturally enough, does not consider himself so strictly bound by the rules of the Service as the paid official; but I understand that on the whole the system has worked well, zeal and activity being equally displayed by both classes.

The relative rank of Consular officers has never been precisely determined, but I gather that a Consul-General would rank below a permanent Diplomatic Chargé d'Affaires.

4. The Service consists of Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls.

The salaries are not connected with the rank, but are calculated to meet the exigencies of different posts; and as each vacancy is subject to a new Royal decision, resting upon a fresh reference to the two Commercial Boards of Sweden and Norway, they are liable to vary with every new appointment.

5, 6. The following list includes all the Consular officers of each rank, paid and unpaid, and also their salaries and allowances:—

Paid Consuls-General.

Post.	Salary. R.R.	£	Post.	Salaries. R.R.	£
Copenhagen	4,000 =	229	Lisbon	8,000 =	458
Personal and office allowance ..	8,800	503	Office expenses	2,000	114
Total	..	732	Total	..	572
Helsingfors	8,000	458			
Personal and office allowance ..	2,400	137	Hamburgh	4,000	229
			Office expenses	4,000	229
Total	..	595	Total	..	458
Algiers	8,000	458			
Office allowance	3,000	170			
Total	..	628	Italy	10,000	570
			No office allowance, the post being held by the Envoy Extraordinary.		
Buenos Ayres	10,000	571			
Office expenses	2,000	114	Constantinople	10,000	571
			Dragomans and Chancery allowance	10,000	571
Total	..	685	Total	..	1,142
Rio Janeiro	10,000	571			
Office expenses	4,000	229			
Total	..	800	Athens	10,000	571
			No office allowance, the post being held by the Chargé d'Affaires.		
London	24,000	1,372			
Office allowance and clerks ..	25,800	1,450	Alexandria	12,000	685
			Office expenses	4,000	229
Total	..	2,822	Total	..	914
Washington	16,000	916			
No office allowance, the post being held by the Envoy Extraordinary.					

Paid Consuls.

Post.	Salary.	
	R.R.	£
Archangel	8,000 =	458
Office expenses	2,000	114
Total	..	572
Tunis	6,000	343
Barcelona	6,000	343
Office expenses	2,000	114
Total	..	457

Paid Vice-Consuls.

London	10,000	571
Shanghae and China	8,000	458
Journeys and house	4,700	268
Total	..	726

All officers contained in the foregoing list, with the exception of the Consul-General in London, in addition to their salaries appropriate the fees received at their respective posts, which frequently amount to a considerable sum. Besides this they also appropriate the moiety of all fees taken by the Vice-Consuls within their respective districts.

Unpaid Trading Consuls-General.

Post.	Allowance.	
	R.R.	£
Gibraltar	3,000 =	172
Havre	2,000	114
Alicante	3,000	172
Tangiers	2,000	144
Shanghae	4,000	228
Japan	4,000	228

Unpaid Trading Consuls.

Kiel	4,000	229
Lübeck	4,300	246
Rostock	3,400	203
Bilbao	2,000	115
Rome	2,000	115
Smyrna	1,000	57
New York	6,000	334
Bahia	2,000	115
Proposed Consul at Malta	..	..

Unpaid Vice-Consuls receiving Office Allowance.

Elsinore	1,000	57
Dardanelles	500	29

Besides the above, Sweden and Norway possess 11 Consuls-General, 60 Consuls, and 580 Vice-Consuls, who receive no office allowance, but who trade and appropriate fees; the Vice-Consuls, however, as already mentioned, transmitting the half of the amount of tonnage fees received by them to the Consul of their district.

7. Although, in a general way, Consular officers, unlike Diplomatic Envoys, are not expected to represent their country by expensive entertainments and banquets, still, in many parts of the world, especially where no legation from Sweden exists, the expenses of their domestic establishments will considerably exceed those of private individuals, and the scale of their salaries is, to a certain extent, based upon this fact.

In Egypt, for instance, as also in South America, where there is no Legation, the Consuls-General must seek to represent their country as best they can, and there are doubtless in these remote localities many calls upon their private generosity and hospitality.

Sweden and Norway.

This remark will equally apply to trading Consuls, and reference to the foregoing list will show that several of these enjoy an allowance intended to cover other expenses than those of their office alone, without taking into consideration the very considerable fees which some of them enjoy.

In some instances the word "personal" will be found attached to the sum of the office expenses, which means that the present holder of the post is entitled to such allowance, but that his successor will probably not receive it, it having been granted as a compensation for a loss entertained by the abolition of some former source of remuneration.

Thus, the Consuls at Rostock and Helsingfors are in the enjoyment of a certain sum as personal allowance, in compensation for the loss brought about by the abolition of the passport system a few years ago.

The "office allowance" is intended to cover all expenses of stationery, hire of office, clerk, &c.; and in tropical climates, certain necessaries or comforts, which are regarded as indispensable.

8. No fixed rules exist as to retirement or pension, each separate case being decided by the King in person. The following may, however, be regarded as some of the conditions upon which a pension would be granted.

The claimant must have attained the age of sixty-five years.

He must have served his country for at least twenty-five years, and must have held the rank upon which he claims a pension for ten years.

The scale or pensions is the same as that in force for members of the Civil Service, and differs in some respects from the Diplomatic scale.

A Consul-General having served forty years, including his leave of absence, and retiring at the age of sixty-five, upon a medical certificate to the effect that his powers are failing, or at the age of seventy without such certificate, receives a pension of 4,000 rix-dol. rmt. annually, about 230*l.*

A Consul under the same circumstances receives 2,000 rix-dol. rmt. (112*l.*), and in some cases 3,000 rix-dol. rmt. (168*l.*)

9. Periods of servicé in unhealthy climates are not reckoned more favourably than service in other countries, probably because Consular officers residing in these climates are usually merchants already domiciled there.

10. Allowances are sometimes made to widows, more rarely to the children, of Consular officers; but there does not appear to be any regulation on this head, and each case is subject to a Royal decision.

The following widows and children of Consuls enjoy allowances at present:—

	£
Widow of Consul at Archangel	23
Ditto, Consul-General at Rio	17
Ditto ditto Tripoli	46
Daughter of Consul-General at Algiers	23
Daughters of Consular Clerk at Tangier	28

11. The chief of a Swedish Legation residing in a country can grant a Consul leave of absence for any period not exceeding three months, and where there is no Vice-Consul resident at the Consular post, may appoint a qualified person to conduct official business during that time. A report, announcing the circumstance, must be transmitted without delay to the Foreign Office, Board of Trade, aud Norwegian Home Department.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs can grant a Consul leave of absence for any period not exceeding six months, and usually appoints a person himself to take charge of the Consulate until his return.

Any further extension of leave must be obtained from the King himself.

The Consul may without special leave absent himself from his district for eight days, and should there be no Legation in the country he may do so for three months, in which case he must himself report the circumstance to the three Departments above named.

A Vice-Consul may quit his post for fourteen days without obtaining his Consul's sanction, as he is bound to do, should he wish to prolong his absence. In the former case he himself provides a substitute to perform the necessary duties of his office, and reports to the Consul that he has done so.

There is no deduction whatever from the pay or allowance of a Consular officer while on leave, however long it may last, excepting only whatever sum is necessary to defray the expenses of his substitute, and of his official disbursement.

Should a Vice-Consul take the Consul's place during his leave, he is not considered bound to refund to his superiors the half of the tonnage-fees received by himself, as would be the case were the Consul present.

On the death of a Consul, the Vice-Consul at the station, if there be one, for the time being, fills the vacant office, and reports the death to the three Departments.

If there be no Vice-Consul, the proper Diplomatic Mission makes provisional arrangements for the discharge of the official business, and reports the same home. The Minister then takes the requisite steps until the Royal pleasure is known.

The person who manages the Consulate during the vacancy will have no claim to the Consular salary, or to the allowance for office expenses, but he may appropriate all fees received during the time.

No regulation exists as to outfit and journey allowance, and in general none is granted; but the newly-appointed Consul's salary is payable on the first day of the month after his appointment, and in some cases he is permitted to delay his departure for some time, a circumstance which is of assistance towards defraying the expenses of his journey.

Consular salaries are paid in Hamburg dollars banco (about 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling), in which a bill at ninety days is given on the first day of each quarter, by which arrangement the payment is completed by the end of the quarter.

This bill is then exchanged at the current rate of the day for any form of cash the Consul may prefer, and so remitted to him.

The deductions on account of income-tax are very minute, not exceeding one per cent. upon the four-sevenths of the salary. This is the proportion of the Consular Budget borne by the Government of Sweden, and voted by the Swedish Chamber, and is alone subject to taxation, as no income-tax exists in Norway.

This deduction is made for the whole salary in paying that for the quarter due on January 1.

It will be perceived that life certificates are not required.

13. Vice-Consuls are appointed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and generally at the recommendation of the Consul in whose district they are to act.

When, by reason of the remoteness of a place, or other circumstances, the Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks it expedient, a Vice-Consul may be appointed at the place where a Consul is stationed, so that, in the event of his illness or absence, he may replace him. A Vice-Consul may also be appointed to act as permanent assistant to a Consul; but unless the Consular duties include diplomatic functions, in which case his appointment rests solely with the Minister, the nomination must be first approved by the two Departments of trade.

The Commission of such a Vice-Consul becomes null and void on the appointment and arrival of a new Consul or Acting Consul.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs can dismiss a Vice-Consul if he find good cause for it; and when urgent circumstances require it a Consul may suspend a Vice-Consul, and replace him by a temporary agent, reporting the case and forwarding the explanation of the Vice-Consul, if it can be obtained.

Vice-Consuls must conform to the Regulations given to them by the Consuls of their district. They exercise their office in general on their own responsibility, but the Consul is accountable for any special instruction he may have given them.

Consuls are entitled, each for his district, to levy on Swedish merchant-ships a tonnage impost of 12 ore for every "last"* of their registered burthen, and 4 skillings Norwegian specie per "last" on Norwegian vessels.

This impost is levied only in the port where a Consul or a Vice-Consul resides, and on vessels loading or discharging any portion of cargo, vessels loading or discharging at different ports on the same voyage, pay only one-half the amount at all other ports after the first at which they load or discharge.

At any port where there is only a Vice-Consul one-half of the tonnage impost falls to him, and the other half to the Consul of the district.

The Consul is not entitled to demand fees or payment for any official services except those which are specified in the Table of Fees, of which a copy is annexed.

If the Consul is applied to by the master of a Swedish or Norwegian vessel for assistance in any commercial transaction or other business not pertaining to the Service, he may charge the usual commission at the place for his assistance.

The Consul is also entitled to a similar fee for the management of any business of a private nature for a Swedish subject, such as the receipt or transmission of an inheritance or claim, or any other matter not specified in the Table.

Sending home effects of master or seamen of Swedish vessels is to be performed without any remuneration.

* Nearly ½*d.* per English ton weight or burthen.

Sweden and Norway.

The fees which a Vice-Consul receives, according to the Table, belong wholly to him.

In the following Table the dollar banco of Hamburg is worth 4 Swedish rix-dol., or about 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, divided into 48 skillings:—

TABLE of Consular Fees.

	Hamb. Bco. Rix-dol.*	sh.
1. Official signature, with or without seal of office, to documents (not specified in this Table) and legalizing or attesting signatures	0	32
2. Certifying an affidavit	1	0
3. Inserting documents in the Consular protocol, for every page	0	12
4. Copies of protocols or other documents, first sheet	1	0
Every additional page	0	12
5. Visa of passport	0	12
Ditto for sailors or indigent persons	gratis	
6. Ordering a survey or valuation and administering oath to the parties concerned	2	0
7. Assistance at sale of goods or vessels by auction, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of proceeds if not exceeding 1,000 rix-dol. Ham. Bco. For any amount above 1,000 rix-dol. Ham. Bco. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the surplus.		
8. For goods or effects deposited in charge of the Consulate, 1 per cent. of the value. For deposits of money during any period not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount, and $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. of the amount for each additional month.		
9. Taking down in writing verbal declarations or depositions of persons made before the Consul in their private concerns, or of agreements made before him by contracting parties, with protocol and attestation thereof, first sheet	2	0
For every additional page	0	12
10. Inventory of estates	1 per cent. of the sum total	
Ditto of deceased sailors	gratis	
11. Opening of will and minute of proceeding	2	0
12. Personal attendance beyond the Consular station— For each day 2 rix-dol. Hamb. Bco. and travelling expenses.		
13. Affixing Consular seal and minute of proceeding	1	16
14. Breaking of ditto ditto	1	16
15. Assistance in drawing up petitions, applications, or other documents not specified, for each page	0	24
Ditto for sailors or indigent persons	gratis	
15. Attestations not specified in this Table	1	0
Ditto for sailors and indigent persons	gratis	
17. Translations to or from the Swedish or Norwegian languages, with attestation as to the correctness of such translation, first sheet	2	0
Every additional page	0	24
All the above fees, from No. 1 to No. 17 inclusive, are to be paid by Captains of Swedish and Norwegian ships also, provided the matter does not come under the class defined in § 74 of the Consular Regulations.		
18. Certificate of discharge of cargo	1	0
19. Examination of bills of lading, with attestation	1	0
20. Certificate of origin	1	0
21. Bill of health for vessels and crew	0	24
If the last-named four documents are required for a vessel under fifteen lasts burden, the payment for all, or any of them, is	0	24
Captains of Swedish or Norwegian vessels are exempted from payment of the above fees from No. 18 to No. 21, both inclusive.		
22. Bills of health for travellers	0	12
Minutes of proceedings in criminal cases are not subject to any charge.		

All fees whatsoever, with the exception of those taken by the Consulate-General in London, and at the Vice-Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne—to be spoken of further on—revert to the Consul or Vice-Consul.

The fees received in London and Newcastle are remitted home, and are added to the sums annually voted by the Swedish Parliament, and the Norwegian Storthing for the maintenance of the Consular Service of the two countries.

The amount of fees received in last year are reckoned at about 12,000 rix-dol. rmt. = (785*l.*), paid by Swedish vessels, and at 48,000 rix-dol. rmt. (3,140*l.*), paid by Norwegian vessels, amounting altogether to 3,925*l.*

16. Swedish Consular agents possess no judicial authority, either in the East or elsewhere. The Swedish law would not sanction this.

In case of disputes arising between the master and any of the crew of a Swedish or Norwegian ship, the Consul can summon the parties before him, and endeavour to reconcile them. The Consul can settle the dispute, but no fine or other punishment can be inflicted by him, and the question must be legally tried at home.

Again, if an offence be committed on board a Swedish or Norwegian vessel, the Consul can investigate the matter, and send home the accused, either under surveillance or in irons, according to the gravity of the offence, but he can take no judicial decision himself.

* 1 rix-dol. is equal to 3 marks Banco.

This absence of all judicial authority on the part of Consuls in China and the East generally is sometimes productive of considerable inconvenience; and a case occured not long ago where a Lascar, having murdered his superior officer in Eastern waters, was sent home to Stockholm to be tried, and was very recently undergoing his sentence of penal servitude at the convict establishment in the neighbourhood of that city.

It has, I believe, been under the consideration of the Swedish Government to propose to the Parliament an alteration in the statute which at present forbids all foreign judicial authority, but no action has yet been taken with regard to it.

17. The Consular Establishment is directly under the Foreign Department, and Consuls and Consuls-General correspond with that department upon all matters not connected with trade, but which may be of importance to the United Kingdom.

Besides, the Consul corresponds on all commercial matters directly with the Swedish Board of Trade and the Norwegian Home Department, and every year he sends to these two Departments a circumstantial Report of the trade and shipping of Sweden and Norway within his district during the past year, and of the prospects for the current year; giving also his views as to the measures he considers best calculated to promote the trading interests of the two countries with his district.

An abridgement of these Reports must be sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He likewise accompanies each of his Annual Reports by a complete statement, according to the form herewith enclosed, of all Swedish vessels which have visited the district during the year; and a summary Return of the aggregate number and tonnage of Norwegian vessels.

In his Report to the Norwegian Department, the Consul sends a similar statement of Norwegian vessels, and a summary Return of Swedish vessels according to the same form.

These Reports are forwarded before the end of January, or, if they cannot be completed in time, then an abridgment of them, according to the form enclosed, is sent, leaving the more voluminous documents to follow.

The Consul-General who, in addition to his ordinary functions, holds a commission as Consul-General for the country in which he resides, as is the case in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, and the United States, is bound to furnish, in addition to the Annual Reports respecting his district, a Review of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with the whole country and of the general commercial relations of that country, together with the laws and regulations relating thereto, which have been passed during the year.

The Consuls in the country where such a Consul-General may reside must furnish him with a copy or at least an abridgment of their several Reports before the end of January.

The Consul-General's Review of Trade is sent in before the end of March.

Consuls are further bound to report to the two Commercial Departments any outbreak of epidemic disease or cattle plague within their district, and also the cessation of the same.

Every Consul keeps a register of his correspondence with each of the three Departments of State, and every series of despatches is separately numbered, commencing from the 1st of January in each year.

Vice-Consuls correspond with the Consul of their district; but when particular despatch is required, they may address themselves directly to the proper authorities, at the same time reporting their having done so to the Consul of their district.

18. The Consul is entitled to reimbursement for :—

1. Expenses for relieving and forwarding seamen.
2. Outlay for forwarding offenders.
3. Postage or official business.
4. Official seal, arms, and flag.
5. Advertisements and notices inserted in foreign newspapers.
6. Necessary expenditure in furnishing Acts, other documents, or the like to the Commercial Departments at home.

When any Swedish or Norwegian seaman applies to a Consul for relief the Consul inquires into the cause of his distress, and in the event of its proceeding from sickness, shipwreck, impressment, or capture of his ship, or from the seaman's having been discharged destitute from a foreign ship or other similar cause, the Consul is empowered, and even enjoined, to help him with all requisite economy.

The Consul must ascertain the truth of the seaman's statement, either by personal investigation or by communication with his colleagues in the district where the circumstances causing the seaman's distress are said to have occurred.

A seaman entitled to relief receives the Consul's assistance to return to his native country. If possible, he will find him employment; and for this purpose a Swedish vessel

Sweden and Norway.

on her way home is to be preferred. If he cannot be engaged on such a ship, the Consul will make the best agreement he can for the man's passage, and either pay it himself or else refer for payment to the Board of Trade or the Norwegian Department, according to the nationality of the sailor. If no such means of relief exist he must be sent to the nearest Consul, who is able to forward him. In this case the Consul of the nearest district must be informed of the relief afforded to the seaman in money, clothing, or otherwise.

Any foreign seaman, who, by reason of sickness, shipwreck, or otherwise, not of his own causing, falls into distress in the course of his service in a Swedish or Norwegian vessel, may be relieved, if he cannot obtain relief from his own Consul or the local authorities.

The Consul in all cases must take the seaman's receipt for the relief afforded in the presence of two witnesses.

Inclosed is the form of account which is to be sent to the Commercial Departments of State with regard to this matter.

When special circumstances induce the Consul to relieve other distressed Swedish or Norwegian subjects than seamen, the Board of Trade, and the Norwegian Department will, at the Consul's request, afford him the needful assistance to recover payment.

19. Accounts for postage are transmitted at the beginning of each year, as follows:—

(*a.*) Accounts for the Consul's correspondence with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and for other correspondence concerning both the United Kingdoms in common, are to be sent to the Foreign Office.

(*b.*) Accounts for the Consul's correspondence with the Board of Trade, and on Swedish affairs with the Vice-Consuls of the district, with other Swedish Consuls, with Foreign Authorities or others, are sent to the Board of Trade.

(*c.*) Accounts for the Consul's correspondence with the Norwegian Home Department, or other correspondence on Norwegian affairs, are to be sent to that Department.

Accounts for other disbursements, as mentioned under Query 18, are sent to the Norwegian or Swedish Department, as the matters may concern either Kingdom.

Consuls receive no newspapers at the expense of the Government.

20. The only recent change in the Consular Service of this country has been the appointment of a new Consul-General in London, with a very considerable increase of salary, but with the obligation to remit home all fees.

It is also intended shortly to appoint a paid Vice-Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the same conditions as to fees, his salary being fixed at 12,000 rix-dollars (680*l.*) per annum, including office allowance.

There is a certain connection between the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

The head of the mission at Constantinople is, by virtue of his office, Consul-General for Turkey, excepting Roumania and the Banks of the Danube; and for the Black Sea Ports of Turkey in Asia, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, and Bosphorus.

This officer enjoys a distinct salary as Consul-General, besides his Diplomatic pay and allowances.

In Washington the Minister is also Consul-General for the United States, excepting those of New York and California, also with a separate salary.

The Minister resident in Portugal is also Consul-General for the whole country, with the exception of the ports of Setubal, Madeira, the Azores, and the Cape Verd Islands.

The Envoy at Rome is Consul-General for Italy, but in these latter cases, the double office is held by separate appointment, and not as in Turkey.

This appears to be the only point on which the Diplomatic and Consular Services are connected.

Two copies of the official Instructions to Consuls, accompanied by a French translation, are herewith annexed.

(Signed) NASSAU JOCELYN.

Stockholm, December 10, 1871.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Bonar to Earl Granville.—(*Received December* 18.)

My Lord, *Berne, November* 29, 1871.

IN conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August last, I have now the honour to inclose herewith the information desired on the subject of the Swiss Consular Service.

The accompanying note, which I have received from the High Federal Government, and my Inclosure No. 2, containing the official "Regulations of the Swiss Consular Service," furnish together such detailed answers to the several queries enumerated in your Lordship's despatch that it would be impossible for me to add to that information, or place it in a more useful or concise form.

The Swiss Consular Body is not numerous. It comprises 12 Consuls-General, 53 Consuls, 29 Vice-Consuls, and 3 Consular Agents. These comparative titles are regulated by the importance of the seat of the Consulate, and the Consuls and Vice-Consuls necessarily give precedence to the Consul-General established in the same country, but their functions and duties do not differ, nor have these several classes any difference of position as towards their own Government.

The Swiss Government makes no distinction between the "Consul Envoyé" and the "Trading Consul." The "Consul Envoyé" is a rare exception. The Swiss Consul must, as a general rule, be a Swiss subject, and be chosen amongst the Swiss residents of the place where the Consulate is to be established, by which regulation also any favour shown towards the Consul employed in a less healthy site or climate necessarily falls away.

The Swiss Consul abroad is appointed by the Federal Council on the recommendation of the Chief of the Federal Political Department, without any special regulations being laid down with reference to qualification, examination, or promotion.

The Swiss Consul receives no salary or regular outfit, or other allowances, from his Government, neither is he or his widow entitled to any pension or other advantages. The perquisites of his office, deriving from a fixed rate of fees, form the sole compensation for his labours, but all extra expenses incurred for correspondence, or otherwise, on account of the Government, is reimbursed to him.

Since the year 1864, however, a credit of 50,000 fr. has been provided in the yearly Budget of the Confederation to serve as a subvention to the Consulates in which such extra expenditure is largest and most frequent, and that amount has hitherto been divided between the Consuls-General of Washington and St. Petersburgh, and the Consulates of Rio Janeiro, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Buenos Ayres, Havre, Marseilles, Bremen, Genoa, Amsterdam, and Antwerp.

The Swiss Confederation has no Consulates in the Turkish Dominions, having as yet no Commercial Treaty with the Porte.

The Staff and subaltern posts, if any, in Swiss Consulates, are determined and appointed by the Consul himself without reference to the Government, and he is alone responsible for the acts of his subaltern officers.

I have the honour to inclose herewith double copies of the "Regulations of the Swiss Consular Service," which contain also the full Table of the Consular Fees prescribed.

I have to add that, in his note of the 21st of September, of which copy is also inclosed, the President of the Confederation expresses the great interest which the Federal Council would attach to the communication to them on the part of Her Majesty's Government of similar information relative to the organization and regulations of the British Consular Service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Switzerland.

Inclosure 1.

M. Schenk to Mr. Bonar.

M. le Ministre, *Berne, le* 21 *Septembre,* 1871.

J'AI bien reçu les notes que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser sous date du 4 et 5 du courant, par lesquelles vous me demandez une série de renseignements sur le système Consulaire Suisse, les réglements et traités qui régissent cette matière. En réponse à ces questions je ne crois pouvoir mieux faire que de vous envoyer—

1. Le Réglement pour les Consuls Suisses du 1 Mai, 1851.

2. Le Traité entre la Confédération Suisse et le Brésil touchant les Consulats, du 26 Janvier, 1861.

3. Le Traité entre la Confédération Suisse et les Pays Bas, concernant l'établissement des Consulats Suisses dans les Indes Néerlandaises.

4. La Convention d'établissement et Consulaire entre la Suisse et l'Italie du 22 Août, 1868.

5. Le Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce entre le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse et Sa Majesté le Taicoun de Japon du 6 Février, 1864.

6. Traité d'établissement et de commerce entre la Confédération Suisse et le Royaume d'Angleterre du 6 Septembre, 1855. L'Article VII de ce Traité se rapporte aux Consuls; il se trouve reproduit textuellement dans les Traités avec les Etats Unis du 25 Novembre, 1850, et avec la Belgique du 11 Décembre, 1862. Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée qui y est mentionné est reglé d'après le Traité avec l'Empire du Brésil.

Ces documents sont de nature à vous donner réponse à la plupart de vos questions. Sauf quelques Arrêtés modifiant certains points de détail du Réglement de 1851, ils composent toute notre législation en matière Consulaire. Je m'empresse cependant de les compléter par quelques renseignements et explications, pour l'exposé desquels je suivrais l'ordre adopté par vous dans votre programme de demandes.

Ad 1. La nomination à un poste Consulaire se fait par le Conseil Fédéral sur présentation du Département Politique, et non plus, comme le dit l'Article 3 du Réglement de 1851, du Département de Commerce. Les Consuls sont choisis parmi les citoyens Suisses notables établis dans la localité. Cependant, en modification de l'Article 4 du Réglement, un Arrêté du Conseil Fédéral du 25 Janvier, 1861, porte que dans des circonstances extraordinaires, et lorsque les intérêts Suisses l'exigent, un étranger peut toutefois être nommé Consul ou Vice-Consul Suisse. (Recueil Officiel, t. vii, p. 25.)

Ad 2. Voir Article 4 du Réglement de 1851.

Ad 3. La généralité des Consuls Suisses sont des commerçants; notre système Consulaire ne fait aucune distinction entre "Consuls envoyés" et "Consuls commerçants" (Trading Consuls).

Ad 4. Les Consuls Suisses sont Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, ou Vice-Consuls (voir Article 1 du Réglement de 1851). Ces distinctions sont motivées par l'importance du siège Consulaire, et n'impliquent aucune différence dans les fonctions des titulaires; le Consul-Général a seulement le pas sur les autres Consuls établis dans le même pays, et ces derniers sont tenus de se conformer à ses directions. (Voir Article 1, sec. 3, du Réglement de 1851.)

Le Chapitre III du Réglement fixe tout ce qui a trait aux recettes des Consulats. Les recettes sont la propriété des Consuls qui tiennent lieu d'indemnités. Cependant dès 1864 un crédit a été alloué au budget pour subsidier les Consulats spécialement chargés de dépenses. Ce crédit est actuellement de 50,000 francs, et se répartit entre les Consulats-Généraux de Washington et St. Pétersbourg, et les Consulats de Rio de Janeiro, New York, le Havre, New Orléans, Philadelphia, Marseille, Buenos Ayres, Brème, Gènes, Amsterdam, et Anvers.

Ad 5. La Suisse a 12 Consulats-Généraux, 53 Consulats, 29 Vice-Consulats, et 3 Agences Consulaires. Pour les détails voir l'Annuaire de 1871.

Ad 6, 7, 8, 9, et 10. Voir Chapitre III du Règlement de 1851.

Ad 11. Voir Article 12 du même Règlement.

Ad 12. Voir Article 3 du Règlement.

Ad 13. Les Consuls sont absolument compétents pour la nomination et le choix de leur personnel de Chancellerie, dont ils sont toujours responsables vis-à-vis du Conseil Fédéral. (Article 12 du Règlement.)

Ad 14. Voir l'Arrêté du Conseil Fédéral du 18 Août, 1852. (Recueil Officiel des Lois, t. iii, p. 22.)

Ad 15. Voir Chapitre III du Règlement.

Ad 16. Voir Articles V et VI du Traité avec le Japon.

Les Conseils Suisses n'ont dans aucun autre pays un droit de juridiction. Ils exercent seulement les fonctions d'officier de l'Etat civil et d'autorité tutélaire dans certaines circonstances.

Ad 17. Les Consuls sont placés sous la direction du Département Politique. Ils correspondent soit avec le Conseil Fédéral directement, soit avec les autres Départements ou la Chancellerie, suivant les besoins du service.

Ad 18. Voir Articles 8 et 14 du Règlement de 1851.

Ad 19. La correspondance Consulaire se fait dans les mêmes conditions que les correspondances ordinaires. Il n'existe point de Conventions spéciales pour la communication de journaux ou de publications officielles.

Ad 20. Dans le cas où des changements seraient apportés au système Consulaire Suisse, ceux-ci ne porteraient probablement que sur des questions de Tarifs ou autres questions d'administration pratique. Quant au système en lui-même, il n'est pas question pour le moment de le modifier.

L'Article 2 du Règlement de 1851 a été modifié par un Arrêté du Conseil Fédéral du 30 Octobre, 1854, portant que s'il n'y a pas à craindre de collisions de devoirs le Conseil Fédéral peut autoriser un Consul Suisse à accepter un Consulat étranger. (Recueil Officiel, t. iv, p. 363.)

L'Arrêté Fédéral du 16 Avril, 1862 (Recueil Officiel, t. vii, p. 270), a en outre modifié l'Article 32 du Réglement de 1851 concernant le visa des passeports de personnes voulant voyager en Suisse.

Enfin, en réponse à votre note du 5 Septembre je prends la liberté de vous renvoyer à l'énumération des Traités que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous faire au commencement de ce rapport et dont je vous envoie un exemplaire.

En vous présentant quelques courtes explications, je saisis cette occasion de vous demander de bien vouloir en retour communiquer au Département Publique les mêmes documents et renseignements sur le système Consulaire Anglais, une collection de ce genre pouvant être pour ce Département d'un grand intérêt.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) SCHENK.

TABLE of Swiss Consular Fees.

	Varying, according to different countries.
1. For the issue of a Passport	From 3 fr. to 25 fr. 62½ c.
2. For the *visa* of ditto	From 1 fr. 50 c. to 12 fr. 81¼ c.
3. Framing Acts or Certificates	From 2 fr. 50 c. to 20 fr. 50 c.
For more than one page	From 50 c. to 5 fr. 12½ c. additional per page.
4. Legalization of Acts	From 1 fr. 50 c. to 12 fr. 81¼ c.
5. Attesting the authenticity of a Translation ..	From 2 fr. 50 c. to 20 fr. 50 c.
More than one page	From 1 fr. to 5 fr. 12½ c. additional per page.
6. Deposits	1 per cent. of the value per month.
7. For personal Attendance out of the Chancery ..	From 2 fr. to 15 fr. 37½ c. per hour, or from 15 fr to 101 fr. 30 c. per day, independent of travelling expenses.
8. Realization of a Succession	3 per cent. on amounts not exceeding 250 000 fr. or 10,000*l.*; 1 per cent. additional on amounts exceeding that sum, independent of extra expenses.

A. G. G. B.

Turkey.

TURKEY.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December* 12, 1871.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular of the 28th of August last, I have the honour to forward herewith a Report which Mr. Rumbold has addressed to me on the subject of the organization and regulations of the Turkish Consular Service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

Inclosure.

Mr. Rumbold to Sir H. Elliott.

Sir, *Constantinople, December* 9, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the substance of the replies returned by the Turkish Foreign Office to certain questions which, in accordance with your instructions, I addressed to it respecting the organization and regulations of the Turkish Consular Service. The answer given appears to me to contain nearly all the information required in Lord Granville's Circular dispatch of August 28th last, to your Excellency.

The Turkish Consular Body, it appears, is composed of two categories, namely, the paid and the unpaid Consuls. The former category ("Consuls retribués") is recruited from those among the Clerks (Attachés) of the Foreign Office, who, during their term of probation in that office, have shown a special aptitude for the Consular career. During this term of probation, the usual length of which is three years, the attachés rank as supernumeraries, and receive no pay. No examination is required of them, either on their first entering the Department or on their being appointed to a Consulate, or to any other office under Government. The paid Consulates are, as a general rule, entrusted to Turkish subjects.

The Paid Consuls are subjected to the same restrictions as to trade that obtain in most Consular Services.

The Unpaid Consuls ("Consuls honoraires") are selected from among persons of respectable character residing at the seat of the Consulate, generally from the mercantile community of the place. They are, of course, allowed to trade. The Unpaid Consuls hold no rank in the Imperial Ottoman hierarchy.

The Consular Service is divided into four classes: 1st, Consuls-General; 2nd, Consuls; 3rd, Vice-Consuls; 4th, Chanceliers. These differences of title do not necessarily imply equal difference of rank or pay. The various grades existing in the Turkish hierarchy being quite distinct from the employment held by the functionaries, there is nothing to prevent an officer of higher rank in the Consular Service being replaced by an officer of inferior rank, and *vice versâ*.

As regards the emoluments of its Consular officers, the Turkish Foreign Office profess to graduate them with a due regard to the requirements of the places at which they are called upon to reside.

The actual number of paid Consular Agents is stated at 34. The unpaid Consular officers are said to be about double that number.

The highest Consular salary is 1,200 Turkish pounds (about 1,080*l.*), and the lowest 60 Turkish pounds (about 54*l.*) per annum.

The paid Consular officers receive house-rent allowances, ranging from 500 Turkish pounds (about 450*l.*), down to 15 Turkish pounds (about 13*l.* 10*s.*) per annum.

In addition to house-rent, sundry other extraordinary disbursements of the Consulates, both paid and unpaid ("frais de service,") are allowed to be charged in the Consular accounts, subject to certain regulations, printed copies of which are herewith inclosed. These disbursements are classed under the heads of postal and telegraph expenses, expenditure incurred in relieving or sending home distressed Turkish subjects ("secours et rapatriement"), and office expenses ("frais de Chanceliers"). The expenditure occurring under the first two heads is alone allowed to appear in the accounts of the unpaid Consular officers.

No regulations exist in the Turkish Consular Service as to right to retirement and to pension.

Pensions are, however, occasionally granted, special account being, it is stated, taken of the services rendered, as well as of the personal circumstances of the recipient. The Sovereign, likewise, occasionally pensions the widows or children of Turkish functionaries, but no regulations exist on the subject.

No direct reply is given by the Turkish Foreign Office to the query, whether period of service in climates considered unhealthy are reckoned more favourably than service in other countries. It is stated, however, that the only Turkish paid Consular Agents out of Europe are those residing at Bombay, Bender Bushire, Tiflis, Tabreez, Siné (Sehneh), and Kermanshah. With these, the Imperial Foreign Office includes the Consulate at Kertch.

The query respecting the leave of absence of Consuls, and the course adopted with regard to salary and allowances during their absence, is answered at length in the printed Regulations on these subjects herewith inclosed.

The Consular Agents receive a sum equal to double the amount of a month's salary, as outfit and travelling allowances, both on their appointment to, and on their return from, their posts. The payments made to the Consular Service are effected through the agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

With the exception of the four classes of Consular officers above mentioned, all other subordinate employés of Consulates are appointed by the Consular Agents, and are paid out of the office receipts ("recettes de Chancellerie").

The fees levied at paid Consulates are remitted to the Imperial Foreign Office after previous deduction of the sum requisite to defray the current official disbursements of the Consulate ("frais de service"); the fees received at unpaid Cousulates are left to the Consuls, on condition of their themselves defraying they ordinary office expenses.

As regards the judicial authority of the Turkish Consuls over Turkish subjects, both in civil and in criminal cases, it is simply stated that the exercise of such authority depends on custom and on the Treaties existing with the Governments of the countries in which those Consuls reside. It is added that the instructions given to its Consuls by the Turkish Government forbid those officers assuming any of the attributes appertaining to the territorial sovereignty of the country in which they reside ("les instructions que ces Consuls reçoivent leur interdisent l'exercice de tout attribut inhérent à la souveraineté territoriale").

The Turkish Consular establishment is placed under the Foreign Office. Some Consuls, however, for instance (the Consul at Malta), correspond directly with the Ministry of Marine on naval matters.

The Turkish Consulates are subject to the immediate authority of the Diplomatic Agents of the Porte, and correspond with the Foreign Office through the Legation from which they depend, the only exception to this rule occurring in the case of certain Consulates in distant countries, who write directly to the Foreign Office.

The regulations as to public accounts, as also in regard to the relief of distressed persons, will be found in the inclosure to the present Report.

A Table of the Turkish Consular Fees is also annexed to this Report. It is framed on a principle so entirely different from that of the Table of Fees in force at the British Consulates that a comparison between the two would be both difficult and, I venture to think, unprofitable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. RUMBOLD.

Turkey.

Inclosure 2.

Dispositions concernant la Régularisation des Frais des Consulats-Généraux, Consulats, et Vice-Consulats Rétribués.

DEPENSES autorisées :—

Loyer ;
Frais de postes et de télegraphe ;
Secours et rapatriement ;
Frais de Chancellerie.

Article 1. Le montant du loyer de l'hôtel Consulaire ne dépassera jamais la somme inscrite dans le Budget.

Les titulaires des Consulats sont tenus de transmettre au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères le duplicata ou la copie légalisée du contrat de location de l'hôtel. Aucune augmentation ne peut être portée sur le loyer sans autorisation spéciale et préalable de la Sublime Porte.

Art. 2. Les frais de poste et de télégraphe doivent figurer dans les états des comptes des Consulats. Ils seront accompagnés des notes acquittées, en original, des administrations des postes et des télégraphes du pays, indiquant les noms de l'expéditionnaire et du destinataire.

En ce qui concerne les frais occasionnés par les télégrammes expédiés, soit aux divers Départements du Gouvernement Impérial, soit aux Missions de la Sublime Porte, les Consulats devront indiquer, par des notes spéciales, la nature de l'affaire et l'ordre qui leur prescrivait d'avoir recours à la voie télégraphique.

Il est bien entendu que les Agents Consulaires ne pourront faire usage de la voie télégraphique que dans les cas de nécessité absolue.

Art. 3. Les frais de rapatriement et les secours accordés aux sujets Ottomans nécessiteux, inscrits dans les états, seront toujours accompagnés des reçus des personnes secourues, ainsi que de la note des Agences des bateaux ayant effectué le rapatriement.

L'autorisation spéciale du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, ou celle de la Mission dont relève le Consulat, est requise pour tout frais de rapatriement dépassant le chiffre de 150 pias. par personne.

Les aumônes, sous quelque forme que ce soit, non-considérées comme secours, ne sont pas admises par le Ministère Impérial.

Il ne peut être accordé d'allocations mensuelles à des familles pauvres qu'en vertu d'une autorisation spéciale de la Sublime Porte.

Art. 4. Le nombre ou le traitement des employés, tels que Drogmans, commis, huissiers, &c., actuellement en service, et inscrits dans les registres du bureau de la comptabilité, ne pourra être augmenté que sur une autorisation du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Art. 5. Les frais de bureau, tels que papier, plumes, encre, &c., jusqu'à la somme de 10 livres Turques par an, ainsi que les frais d'impression de passeports et de registres de Chancellerie Consulaire, devront être accompagnés de reçus.

Art. 6. Les frais de réparation du mobilier des Consulats appartenant à l'Etat, dépassant le chiffre de 500 pias. par an, et effectués sans autorisation préalable, ne seront pas régularisés.

La somme annuellement affectée à cette réparation ne pourra jamais être augmentée, même d'une partie, de l'allocation correspondante d'une autre année, qui n'aurait pas été employée, le montant, en totalité ou en partie, de toute réparation non-effectuée dans une année devant faire définitivement retour au Trésor.

Les achats de meubles pour les Consulats seront faits en vertu d'une autorisation expresse. Dans le cas contraire, le montant en restera à la charge du titulaire.

Art. 7. Les frais de barques des Consulats situés sur les côtes seront régularisés par le Ministère Impérial.

Ces frais devront être accompagnés de notes spéciales indiquant l'affaire qui les a nécessités,

Art. 8. Toute dépense non prévue par les présentes dispositions ne sera pas admise à moins d'une autorisation préalable. De même, tout chef de dépense prévu ou autorisé, non-accompagné de reçus ou d'autres pièces justificatives, ne sera pas régularisé.

Le 15 *Août,* 1871.

Inclosure 3. Turkey.

Dispositions concernant la Régularisation des Frais des Consulats-Généraux, Consulats, et Vice-Consulats Honoraires.

DEPENSES autorisées :—

Frais de poste et de télégraphe;
Secours et frais de rapatriement.

Article 1. Les frais de poste et de télégraphe doivent figurer dans les états des comptes des Consulats. Il seront accompagnés des notes acquittées, en original, des administrations des postes et des télégraphes du pays, indiquant les noms de l'expéditionnaire et du destinataire.

En ce qui concerne les frais occasionnés par les télégrammes expédiés, soit aux divers départements du Gouvernement Impérial, soit aux Missions de la Sublime Porte, les Consulats devront indiquer, par les notes spéciales, la nature de l'affaire et l'ordre qui leur prescrivait d'avoir recours à la voie télégraphique.

Il est bien entendu que les Agents Consulaires ne pourront faire usage de la voie télégraphique que dans les cas de nécessité absolue.

Les frais de rapatriement et les secours accordés aux sujets Ottomans nécessiteux, inscrits dans les états, seront toujours accompagnés des reçus des personnes secourues, ainsi que de la note des agences de bateaux ayant effectué le rapatriement.

L'autorisation spéciale du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, ou celle de la Mission dont relève le Consulat, est requise pour tout frais de rapatriement dépassant le chiffre de 150 pias. par personne.

Les aumônes, sous quelque forme que ce soit, non-considérées comme secours, ne sont pas admises par le Ministère Impérial.

Il ne peut être accordé d'allocations mensuelles à des familles pauvres qu'en vertu d'une autorisation spéciale de la Sublime Porte.

Art. 3. Toute dépense non prévue par les présentes dispositions ne sera pas admis à moins d'une autorisation préalable. De même, tout chef de dépense prévu ou autorisé, non-accompagné de reçus ou d'autres pièces justificatives, ne sera pas régularisé.

Le 15 Août, 1870.

Inclosure 4.

Règlement concernant le Corps Diplomatique et les Consuls de la Sublime Porte en Conge.

Article 1. Les chefs de Mission Diplomatique peuvent obtenir chaque année, avec l'autorisation du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, un congé de trente jours avec jouissance de leur traitement intégral.

Art. 2. Cette période de trente jours, sans retenue aucune de traitement, comprendra la durée du voyage d'aller et retour.

Art. 3. Dans la situation déterminée par l'Article 1, tous les frais ordinaires de l'Ambassade ou de la Légation sont à la charge du titulaire.

Art. 4. Si le congé demandé et obtenu dépasse le terme d'un mois, le chef de Mission ne jouira, à partir du premier jour du deuxième mois, que de la moitié de son traitement. Dans cette situation, le Chargé d'Affaires ou des Affaires recevra, outre son traitement de Secrétaire, du quart du traitement de son chef. L'autre quart sera retenu au profit du Trésor Impérial.

Dans ce cas, le Chargé d'Affaires sera tenu à pourvoir aux frais ordinaires suivantes :—
Nourriture du personnel;
Frais de bureau;
Entretien d'une paire de chevaux;
Gages du concierge, du cocher, et d'un valet de pied de la Mission.

Art. 5. Le chef de Mission appelé à Constantinople par ordre de la Sublime Porte et pour affaires de service, conservera son traitement intégral jusqu'à son retour. Il aura, de plus, droit à une indemnité analogue de frais de route, mais tous les frais ordinaires de l'Ambassade ou de la Légation resteront à sa charge.

Art. 6. Le chef d'une Mission Diplomatique autorisé à quitter le lieu de sa résidence, pour accompagner le Souverain auprès duquel il est accrédité, soit à l'intérieur, soit hors des limites du pays même, conservera son traitement intégral pendant la durée du voyage.

Turkey.

Les frais de route lui seront remboursés par le Gouvernement Impérial, tandis que les frais ordinaires de la Mission resteront à la charge du titulaire.

Ces mêmes dispositions s'appliquent au chef de Mission envoyé du lieu de sa résidence auprès d'une autre Cour, avec mission spéciale temporaire.

Dans l'un et l'autre cas, le Secrétaire Gérant n'aura droit à aucune indemnité.

Art. 7. Les Secrétaires d'Ambassade et de Légation peuvent, sur la proposition de leur chef, obtenir par alternat, un congé de deux mois par an, s'ils se rendent en Turquie, et de trente jours s'ils voyagent à l'étranger, avec pleine jouissance de leur traitement.

Dans ce cas ils n'auront pas droit à l'indemnité de nourriture.

A l'expiration des termes sus-indiqués ils perdront la moitié de leurs traitements, au profit d'un remplaçant, s'il y a lieu, ou du Trésor Impérial.

Art. 8. Les Consuls qui voudront se rendre en congé jouiront des prérogatives accordées aux Secrétaires, avec les restrictions qui s'y rattachent. Ils seront tenus toutefois à indemniser leurs remplaçants selon les convenances locales, à dater du jour du départ.

Art. 9. Toutes dispositions contraires au présent Règlement sont abrogées.

Sublime Porte, le 1 *Mai,* 1870.

Inclosure 5.

Tarif des Droits à percevoir dans les Chancelleries Consulaires de la Sublime Porte.

Observations Générales.

1. Tout acte non porté au Tarif sera délivré gratuitement.

2. Aucun acte taxé ne sera délivré gratis sans l'autorisation du Consul. Tout acte sera délivré à titre gratuit aux fonctionnaires du Gouvernement Impérial; toutefois le chef de la Chancellerie devra mettre les mots "sans frais" au bas de la pièce ou de l'acte délivré à ces fonctionnaires. Il est à observer qu'on n'emploit le mot "gratis" que pour les pièces délivrés aux indigents.

3. Les rôles taxés dans le Tarif sont de deux pages et de vingt-cinq lignes à la page et douze syllabes à la ligne, ou évalués sur ce pied. Le droit entier est dû pour tout rôle commencé.

4. Les vacations sont de trois heures. Le droit entier est dû pour toute vacation commencée.

5. Il n'est pas dû de droit pour la minute des procès-verbaux dressés dans les vacations.

6. Pour tous les actes taxés en minute à un droit fixé, au rôle ou à la vacation, le droit d'expédition est dû sur toute expédition délivrée.

Pour tous les actes taxés au droit proportionnel, le droit d'expédition n'est pas dû sur la grosse ou la première expédition.

7. Tous les droits de Chancellerie étant côtés en piastres, devront être remboursés à raison de 100 pias. le Médjidié d'or, de 110 pias. la livre sterling, et de 88 pias. la pièce de 20 francs.

8. Chaque semestre les Consuls sont tenus de transmettre en double expédition l'état de leurs recettes. Sur ces états ils relateront leurs recettes par ordre de date et sans jamais omettre l'article du Tarif qui en autorise la perception; ils devront en outre porter sur leurs états les pièces qu'ils auront délivrés "gratis" ou "sans frais." Cette mesure est prise pour éviter ou régulariser tout plainte qui se produirait de la part du commerce ou de la navigation.

9. Les actes taxés dans le présent Tarif seront délivrés gratis aux sujets Ottomans dans l'indigence.

Les Consuls ont cependant la faculté de faire délivrer à demi-droit les actes taxés dans le présent Tarif, lorsque l'état de fortune du redevable lui rendrait très-onéreux le paiement du droit entier et qu'il ne serait cependant pas dans le cas de le recevoir gratis.

10. Les capitaines, maîtres ou patrons navires, négociants et autres sujets Ottomans, sont tenus d'acquitter les droits fixés par le présent Tarif. En cas de refus ils sont passibles du double droit, poursuivis et jugés d'après les lois et usages de la résidence du Consul ou à leur retour en Turquie d'après les règles établies. Tous les autres tarifs en vigueur jusqu'ici dans les Consulats sont abrogés à partir du 15 Juillet, 1860.

11. Le présent Tarif doit être affiché dans les Chancelleries Consulaires de la Sublime Porte pour l'information des sujets intéressés.

Observations Particulières, pour les Actes Administratifs.

1. La légalisation par le Consul Ottoman d'un acte reçu par le Chancelier, de même que celle d'un acte fait et légalisé par un agent du Consulat, ne donnent lieu à aucune perception.

2. Le droit proportionnel ne se perçoit que lors du retrait d'un dépôt, et l'acte du retrait ne donne lieu à aucune perception.

Observations Particulières, pour les Actes de la Navigation.

3. Les expéditions d'un bâtiment comprenant l'ensemble des formalités et actes ordinaires qui peuvent être requis du Consulat à l'arrivée et au départ, savoir: Consulat simple ou rapport à l'arrivée, certificat d'arrivée et départ, rapport concernant la santé, visa du journal ou registre du bord, du congé du rôle d'équipage, visa et enregistrement des manifestes d'entrée et de sortie, déclaration de simple relâche, dépôts et procès-verbaux de dépôts de tout acte dressé par le capitaine pour cause de désertion à l'occasion d'un crime, d'un délit, d'une naissance, d'un décès.

4. Le droit proportionnel n'est pas dû sur les tonneaux qui excèdent les 300.

5. Le mouvement sur le rôle d'équipage excédant le tiers du nombre des hommes de cet équipage ne donne lieu à aucune perception.

6. Pour les marins disgraciés ou autres personnes embarquées ou débarquées soit en vertu d'ordres des Consuls, soit gratuitement et par humanité de la part du capitaine, le droit n'est pas dû.

7. Le remplacement des papiers de bord en cas de perte ne seront délivrés que sur la déclaration du capitaine, affirmée et signée par lui en tête de la pièce donnée en remplacement.

8. L'enregistrement des pièces concernant la navigation ne s'entend que des actes qui n'ont pas été reçus en Chancellerie.

Numéro d'ordre	Nature des Actes.	Base de la Perception.	Taxation.
	ACTES ADMINISTRATIFS.		Piastres.
1	Passeport	Par acte	25
2	Visa de passeport	„	15
3	Patente de santé pour navire	„	30
4	Visa de patente de santé pour navire	„	15
5	Certificat d'immatriculation de nationalité.—Patente de protection	„	20
6	Certificat de vie	„	15
7	Décharge d'acquit à caution	„	15
8	Pour un certificat quelconque	„	20
9	Légalisation de signature	Par signature	20
10	Déclaration.—Procès-verbal quelconque	1er rôle	20
		Chaque rôle en sus	10
11	Dépôt de sommes d'argent, valeurs, marchandises, ou effets mobiliers	Droit de dépôt sur le montant de la somme ou de la valeur estimé	1 pour cent
12	Dépôt, remise ou retrait des pièces au registre, communication de pièces ou registres en chancellerie, remise de pièces aux intéressés	Par acte	15
13	Inventaire de ces pièces, s'il y a lieu	Par rôle	10
14	Enregistrement littéral.—Publications par affiches de pièces ou actes quelconques—expédition—extrait littéral ou analytique, copie collationnée	1er rôle	20
		Chaque rôle en sus	10
15	Copie en langue étrangère	1er rôle	25
		Chaque rôle en sus	12
16	Traduction certifiée conforme	1er rôle	40
		Chaque rôle en sus	20
17	Vacation du Consul	Par vacation	60
	ACTES RELATIFS A LA NAVIGATION.		
18	Expédition d'un bâtiment qui a opéré son chargement ou déchargement complet ou partiel	Droit fixe par navire	25
		Droit proportionnel par tonneau jusqu'à 300 tonneaux	$\frac{1}{2}$
19	Expédition d'un bâtiment faisant échelle avec opération de commerce s'il a déjà payé les droits entiers à une chancellerie Consulaire, dans chacun des ports subséquents	Droit fixe par navire	25
		Droit proportionnel par tonneau, jusqu'à 300 tonneaux	$\frac{1}{4}$

Numéro d'ordre	Nature des Actes.	Base de la Perception.	Taxation.
			Piastres.
20	Expédition d'un navire à voiles en relâche forcee ou volontaire, qui n'a embarqué ou débarqué ni marchandises ni passagers, si la relâche a duré plus de vingt-quatre heures	Droit fixe par navire au-dessous de 100 tonneaux	20
		De 100 à 200	40
		Au-dessus de 200	60
21	Mêmes expéditions si la relâche a duré moins de vingt-quatre heures	.. ..	demi-droits
22	Rédaction du manifeste de sortie lorsqu'il est demandé	Droit fixe par navire au-dessous de 20 tonneaux	20
		De 20 à 100	40
		Au-dessus de 100	60
23	Consulat ou rapport extraordinaire avec ou sans audition de l'équipage et des passagers	1er rôle	20
		Chaque rôle en sus	10
24	Mouvement sur le rôle d'équipage	Par marin débarqué ou embarqué	5
25	Mention sur le rôle d'équipage; d'embarquement ou de débarquement, de passage, &c.	Par passager	10
26	Certificat de visite d'un bâtiment	Par certificat	15
27	Addition de feuilles au journal de navigation ou au rôle d'équipage	Par feuille	10
28	Remplacement en cas de perte d'un journal de navigation—d'un congé	Par pièce délivrée	25
29	Remplacement en cas de perte d'une patente de santé	Par pièce délivrée	25
30	Délivrance d'un passe-avant avec rôle d'équipage, dans le même cas	Par pièce délivrée	50
31	Ordonnance de Consul en matière maritime—homologation d'un règlement d'avarie—procès-verbal de prestation de serment d'experts—rapport d'experts dressé par le chancelier—dépôt de rapport d'experts dressé par ceux-ci—acte de délaissement d'un navire ou de marchandises	1er rôle	15
		Chaque rôle en sus	10
			Pour cent
32	Contrat d'affrêtement ou charte partie	(Sur le prix convenu)	$\frac{1}{4}$
33	Contrat de prêt à la grosse-aventure ou de prêt sur marchandises	Sur la valeur du prêt jusqu'à 100,000 piastres	$\frac{1}{4}$
		Sur le surplus	$\frac{1}{8}$
34	Vente aux enchères de marchandises d'un bâtiment ou d'une portion de bâtiment, d'embarcation, d'agrès ou autres articles d'inventaire	Jusqu'à 15,000 piastres ..	1
		Sur le surplus	$\frac{1}{2}$
35	Vente par contrat d'un bâtiment, ou d'une portion de bâtiment, d'embarcation, d'agrès et autres articles d'inventaire	Jusqu'à 10,000 piastres ..	$\frac{3}{4}$
		Sur le surplus	$\frac{3}{8}$
36	Droit de dépôt sur bris et naufrages	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$
			Piastres
37	Enregistrement littéral, copie collationnée, expédition, extrait littéral ou analytique, publication par affiches de procès-verbaux et autres pièces concernant la navigation	Par rôle	10
	Actes de Chancelleries.		
38	Expédition d'un acte de naissance, de décès ..	Par acte	15
39	Expédition d'un acte de mariage	„	80
40	Acte de consentement d'adoption—d'émancipation—citation—signification—sommation—opposition—déclaration—requête—acte de reconnaissance d'écriture—dépôts de procès-verbaux d'experts—de rapports d'arbitres—procès-verbaux de conciliation—certificats de non-conciliation—procès-verbaux de non-comparution ou de refus de répondre—prestation de serment—cédule ou décret du Consul—ordonnance et jugement Consulaire	Minute originale, 1er rôle ..	20
		Chaque rôle en sus	10
		Expédition ou extrait des mêmes actes, par rôle d'expédition	10
		Notification, signification, remise ou affiches des mêmes actes, 1er rôle de copie	20
		Chaque rôle de copie en sus ..	10
41	Enquêtes, expertises ou interrogataires faits hors de l'audience, visite de lieux, descente ou opposition, levée ou reconnaissance de scellés	Par vacation	50
42	Compromis	Par acte	30
43	Procuration générale	.. .. ..	40
44	Procuration spéciale	„	30
45	Contrat de commerce quelconque, acte d'association, de dissolution de société	„	80
46	Protêt	„	30
47	Dépôt, ouverture, légalisation et enregistrement d'un testament	1er rôle	40
		Chaque rôle en sus	20

L'an mil huit cent soixante et le 20 Juin, nous, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté le Sultan, avons arrêté le présent Tarif et avons décrété sa mise en vigueur dans toutes les Chancelleries Consulaires de la Sublime Porte à l'étranger, à partir du 15 Juillet prochain.

(Signé) FUAD.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received December 30.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December 19, 1871.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a further Report from Mr. Rumbold, inclosing a statement of the salaries of the Turkish Consular Establishment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Rumbold to Sir H. Elliot.

Sir, *Pera, December 19, 1871.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency a Statement of the Salaries of the Ottoman Consular Establishment, which has been furnished me by the Imperial Foreign Office, but which reached me too late to be forwarded with my Report of the 9th instant.

In that Report it was stated, on the authority of the Imperial Foreign Office, that the number of paid Consular officers was thirty-four. The inclosed list, however, shows only thirty posts, and I am inclined, therefore, to think it incomplete.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. RUMBOLD.

Inclosure 2.

STATEMENT of Salaries of the Ottoman Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls.

	Turkish £	s.	*£	s.
Consulate-General at Bombay ..	1,200	0	1,080	0
,, Pesth	900	0	800	0
,, Tiflis	660	0	594	0
,, Tabreez ..	600	0	540	0
,, Naples	540	0	486	0
,, Venice	510	0	458	0
,, Ragusa . ..	480	0	437	0
,, Trieste	480	0	437	0
,, Corfu	480	0	437	0
,, Malta	420	0	378	0
,, Leghorn ..	419	60	377	12
,, Bristol	360	0	324	0
,, Vienna	360	0	324	0
,, Athens	360	0	324	0
,, Syra	360	0	324	0
,, Genoa	300	0	270	0
,, Palermo ..	240	0	216	0
,, Marseilles ..	180	0	162	0
Consulate at Kermanshah	600	0	540	0
,, Temeswar	360	0	324	0
,, Kertch	240	0	216	0
,, Soukoum Kalé	120	0	108	0
,, Lamia	120	0	108	0
,, Patras	60	0	54	0
,, Vonitza	60	0	54	0
	10,429	60	9,372	12
,, Negrefont	60	0	54	0
,, Cephalonia	52	0	46	16
Paid Vice-Consulate at Semlin ..	250	0	225	0
,, Spalato ..	132	0	118	16
	10,923	60	9,817	4

* The Turkish Pound is reckoned here at 18*s*.

United States.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Pakenham to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord, *Washington, November 28,* 1871.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked Circular of the 28th August last, I have the honour to forward the accompanying Report on the Consular Service of the United States, as also a copy of the Consular Regulations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1.

Report by Mr. Pakenham on the Consular Service of the United States.

1. THE Consular Service of the United States is composed of the following full and principal Consular officers, viz., Agents and Consuls-General, Consuls-General, Consuls, Commercial Agents, Consular Clerks.

The only officer of the grade of Agent and Consul-General in the Service is at Alexandria, and he holds *a quasi*-diplomatic position so far as is consented to by the Porte.

With the exception of Commercial Agents and Consular Clerks, the above officers are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their office during the pleasure of the President for the time being. Commercial Agents and Consular Clerks receive their appointments from the President, but they do not require confirmation by the Senate.

Consular Clerks hold their commissions during good behaviour, and are assigned to duty at different posts as the Service may require.

The subordinate officers are as follows:—

Vice- and Deputy Consuls-General.

Vice- and Deputy-Consuls.

Vice-Commercial Agents.

Office Clerks.

These officers are nominated by the principal officer for the approval of the Secretary of State, from whom all, excepting Office Clerks, receive a commission under the seal of his Department. Office Clerks are allowed only to unsalaried Consuls, and authority for their employment must be obtained from, and their compensation fixed by, the Secretary of State.

Principal Consular Officers, before receiving a commission, are required by law to execute a bond, to be approved by the Secretary of State, for the faithful performance of their duties. The penalty of the bond in no case exceeds 10,000 dollars, and for salaried Consuls is usually fixed at twice the amount of salary, but not exceeding 10,000 dollars. The penalty of the bonds of unsalaried officers is fixed by the Secretary of State according to the responsibility of the office, generally at from 3,000 to 5,000 dollars.

Vice-Consuls-General, Vice-Consuls, and Vice-Commercial Agents also furnish bonds in 2,000 dollars. They are then further authorized to act as deputies, upon request being made by the principal officer.

No bonds are required from Consular Agents. They are responsible directly to the principal officer within whose jurisdiction they are stationed and act, and to whom they in turn are responsible, and they do not correspond with the Department of State except through him.

Consular Clerks are the only Consular officers who are required to undergo an examination for appointment. All principal Consular officers are required, however, to report

at the Department of State for suitable instructions respecting the duties of their offices. The examination of Consular Clerks is conducted by a Board convened for the purpose by the Secretary of State, who report the result for his consideration. In the United States the examination is held at the Department of State, and the Board is composed of officers of that Department. If the candidate is to be examined abroad, the Board is usually composed of a Diplomatic Representative of the United States, and one or more principal Consular officers. The result of the examination is in like manner laid before the Secretary of State.

No scale of promotion upon any conditions is known to the laws relating to the Consular Service. The only officers who hold their commissions during good behaviour are Consular Clerks; all others are moveable at the pleasure of the President, without assigning cause. The former are removed only for cause, and their removal, with the reasons, therefore, must be reported to Congress at the Session next following the date of removal. While it appears to have been the object of the appointment of Consular Clerks to establish a permanent Service, looking towards their promotion to principal officers, it has yet been the practice in the few instances in which they have been appointed Consuls, to subject them to the same conditions as respects permanency as that of other Consular Officers, and they have been superseded or removed without assigning cause.

It is not uncommon to transfer a Consular officer from one post to another; but this transfer requires an appointment *de novo*, and is not made under any law providing for promotion as such.

2. Under the laws of the United States, no person not a native or naturalized citizen can receive salary or compensation as a principal Consular officer. He may, however, receive an appointment as such.

The subordinate officers may be foreigners, and may be allowed the compensation of the office.

3. Principal Consular officers are divided into two classes: first, salaried officers whose salary exceeds 1,000 dol. per annum, and who are restricted from trade; and, secondly, those who are allowed to trade. Of this latter class there are two sub-divisions, viz., those whose salary does not exceed 1,000 dol., and those who receive no fixed salary, but are compensated by fees.

Salaries have been attached, as a rule, to the more important Consulates; those receiving 1,000 dol. and those compensated by fees being generally posts whose duties do not fully occupy the time and attention of the Consul. There is, however, no difference made by law in the rank of the two classes, beyond what arises from the greater or less importance of the Consulate; and the salaries have been adjusted with reference to the necessary expense of living, the importance of the post, and, to some extent, to the conditions of climate.

4. The Act of Congress of 18th August, 1856, which reorganized the Service, classifies salaried officers under two schedules, B and C.

Schedule B comprises those who receive a salary, and are restricted from trade. Schedule C includes such as receive a salary not exceeding 1,000 dol. per annum, and are permitted to trade. The remaining class is composed of those compensated by fees, and are allowed to trade.

As before stated, no rank, as such, is established by law between Consuls; but under the Consular Regulations, prescribed by the President by authority of law, Consular officers enjoy precedence, as follows:—

(1.) Agents and Consuls-General.
(2.) Consuls-General.
(3.) Consuls.
(4.) Vice-Consuls.
(5.) Deputy Consuls.
(6.) Consular Agents.
(7.) Commercial Agents.

5. The number of principal Consular officers of the United States is about 325.

6 and 7. The highest salary paid to Consular officers is 7,500 dol., at the posts of London and Liverpool. The lowest salary to officers of Schedule B (whose compensation is wholly by salary) is at Amsterdam and Stuttgardt, being 1,000 dol. At no other Consulate in that schedule is the salary fixed at less than 1,500 dol. No Consul having the right to trade receives a salary as such exceeding 1,000 dol., and no salary is established below 1,500 dol. All officers receiving compensation by fees enjoy permission to trade, but they are restricted from retaining a sum exceeding 2,500 dol. per annum, as an equivalent for a salary.

The allowances other than salary to salaried Consuls in schedule B comprise: first,

office rent; and secondly, miscellaneous expenses. The former includes the actual amount paid for rent of office, and is not to exceed 10 per cent. of the salary. Under the latter are included official postage, freight on packages and boxes from the Department of State, flag, flagstaff and fixtures, Consular seal and press, Consular arms, record books and binding books, blank forms, and loss by exchange. A bookcase, with conveniences for writing, is allowed, but not office furniture, repairs, or other office expenses.

Consular officers who receive a salary with a right to trade are not, as a rule, allowed office rent. It has, however, been allowed to such of them as have not exercised the right to trade. The allowance for miscellaneous expenses is the same as to salaried and non-trading Consuls.

Miscellaneous expenses are also allowed to Consuls compensated by fees, and office rent at a rate not exceeding 250 dol. a-year, provided they collect fees above 2,500 dol. per annum sufficient for the purpose. They cannot make up the deficiency by drawing upon the Department of State. In addition they are allowed—but only from the fees they collect—the expense of an office clerk, whose appointment and compensation are approved by the Secretary of State. In salaried Consulates office clerks are compensated by the Consul, not by the Government.

8 and 9. No system of retirement or pensions is established for the Consular Service of the United States. The appointees, with the exception of Consular clerks, may be superseded by the President at any time, upon which event all connection with the Service is terminated. Service in unhealthy climates is, in consequence of these conditions, without favourable effect upon the standing or future of the Consular officer. In some cases the salary has been fixed at a higher rate, on the ground rather of the unhealthiness of the post than its importance in other respects would justify.

10. No allowances are made to the widows or children of Consular officers, nor do any advantages accrue to them from the services of the husband or father.

11. Principal Consular officers are granted leaves of absence on application to the Secretary of State, subject to his discretion. The Regulations repuire that a suitable person should first be nominated to the Department for approval as Vice-Consul-General, Vice-Consul, or Vice-Commercial Agent, as the case may be. This person may be either a citizen of the United States or a foreigner. If the nomination is approved the nominee must furnish bonds in 2,000 dol. in all cases, and without reference to the importance of the post or the salary of the Consul; and the bond must be approved by the Secretary of State before he will be allowed to assume office. The compensation of this officer is provided by the principal officer, and it is not usual to interfere with the arrangements which they may make between themselves. If no arrangement is made the Department usually assigns one-half the salary (if a salaried office) to the Vice-Consul, and if the Consulate is unsalaried, such division is made as may seem just and proper. In case the leave of absence exceeds sixty days, and the time usually occupied in going and returning from the post, salary will not be paid to the principal officer beyond the sixty days, and no agreement which prevents the Vice-Consul from receiving the full salary after that period will be recognized by the Department.

Applications for leave of absence from Consuls in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, China, Egypt, Cuba, and the dominion of Canada, must be approved in writing by the Consul-General for the country. In other countries the approval must be made by the Minister, and if there is no Minister, the application is made direct to the Department.

The distinct grade of Vice-Consul as a principal officer is not known to the Service. The prompt nomination of Vice-Consuls is encouraged by the Department, with a view to secure at all times the proper discharge of the Consular duties caused by the absence, illness, incapacity, removal or death of the principal officer.

12. No allowances or regulations for outfit or travelling expenses of Consular officers are prescribed by the laws of the United States. Salaried Consuls, whether trading or not, are allowed compensation, at the rate of their salary, for the time actually and necessarily employed in receiving their instructions at the Department, and for the time spent in travelling to and from their post. They are also allowed compensation at the same rate while awaiting their exequatur, or authority to act. Unsalaried Consuls are allowed no pay while receiving instructions, or in transit; but they are entitled to the fees from the date of their assuming office. In case of transfer of a Consul from one post to another—which occurs only under a new appointment—he would be subject to the same conditions, as to his pay, as if he had received his appointment while in the United States.

The necessary expenses of a Consular Clerk, on being transferred from one post to another in a foreign country, are paid; but, on his transit from the United States abroad it is usual to allow only his salary for the time actually and necessarily occupied.

Allowances are made to Consular officers from the fees, if they are sufficient, in

salaried office; if not sufficient, the salary is made up by a draft upon the proper Department. For balance of salary, draft would be made on the Secretary of the Treasury, and for miscellaneous expenses, upon the Secretary of State. The accounts for the latter, and for the expense of interpreters, Chinese writers, &c., are sent for approval to the Department of State. They are then filed with the Secretary of the Treasury for further examination.

13 and 14.

15. The fees collected by Consular officers may be applied by them, as above stated, to the payment of their salary or compensation, and such expenses of office as are allowed to them. Any surplus is remitted quarterly to the bankers of the United States in London, or the Treasury of the United States.

16. Consular officers are charged with judicial powers only in non-Christian countries, or in islands or countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any Treaty with the United States. The jurisdiction accorded them arises, first, from the terms of the Treaty or Treaties, and secondly, from the Acts of Congress. The system established by Congress is one in which the Minister or Diplomatic Representative (if there be one) in the country has appellate jurisdiction only, original jurisdiction being entrusted to the Consular officers.

A right of appeal also lies from the Minister in China and Japan to the District Court of California under certain conditions. In countries where the United States have no Diplomatic Representative the powers he would otherwise have devolve upon the Consular officer. In criminal jurisdiction, the Consuls sitting alone have full power to arraign and try all persons of the United States charged with the commission of offences against law, and to punish with fine and imprisonment, the fine not to exceed 500 dol., and the imprisonment ninety days; and for contempt, a fine not exceeding 50 dol., and imprisonment, not exceeding twenty-four hours, may be imposed. An appeal lies to the Minister where the fine, imposed by the Consul sitting alone, exceeds 100 dol., or the imprisonment for a misdemeanour exceeds ninety days. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases is exercised in conformity, 1st, to the laws of the United States; 2nd, to the Common Law, including Equity and Admiralty; and, 3rd, to the Decrees and Regulations having the force of law, prescribed by the Ministers to supply the deficiencies of the Common Law, Equity, and Admiralty, and the laws of the United States.

When a criminal case involves legal questions in which assistance may be useful, and in civil cases where the demand does not exceed 500 dol. the Consul may summon associates, not exceeding four in number in the former, and in the latter three, to be chosen from a list of leading United States' citizens of the place, to be approved by the Minister, if there be one. In a criminal cause, if the associates agree with the Consul, the Judgment is final, if not, the Judgment is subject to appeal.

In the trial of a capital offence there must be four associates, whose agreement with the Consular officer in the Judgment is necessary to conviction. This Judgment must also receive the approval of the Minister, if there be one. In the Consular Courts in China and Japan, where the amount in dispute exceeds 500 dol., but not 2,500 dol., exclusive of costs, an appeal lies to the Minister; and if the amount exceeds 2,500 dol., exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the District Court of California. An appeal also lies to the same Court from the decision of the Minister in a criminal cause, such appeal not to operate as a stay of proceedings unless the Minister certifies that there is probable cause for granting it. The forms, and processes, and various regulations for the discharge of business in Consular Courts, are established by the Minister, conjointly with the Consular officers, and have now become fixed in the practice of the Courts in the different countries.

17. The Consular Establishment of the United States is placed under the direction of the Secretary of State. With the exception of Consular Agents, all its officers correspond direct with that Department, and in relation to their accounts they may address the Secretary of the Treasury.

18. Accounts for office rent and miscellaneous expenses, and for disbursements made under special instructions, require the approval of the Secretary of State before being adjusted by the Treasury Department.

All accounts for other expenditures and returns of moneys received, are transmitted direct to that Department, for examination and settlement. Distressed United States' citizens other than seamen, are not relieved by Consular officers at the public expense. But seamen regularly shipped on American vessels, whether of the State or mercantile, are entitled to be relieved when presenting themselves, destitute and in distress, before a Consul. Provision is also made for the return to the United States of such seamen.

19. The correspondence of Consular officers, and newspapers, and public documents

United States.

intended for them, are transmitted whenever practicable, by despatch pouch, to the care of the despatch agents of the Government at New York, London, Hamburgh, and Havre. It is their duty to forward them by routes already appointed, or by the public mails of the country, or by the safest and most expeditious way that may be known to them.

Packages of documents are despatched as freight when it can be done without detriment.

20. A Consul-General being the immediate superior of a Consul, any representations of the latter intended for the Diplomatic Representative of his country must be made through the former. In case there is no Consul-General his communications may be made direct to the Minister; and if there is neither Consul-General nor Minister he may, on the proper occasion, address himself to the Foreign Office of the country in which he is stationed.

The Diplomatic Representatives are charged with a general supervision over the Consulates within their jurisdiction, and have authority temporarily to fill vacancies that may occur from time to time.

(Signed) F. PAKENHAM.

Washington, November 27, 1871.

Inclosure 2.

TABLE of United States' Consular Fees.

323.—Acknowledgments.

	Dol.	c.
1. Of the master to bottomry bond, with certificate under seal	2	50
2. Of the master to a mortgage or mortgage bill of sale of vessel	2	0
3. Of the master to an order for payment of seamen's wages for voyages, at home, including making up the order, if required	2	50
4. Of the merchant to assignment of bottomry bond	2	0
5. Of the vendor to a bill of sale of vessel	2	0
6. Of one or more persons to a deed or instrument of writing	2	0
7. Of one or more persons to a power of attorney	2	0

324.—Authenticating copies of papers.

8. Of advertisement for funds on bottomry	1	0
9. Of inventories and letters, or either, of master	1	0
10. Of marine note of protest	1	0
11. Of extended protest	1	0
12. Of account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	1	0
13. Of advertisement of sale of vessel or cargo, provisions, or stores	1	0
14. Of call, warrant, and report of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	1	0

*325.—Authenticating signatures.**

15. To average bonds	2	0
16. To estimate of repairs of vessels	2	0
17. To (auctioneer's) account of sales of vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	2	0
18. To reports of survey on vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	2	0
19. Of forms of application for arrears of pay and bounty of deceased or disabled soldiers	0	25
20. Of Governors, Judges, Notaries Public, Custom-house and other officers	2	0
21. Of merchants and individuals	2	0
22. For authenticating all the vouchers and other papers necessary for drawing a pension	0	50
23. For any other Consular authentication or service of like character not herein named or enumerated	2	0

326.—Certificates.

24. To bill of health	2	50
25. Of indorsement of bottomry on ship's register	2	0
26. Of indorsement on payment of bottomry on ship's register	2	0
27. Of indorsement of new ownership on ship's register	2	0
28. Of cancelling ship's register	2	0
29. To currency	1	0
30. Delenture certificate, including oaths of master and mate	5	0
31. Of decision and award, in cases of protest against masters, passengers, or crew	5	0
32. Of the deposit of a ship's register and papers, when required by Custom-house authorities	2	0

* When it is possible to embrace several signatures in one certificate, the Consul will do so, and but one fee will be charged for such certificate.

		Dol.	c.
33.	In cases of vessels deviating from the voyage	2	0
34.	When ship's register is retained *entire* in the Consulate	2	0
35.	Of identity	2	0
36.	To invoice, including declarations, in triplicate	2	50
37.	To invoice of goods not exceeding 100 dols. in value, in British North American Provinces	1	0
38.	When the amount of the invoice exceeds 100 dols.	2	50
39.	Same of goods not exceeding in value the sum of 200 dols	No fee.	
40.	Of place of birth of emigrants, and only when desired by them	0	25
41.	For marriage certificate under the provisions of the 32nd section of the Consular Judicial Act of June 22, 1860	1	0
42.	Of appointment of new master, including oath of master	2	0
43.	Given to a master at his own request, if less than 200 words, under seal	2	0
44.	For every additional 100 words	1	0
45.	Of the ownership of a vessel	2	0
46.	To a seaman, of his discharge	No fee.	
47.	For master to take home destitute American seamen	No fee.	
48.	Of conduct of crew on board, in cases of refusal of duty and in cases of imprisonment, &c.	2	0
49.	Of sea letter	3	0
50.	Of roll or list of crew, when required by the captain or authorities of the port	2	0
51.	To shipping articles	2	0

Declarations and Oaths.

52.	Declaration and oath of master to one or more desertions, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles, each	0	50
53.	To one or more deaths or losses of seamen overboard at sea, including oaths attached to crew list and shipping articles, each	0	50
54.	To ship's inventories or stores	0	50
55.	To the correctness of log-book	0	50
56.	To ship's bills and vouchers for disbursements and repairs	0	50

327.—*Estates of Deceased American citizens.*

57. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of the Consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting, according to law, the balance due thereon, 5 per cent. on the gross amount of such estate. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, 2½ per cent. to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stocks, loans, or other property, 2½ per cent. on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing the seals, when required by the person or persons referred to in section 29 of the Act of August 18, 1856.

328.—*Filing documents in Consulate.*

58.	Consul's certificate to advertisement of funds on bottomry	0	25
59.	Inventories of vessels, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
60.	Estimate of repairs of vessel	0	25
61.	To advertisement of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
62.	Letter of master notifying Consul of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
63.	Of master notifying auctioneer of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
64.	Accounts of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
65.	Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
66.	Warrants of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
67.	Reports of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either	0	25
68.	For filing any other document prepared in or out of the Consulate	0	25

329.—1*st. Consul's orders and letters.*

69.	To send seamen to hospital	No fee.	
70.	To send seamen to prison	2	0
71.	To release seamen from prison	2	0
72.	To authorities or captain of the port, in cases of sinking vessels	2	0
73.	Requesting the arrest of seamen	2	0
74.	For any other letter or order of like character	2	0

2*nd. Licenses.*

75.	For the issue of a license to a vessel clearing from a foreign port and destined to a port of the United States opened by the proclamation of the President	5	0

3*rd. Passports.*

76	For visaing a passport	1	0

United States.

4th. Protests, &c.

	Dol.	c.
77. For noting marine protest	2	0
78. For extending marine protest	3	0
79. And if it exceed 200 words, for every additional 100 words	0	50
80. For issuing warrant of survey on vessels, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	2	0
81. Notifying surveyors of their appointment, also notifying agents of Insurance Companies interested, each	1	0

330.—*1st. Preparing documents.*

82. For preparing agreement of master to give increased wages to seamen, attested under seal	2	0
83. For preparing any other official document or instrument of writing, not herein named or enumerated, if under 100 words	2	0
84. If exceeding 100 words, for every additional 100 words	1	0

2nd. Recording Documents.

85. Appointment of new master	0	50
86. Average bonds, when required, for every 100 words	0	50
87. Bill of sale, when required, for every 100 words	0	50
88. Certificate given to master at his own request, when required	0	50
89. Consul's letter to captain of port, or authorities, in case of sinking vessels	0	50
90. Owner and Consul's certificate to pay seamen's wages or voyages, at home	0	50
91. Powers of attorney, when required, for every 100 words	0	50
92. Protests of masters and others, other than marine protests, for every 100 words	0	50
93. Sea letters, for every 100 words	0	50
94. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; warrants and reports thereof; estimates of repairs; certificates of Consuls to advertisements for funds on bottomry, and of sale of vessel; inventory of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores; letter of master to Consul notifying sale vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; letter of master to auctioneer, and account o sales of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, for every 100 words of any document required to be recorded, except Consul's certificate to masters taking home American seamen	0	50
95. Any other document or instrument in writing not herein named or enumerated, prepared in or out of the Consulate, and required to be recorded, for every 100 words		

VENEZUELA.

Mr. Middleton to Earl Granville.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord, *Carácas, December 6, 1871.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, of the 28th August last, I have the honour to return the following answers to the several queries contained therein, connected with the existing Regulations of the Consular Service of Venezuela.

I have also the honour to inclose two copies of the Law regulating the Consular Service of the Republic, as well as the Table of Venezuelan Consular Fees inclosed therein, in translation, with a Statement appended, showing the difference between it and that in force in British Consulates.

1. The Consular Service of Venezuela is under the direct nomination of the Executive Power, through the Minister for Foreign Relations. There is no particular qualification or examination required, nor is any kind of promotion offered.

2. Both natives and foreigners are employed in Consular posts.

3. The Service is divided into distinct classes. There is no principle assigned for any such distinction; and the difference of rank and position towards the Government of such classes is about the same as in most other countries.

4. Officers in the Consular Service are classified as Consuls-Generals, Consuls, Commercial Agents, and Vice-Consuls; the latter being only provisionally appointed during a Consul or Commercial Agent's absence from his post; and such classification applies to salary and allowances as well as rank.

5. The Consular Officers paid, and unpaid, of each rank are 74, consisting of—two Consuls-Generals, sixty-six Consuls, four Vice-Consuls, two Commercial Agents, according to the last Foreign Office Report, that of 1869; and neither from the above-mentioned Report, nor from application to the Venezuelan Government, or elsewhere, have I been able to ascertain which, and how many, are paid and unpaid.

6. I am unable to answer with exactitude the Query bearing this number, for the reasons expressed in No. 5; but I may remark that the law on the subject authorizes the payment to the Consuls-General of a salary of 400*l.* to 600*l.* per annum, when the Executive Power may consider it proper, in addition to the emoluments of their post, when such emoluments may not be sufficient for a decent subsistence.

7. Salary and allowances (designations cannot be specified for the reasons above stated) are intended to defray both personal and office expenses.

8. There are no regulations as to retirement and pensions.

9. There are no regulations as to periods of service in places unhealthy or otherwise.

10. There is no provision made for the widows or children of Consuls.

11. No Consul is allowed to absent himself from his post without leave granted him by the Minister of Foreign Relations, or by the Diplomatic Agent of the Republic, should there be one in the country of his residence, unless he prove an urgent necessity, in a representation to the Venezuelan Foreign Office, in which case he will leave a Vice-Consul in his place, and under his responsibility. No particular regulations exist regarding salary and allowance during absence from post.

12. No regulations as to outfit exist; and the allowance to a Consul-General for travelling expenses, in the form prescribed for Diplomatic Agents, is one-half of his salary. There is no fixed manner in which payment is effected.

13. Appointments to Junior posts in Consulates are generally made by the Consuls.

14. The principal difference as to principle between the Venezuelan Table of Consular Fees inclosed, and that of British Consular Fees, is that the British Table provides for all cases, while the Venezuelan contains only eight headings, and refers the Consul for charges in all other cases, to the usages of the Notarial Offices, in the places of their respective residences.

Venezuela.

15. Fees are levied on behalf of the Consul, who has to send a semi-annua Statement of them to the Foreign Department, for purposes alluded to in No. 6.

16. No officer in the Consular Service of Venezuela possesses judicial authority at th place of his residence.

17. The Consular Establishment is placed under the Department of Foreign Relations and Consuls correspond with no other.

18. I am unable to state if any particular regulations exist as to public accounts, fo the reasons set forth in No. 5. It is the duty of Consuls to attend to distresse Venezuelan seamen; to see that they are, as early as possible, embarked for some port i Venezuela on the most equitable terms, drawing in favour of the master of the vessel, an on the Collector of Customs at such port for the passage-money.

19. The public post is alone employed for the conveyance of Consul's correspondence newspapers, and Government publications.

20. There has been no recent change with regard to the Consular Service of th country. Its connection with the Diplomatic Services is the same as in other countries.

I have to observe that Venezuelan Consuls-General are not allowed to trade with an Venezuelan port, and that all postage due upon correspondence with their Governmen has to be paid by them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

Inclosure.

TABLE of Consular Fees allowed in the Venezuelan Service.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.	Fee. £	s.	d.
For the visit to be paid to every Venezuelan vessel, on her entry inwards to any foreign port—			
Each vessel of more than 100 tons burden	0	18	6
,, of 50 to 100 ,,	0	6	2
,, of 15 to 50 ,,	0	3	1
,, of less than 15 ,,			
Visé of passports to the Antilles and South American countries	0	6	2
To any other countries	0	12	4
Immigrants			
Annexing the seal of office and signature to any protest, declaration, deposition, or any other document	0	6	2
Indorsement of ships' papers—			
20 tons burden	0	1	6½
20 to 200 ,,	0	6	2
200 to 400 ,,	0	12	4
400 ,, and upwards	0	18	6
Attesting an invoice of 400*l.*	0	6	2
,, 400*l.* to 800*l.*	0	9	3
,, 800*l.* to 1,200*l.*	0	12	4
,, 1,200*l.* and upwards	0	18	6
Receiving, inventory, sale, settling of accounts, and delivery of the net proceeds of the goods, effects, and of all kinds of moveable property left by any Venezuelan citizen, without representatives within the Consular district	5 per cent.		
Holding in deposit, or management of property to be delivered over to a legitimate representative before a final liquidation	2½ per cent.		
And on the gross amount of sales effected	5 per cent.		
For the custody of ship's papers and articles, for which a sealed certificate will be given by the Consul or Commercial Agent.	0	3	1
And on returning the ship's papers with another sealed certificate.	0	3	1
For each bill of health	0	3	1
For visé to same	0	6	1

No other or higher fees or emoluments are to be collected by the Consuls Commercial Agents from Venezuelans or foreigners for the acts above stated; but shou any other services be required, the same fees must be paid as collected by the Publ Notaries of the places of their residence.

The Venezuelan Table of Consular Fees differs from the British in the following items:— Venezuela.

	Venezuelan.	British.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Visit to each Venezuelan vessel, on arrival, of 15 to 50 tons	0 3 1	..
,, ,, 50 to 100 tons	0 6 2	..
,, ,, 100 tons and upwards ..	0 18 6	..
Visé of passport to the Antilles and South American countries	0 6 2	0 2 0
To all other places	0 12 4	0 2 0
Annexing seal of office	0 6 2	0 5 0
Certification of manifests of a vessel under 20 tons	0 1 6½	..
,, ,, 20 to 200 tons	0 6 2	..
,, ,, 200 to 400 tons	0 12 4	..
,, ,, 400 tons and upwards	0 18 6	..
Custody of ship's papers	0 6 2	..
Certification of invoices of 400*l.* value	0 6 2	0 5 0
,, ,, 400*l.* to 800*l.* value	0 9 3	0 5 0
,, ,, 800*l.* to 1,200*l.* value	0 12 4	0 5 0
,, ,, 1,200*l.* and upwards	0 18 6	0 5 0
Management of property	2½ to 5 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Bill of health	0 3 1	0 0 10
Annexing seal of office and signature to same	0 6 2	..

All other differences in regard to the Venezuelan Table to be arranged by the usages of the place, according to the rules observed in registration of documents in Notarial offices.

Wurtemberg.

WURTEMBERG.

Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(*Received November* 13.)

My Lord, *Stuttgardt, November* 10, 1871.

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 28th of August, instructing me to report on the Consular system in Wurtemberg, I beg leave to observe that by Section 50 of the Constitution of the German Empire, the rights of naming Consuls abroad was transferred from the single States composing the German Imperial Confederation to the Imperial authority, so that the Wurtemberg Consular system has ceased to exist.

On the other hand, the right of receiving Consuls from foreign States, and of granting them exequaturs, has been retained by the several States.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

APPENDIX.

TABLES of Fees in Her Majesty's Consular Service, established by the Order in Council of the 1st of May, 1855.

PART I.

Fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is required by Law.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.	Fee. £	s.	d.
For every declaration made before the Consul, in forms B, C, F, G, H, and L, in the schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act, with a view to the registry, transfers, and transmission of ships, interests in ships, or mortgages on ships	0	5	0
For indorsing a memorandum of change of Master upon the certificate of registry ..	0	2	0
For granting a provisional certificate of registry (this fee to be exclusive of fees on declarations)	0	10	0
For recording a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship, made under a certificate of mortgage	0	10	0
For recording the transfer of a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship, made under a certificate of mortgage	0	7	0
For recording the discharge of a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship, made under a certificate of mortgage	0	7	6
For every sale of a ship, or shares in a ship, made before the Consul under a certificate of sale	0	10	0
For inspection of the register book of transactions in ships	0	1	0
For every seaman engaged before the Consul	0	2	0
For every alteration in agreements with seamen made before the Consul	0	2	0
For every seaman discharged or left behind with the Consul's sanction	0	2	0
For every desertion certified by the Consul	0	2	0
For attesting a seaman's will	0	2	0
For examination of provisions or water, to be paid by the party who proves to be in default	0	10	0
For every salvage bond made in pursuance of 17 and 18 Victoria, chapter 104, section 488, to be paid by the master or owner of the property salved	2	0	0
On disbursements in respect of distressed seamen, a commission of	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		

PART II.

Fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is to be given only when required by the parties interested.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.	Fee. £	s.	d.
For noting a protest, with certified copy if required	0	5	0
For order of survey, with certified copy if required	0	5	0
For extending a protest or survey, with certified copy if required	1	0	0
And if it exceeds 200 words, for every additional 100 words	0	2	6
For preparing and attesting bottomry or arbitration bond	1	0	0
For attesting bottomry or arbitration bond not prepared by Consul	0	5	0
For attendance, out of Consular office, at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above travelling expenses, per diem	1	1	0
For attending valuation of goods, if under 200*l.* in value	0	10	6
For attending valuation of goods, if 200*l.* and upwards in value, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues	1	1	0
For attending sale of goods if the purchase money is under 200*l.*	1	1	0
For attending the sale of goods if the purchase money is 200*l.* or upwards, for every day during which the sale continues ..	2	2	0
Certificate of due landing of goods exported from the United Kingdom	0	9	0
*Bill of Health	0	10	0
Visé of passport	0	2	0
Opening of will of a British subject, not being a seaman	1	1	0
Management of property of a British subject, not being a seaman, dying intestate, a commission of	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		
Registration of documents, or other matters	0	2	6
And if exceeding 100 words, for every additional 100 words	0	0	6
For every certified copy of a document not before mentioned	0	2	6
And, if it exceeds 100 words, for every additional 100 words	0	0	6
For administering an oath or declaration, including attestation of signature if required	0	2	0
For attesting a signature	0	2	0
For annexing the seal of office and signature to any document not mentioned in, or otherwise provided for by, this Table ..	0	5	0

Note 1.—No fee is to be taken for the custody of, or indorsement on, ships' articles and papers deposited with the Consul, in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 279.

Note 2.—Where any fee is fixed by the foregoing Tables for any particular act or transaction, no additional fee is to be demanded for signature, attestation, or annexing seal of office.

Note 3.—The above fees, if not paid in English money, are to be calculated at the current rate of exchange.

* Abolished so far as regards the Ottoman Dominions, by Order in Council of July 27, 1863, and the following fees substituted in lieu thereof: "In respect of every British ship on each occasion of her entering or clearing at any port in the Ottoman Dominions, namely, on her entry inwards, 5*s.*, and on her clearance outwards (including a bill of health, if required), 5*s.*"

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on 26 June, 2018